

1379/13

A COMPLETE ENGLISH PEERAGE.

CONTAINING

A Genealogical, Biographical, and Historical Account

OF THE

PEERS OF THIS REALM.

TOGETHER WITH

The DIFFERENT BRANCHES of each FAMILY,

INCLUDING

A particular RELATION of the most remarkable TRANSACTIONS of those, who have eminently distinguished themselves in the Service of their COUNTRY, both in the FIELD and in the CABINET, from the Conquest down to the present Time.

To which is prefixed,

A SUCCINCT HISTORY
OF THE HOUSES OF
BRUNSWIC, BRANDENBURGH, SAXE-GOTHA,
and MECKLENBURGH.

Hi proprium decus, & partum indignantur honorem;
Ni teneant———

VIRGIL.

By the REVEREND

ALEXANDER JACOB,

CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY,

And CHAPLAIN to his Grace the Duke of CHANDOS.

VOL. II.

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By
AUGUSTINE HISTORY
OF THE HOUSES OF
BRUNSWICK, BRANDENBURG, and COLOGNE,
and MECKLENBURG.

By
J. G. BURTON, Esq.
of the Inner Temple, Esq.

By
ALEXANDER LEITCH, Esq.
of the Inner Temple, Esq.

VOL. II.

LONDON:
Printed by G. G. and J. H. N. H. N.

1807.

A COMPLETE
ENGLISH PEERAGE.

CONTAINING
A GENEALOGICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, and HISTORICAL
ACCOUNT of the PEERS of this REALM.

LUMLEY SAUNDERSON, Earl of SCARBOROUGH.



HIS noble family derive their name from Lumley, situated on the bank of the river Were, near Chester on the Street, in the bishopric of Durham; and their descent both on the male and female side from no less ancient than illustrious ancestors.

Liulph, lord of Lumley-castle (son of Osbert de Lumley,) married Algitha, daughter of Aldred, earl of Northumberland, by Edgina, younger daughter of king Etheldred II. which Liulph lived in the time of Edward the Confessor; and was at length murdered by means of Leofwin, chaplain to Walcher, bishop of Durham. From this match issued four sons, of which the eldest,

UCHTRED, assumed the surname of Lumley, and had a son,

SIR WILLIAM DE LUMLEY, a baron in Durham, who marrying Judith, daughter of — Hefildene, of Hefildene, in the same county, was father of another

SIR WILLIAM DE LUMLEY, whose son,

WILLIAM DE LUMLEY, married a daughter and coheir of Sir Walter de Audre, of Morton Audrey, in the county of Durham, knight; and had a son,

ROGER DE LUMLEY, who married Sibil, a daughter and coheir of Hugh de Morewic, a baron in Northumberland; and had issue two sons, Robert and Roger, both knights; from the latter of which the Lumleys of Harleston and Clipstow, in the county of Northampton, derive their descent. Their mother, after the decease of Roger de Lumley, her husband aforesaid, married, secondly,

Laurence de St. Maur; but surviving him, died in 1298, when the eldest son,

SIR ROBERT DE LUMLEY, succeeded to the manors of West-Chivington, Morewike, Bamburgh-castle, &c. in Northumberland; and marrying Isabel, eldest daughter of Sir Marmaduke de Thweng, a great baron, and lord of Kilton-castle, in Yorkshire, and sister and coheir to her brothers, William, Thomas, and Robert, had issue three sons, of which the eldest,

SIR MARMADUKE DE LUMLEY was prior of St. John of Jerusalem, (commonly called Kilmainham) in Ireland, and succeeding to the inheritance of his mother, took her arms, which were the same which the family bear to this day. He married Margaret Holland, and had issue five sons, of which the eldest,

SIR ROBERT DE LUMLEY, his successor, died unmarried on the twelfth of December, A. D. 1374, and the manors of West-Chivington, Roveley, &c. devolved upon his next brother,

SIR RALPH DE LUMLEY, then twenty-one years of age, who, in the ninth of Richard II. being a knight, was in that expedition then made into Scotland, in the retinue of Henry de Percie, earl of Northumberland; and in the tenth of Edward II. was made governor of Berwick upon Twede, in which he continued in the eleventh of Richard II. but in the following year was taken prisoner by the Scots. Three years after which he was deputy governor of Berwick under Henry de Percie, then earl of Northumberland.

In the sixteenth of Richard II. he obtained licence to make a castle of his manor-house at Lumley;

Lumley; and having been summoned to parliament from A. D. 1385 to A. D. 1400 he then joined Thomas de Holland, earl of Kent, and other his confederates in that insurrection made by them for the restoring of king Richard, then deposed; by which means he suffered an attainder, and his lands were seized, himself being slain in a skirmish at Cirencester. He married Eleanor, daughter of John, lord Nevil, of Raby, by his wife Jane, daughter of John Gaunt, grandson to king Edward III. and by her had issue five daughters.

1. Elizabeth, married to Adam Tirwhit, of Kettleby, in Lincolnshire.
2. Margaret, married Sir John Clervaux, knight, of Crofts, in Yorkshire.
3. Catherine, married Sir John Chideocke, knight.
4. Matilda, married to Sir Henry Thirkill, knight.
5. Eleanor, who died unmarried.

Also four sons,

1. Thomas de Lumley, } successively possessed of
2. John de Lumley, } the family lands, &c.
3. William de Lumley.
4. Marmaduke de Lumley, was a man of great eminence in the church. In 1429, he was master of Trinity-hall, in Cambridge, and chancellor of that university; and the year following, he was elected bishop of Carlisle. In 1447, he was treasurer of England; and in 1450, the year before he died, he was translated to the see of Lincoln.

The eldest of these brothers,

THOMAS DE LUMLEY, who was attainted with his father, died under age, and unmarried, on the last day of May, A. D. 1404, being then seized of the castle and manor of Kilton, with the manors Lythum, Cotum, Thwenge upon the Wolds, Octone-Juxta-Swathorpe, Octone-Holme, in Houldernefs, and Haddeston, in Northumberland, as also of the castle of Lumley Parva, and manors of Stanley, Strauton, Riclesden, and Beautrone, in the bishopric of Durham, leaving his brother,

Sir JOHN LUMLEY, knight, his heir, who in 1407, doing his homage, had livery of all the castles, manors, and lands, whereof the said Sir Ralph, his father, was seized, at the time of his attainder; and in the thirteenth of Henry IV. being fully restored in blood, (tainted by the conviction of the said Ralph, his father, and Thomas his brother) was slain in the battle of Baugy, in France, A. D. 1421.

He married Felicia, daughter of Sir Matthew Redman, governor of Berwick, and by her had issue an only son,

Sir THOMAS DE LUMLEY, who in the tenth of Henry VI. had livery of his lands; and in the thirty-third of that reign, being then a knight, was made governor of Scarborough castle for life. In the fifth of Edward IV. he was one of the commissioners, appointed to treat with James, king of Scotland, touching the marriage of that king, with some person of the king of England's allegiance; as also concerning certain wrongs which had been done by the subjects of both nations to each other, contrary to the articles of truce. About that time also, he was at the siege of Bamburgh castle, in Northumberland, then

defended (with some other garrisons in the North) by the Lancastrians. Upon petition, the attainder of his grandfather and uncle was reversed, and he had summons to parliament, from the first of Edward IV. to the twelfth of Henry VIII. inclusive. According to Dugdale, this indulgence was shewn him, in regard that he had married a natural daughter of king Edward IV. but other authorities say, that his wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir James Harrington, knight, brother to William, lord Harrington.

His issue were three daughters, as in the table, and dying A. D. 1485, was succeeded by an only son,

Sir GEORGE DE LUMLEY, who married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and heirs of Roger Thornton, esquire, a very wealthy merchant, of Newcastle upon Tyne, by whom he had the lordships of Witton, in the county of Northumberland, Lulworth, and the isle in the bishopric; which Roger founded the house of White-Friers, in Newcastle. But after this marriage, possessing those lands in right of his wife, there happened a sharp contest between Giles Thornton, a natural son of the aforefaid Roger and him, concerning the inheritance of them; in which quarrel this George killed the said Giles in the ditch of Windfor castle. He was sheriff of Northumberland, in the years 1462, 1463; and from 1468, to 1472 inclusive; and was made knight banneret, in Hooton Field, on the twenty-second of August, A. D. 1480. He died A. D. 1508, having had issue three sons.

1. Sir Thomas de Lumley.

2. Roger Lumley, who married a daughter of Sir Richard Ratcliffe, and had a son of his own name.

3. Ralph Lumley.

Sir THOMAS LUMLEY, the eldest son, died A. D. 1487, in the life-time of his father. Dugdale is silent as to this knight's wife; but other authorities give unto him, Elizabeth Plantagenet, natural daughter of Edward IV. by lady Elizabeth Lucy. His issue were, three daughters, as in the table, and four sons, Richard, John, George, and Roger, the youngest of which was married, and had three daughters; and the eldest,

RICHARD DE LUMLEY, succeeding his grandfather, had summons to parliament in 1509, and married Anne, daughter to Sir John Conyers, of Hornby castle, in Yorkshire, knight of the Garter, sister of William, first lord Conyers, and by her had issue two sons,

John de Lumley, } of whom and their de-

Anthony de Lumley, } scendants distinctly.

JOHN DE LUMLEY, the eldest son, succeeded his father at his decease, on the twenty-sixth of May, A. D. 1511, and had summons to parliament in 1515. He married Joane, daughter to Henry, lord Scroope, of Bolton, by whom he had issue a son,

GEORGE DE LUMLEY, who being concerned in an insurrection with lord D'Arcy, and others, was committed to the Tower of London; and in 1538, being arraigned at Westminster, was found guilty of high-treason, and suffered an attainder, and death, in the life-time of his father. He married Jane, second daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Knightley, of Faulley, in Northamptonshire, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Sir John Spencer,

Spencer, knight, and had issue two daughters and a son,

Sir JOHN LUMLEY, successor to his grandfather, who was restored in blood, by an act of parliament, in the first of Edward VI. and a new barony of Lumley, created and limited by express words to the said John, in tail male, the ancient barony being merged in the crown, in consequence of the attainder of George his father. He was made knight of the Bath on the twenty-ninth of September, A. D. 1553, two days before the coronation of queen Mary. In the twenty-ninth of Elizabeth, he was commissioned with other lords, for the trial of Mary, queen of Scots, and, in the year ensuing, joined with those other commissioners, in giving sentence upon secretary Davyson, by reason he had sent the queen's warrant for putting the queen of Scots to death without her knowledge. In the forty-fourth of the same reign, he was one of the peers that sat upon the trial of Robert Devereux, earl of Essex. He died on the eleventh of April, A. D. 1609, having been twice married; first, to Jane, daughter and coheir of Henry Fitz-Allan, earl of Arundel, by whom he had issue Charles, Thomas, and Mary, who all died infants. By his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John, lord D'Arcy, of Chicke, he had no issue; so that this new created barony of Lumley expired with him. We now proceed with

ANTHONY LUMLEY, (second son to Richard de Lumley, and younger brother to John de Lumley, of whom) we promised to treat, and who was ancestor to the present earl of Scarborough.

He married a daughter of Richard Gray of Northumberland, esquire, and by her had an only son,

ROGER LUMLEY, who, by Ann Kurstwick, had a numerous issue, of which the eldest son,

Sir RICHARD LUMLEY, succeeded his father, and being chief heir male of the family, after the decease of the said John, lord Lumley, inherited Lumley castle, and a great part of the estate of his ancestors, by deed of settlement, and the last will and testament of the said lord Lumley.

On the nineteenth of July, A. D. 1616, he received the honour of knighthood. He was much in favour with Charles I. by whom he was created an Irish peer, on the twelfth of July, A. D. 1628, by the title of viscount Lumley, of Waterford, in the kingdom of Ireland. He espoused the royal cause, during the troubles of that reign, and made Lumley castle a garrison. Afterwards when tyranny had usurped the name of protection, he was very assiduous in forming plans for the Restoration, and was one of those loyal peers who subscribed that memorable declaration, just before the meeting of the parliament, which produced that happy event.

He married Frances, daughter of Henry Shelly, of Warminghurst, in the county of Sussex, a younger branch of the baronet's family of that name, seated at Michaelgrove, by whom he had issue a daughter, Julia, married, first, to ——— Germain, esquire; and secondly, to John Shuckburgh, of Barton, in the county of Warwick. Also a son,

John Lumley, who died before his father, and was buried at St. Martin's, in London; he mar-

ried Mary, daughter, and at length coheir to Sir Henry Compton, (youngest son of Henry, lord Compton) by Cecily his wife, daughter of Robert Sackville, earl of Dorset. Their issue were three daughters; Elizabeth, the eldest, married Richard Cotton, of Watergate, in Sussex, knight; Frances and Anne both died unmarried. Also two sons.

1. Richard Lumley, successor to his grandfather.

2. Henry Lumley, who in the reign of king William, served in several campaigns abroad, and once was the only means of saving his majesty from being taken prisoner. He served also in the reign of queen Anne, under the great duke of Marlborough. He obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, on the twenty-fourth of February, A. D. 1702-3. He was afterwards appointed general of horse and colonel of the king's regiment of horse; and on the nineteenth of April, A. D. 1703, was constituted governor of Jersey. He departed this life full of honour, as a nobleman and as a soldier, on the eighteenth of October, A. D. 1722, and was interred in a vault belonging to the church of Sabridgeworth, in Hertfordshire. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Thimbleby, of Lincolnshire, but by her had no issue. By his second lady, Anne, daughter of Sir William Wiseman, of Canfield-hall, in Essex, baronet, who surviving him, died on the fourth of March, A. D. 1736; he had an only daughter, Frances, who was born in 1713, and died on the thirteenth of October, A. D. 1719. His elder brother,

(*First Earl.*) RICHARD LUMLEY, succeeded his grandfather, as viscount Lumley, in the kingdom of Ireland; and having all the advantages of education, both at home and abroad, rendered himself so acceptable from his first setting out in the world, that he was particularly taken notice of by king Charles II. and distinguished among the most polite men of the age. The first opportunity that offered of serving his country, was in the year 1680, when an expedition was intended against the Moors, and to raise the siege of Tangier, which long voyage and dangerous enterprize his lordship readily undertook, and on the twelfth of June, the same year, was actually embarked at Portsmouth, to go on that service under the earl of Mulgrave, (afterwards duke of Buckinghamshire) who was appointed commander in chief. But other measures being concerted, and the expedition laid aside, his lordship returned to court, and soon after, on the eleventh of September, A. D. 1680, was appointed master of the horse to queen Catherine, consort to king Charles II. Soon after which, in consideration of his great merit, approved fidelity, and his descent from noble ancestors, ancient barons of this kingdom, he was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this kingdom, by the stile and title of baron Lumley, of Lumley castle, in the county palatine of Durham; and the patent, which bore date, May 31, A. D. 1681, extended not only to the heirs male of his body, but, in default of such heirs, to his brother Henry Lumley, and the heirs male of his body. But no parliament sitting during the remainder of Charles II. his lordship was not introduced till the nineteenth of May, A. D. 1685, in the first year of the reign

of James II. having received his summons on the fourteenth of February preceding.

On the insurrection raised by the duke of Monmouth in the West, he had the command of a regiment of horse, and being sent into those parts, had a principal share in gaining the victory at Sedgemore; and the duke of Monmouth, with the German count who accompanied him, and the lord Grey, were by his vigilancy discovered, and surrendered themselves prisoners to his lordship. Nevertheless, when he observed king James's design was to introduce popery, and that our religion and laws were in danger of being subverted, by the arbitrary measures then took, he forsook the court, appeared on the behalf of the seven bishops at their trial, and was among those of the chief nobility, who had the courage to consult with Mons. Dykvelt, (whom the prince of Orange intrusted to manage his affairs in England) and to concert with him such advices and advertisements, as might be fit for the prince to know, whereby he might govern himself; and often met at the earl of Shrewsbury's, where they consulted how to proceed, and drew the declaration, on which they advised his highness to engage. It also appears, that he was principally intrusted by the earl of Orford, who went over to Holland, and had the prince's direction for the management of the grand affair of the Revolution.

When matters were concluded on, his lordship, with the duke of Devonshire, and the earl of Danby, undertook for the North; and retiring into their several counties, the lord Lumley, by his interest and friends, secured the important town of Newcastle, which declared for the prince soon after his landing. He was afterwards no less instrumental, by his interest and arguments in the house of peers, in gaining the vote that the throne was vacant, as also that the prince and princess of Orange should be declared king and queen of England. For which services, on the day after their majesties were proclaimed, (14 February, A. D. 1688,) he was sworn of the privy-council, and declared one of the gentlemen of the king's bedchamber. Also before their coronation, 10 April, A. D. 1689, was advanced to the dignity of viscount Lumley of Lumley castle; and finally, on the 15th of April, A. D. 1690, to the title of earl of Scarborough; and was likewise constituted captain and colonel of the first troop of horse-guards. In the year 1690, he attended king William into Ireland, was at the battle of the Boyne; and afterwards waited on his majesty at the great congress of princes at the Hague, and came back with him to England.

In the year 1691, he returned again to Holland, and waited on the king in his several campaigns in Flanders, till the conclusion of the peace of Ryswick, and was declared lieutenant-general of his forces. His majesty had a peculiar esteem for his lordship, and in February, A. D. 1692, when he went to Portsmouth to view the fleet, lay at the earl's seat in Sussex, and hunted with him there several days. Being in waiting on the king at his decease, he, and the lord Lexington, had the care of the king's body. His lordship, in that reign, was likewise lord-lieutenant of the county palatine of Durham, county of Northumberland, and custos rotulorum of the same, as

also lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne, and vice-admiral of the sea-coasts of Durham and Northumberland. In which posts he was continued by her late majesty queen Anne; who, on June 24, A. D. 1702, appointed his lordship lord-lieutenant of the counties of Durham and Northumberland; he was constituted one of the commissioners to treat of an union between the two kingdoms of England and Scotland; and, pursuant to that act, was sworn of the privy-council at Kensington, 18 Aug. 1708.

On the accession of king George I. his lordship was found to be among those peers, intrusted by his majesty with the government of these kingdoms, till his arrival. On March 9, A. D. 1715-16, his lordship was appointed chancellor of the dutchy and county palatine of Lancaster, which he resigned in May, A. D. 1717; and thereupon had the office of vice-treasurer, receiver-general, and paymaster-general of all his majesty's revenues in the kingdom of Ireland, with the power to act by sufficient deputies. And his lordship, having no intention to go over, procured an act of parliament, which passed the royal assent, on the sixth of July, A. D. 1717, to enable him to take, in Great-Britain, the usual oath to qualify himself for the said office. He departed this life on the 17th of December, A. D. 1721, and was buried with his ancestors in the church of Chester in the Street, in the bishopric of Durham; and having married Frances, only daughter and heir of Sir Henry Jones of Aston, in com' Oxon. and of his wife Frances, sister to Thomas, earl of Falconberg, had issue seven sons and four daughters.

The former were,

1. Henry, called viscount Lumley, who in the seventh of queen Anne, sat in parliament for the borough of Arundel, but dying of the small-pox, on the twenty-fourth of July, A. D. 1710, was buried near his grandfather, in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, London.

2. Richard, his successor.

3. William Lumley, who was slain in the Mediterranean, in the service of his country, on the ninth of April, A. D. 1709.

4. Thomas, after his brother Richard's decease, successor to the family honours.

5. Charles Lumley, who was appointed groom of the bedchamber to George II. on the twenty-second of December, A. D. 1727, and served in parliament for Chichester, and died on the eleventh of August, A. D. 1727, unmarried.

6. John Lumley, who was equerry to his majesty George II. and afterwards groom of the bedchamber to Frederic, prince of Wales. In 1727, he was chosen member of parliament for Arundel; and in November, 1731, he was appointed to a company in the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards. On the twenty-third of April, A. D. 1734, he was made avener and clerk-martial of the king's stables; and two years after, gentleman of the horse to the king. He died A. D. 1739, and was buried in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, London.

7. James Lumley, upon the death of his brother John, made avener and clerk-martial of the king's stables, and joint commissioner with colonel Berkeley, for executing the office of master of the





the horse to the king. He was also groom of the bedchamber to Frederic, prince of Wales, and died unmarried.

The daughters were,

1. Mary, married to George Montagu, earl of Halifax. She died December 10, A. D. 1726.

2. Barbara, married, first, Charles Leigh, of Leighton, in Bedfordshire, brother to Thomas, lord Leigh of Stonely, in Warwickshire. She died without issue on the fourth of January, A. D. 1755.

3. Ann, married to Frederic Frankland, esq; she died in February, A. D. 1739-40.

4. Henrietta, died unmarried on the sixth of November, A. D. 1747.

The mother of these children was a lady of the bedchamber to queen Mary, and afterwards to queen Anne, and departed this life in March, A. D. 1737, universally lamented, as she had lived universally beloved.

The earldom, &c. upon the demise of the first earl, devolved upon the second, but eldest surviving son,

(*Second Earl.*) RICHARD LUMLEY. He served in three parliaments during the reign of queen Anne; one for East Grinstead, and the other two for Arundel. On the twenty-first of September, A. D. 1714, he had the honour of being appointed gentleman of the bedchamber to George, prince of Wales, upon the accession of the illustrious house of Hanover to the throne of Great Britain; and soon after was constituted master of the horse to his royal highness, and colonel of the first troop of grenadier guards. On the tenth of March following, he was called up by writ to the house of peers, as baron Lumley, and took his rank according to the patent of his grandfather's creation.

In 1722, his father then dead, he was appointed lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne; as also of the county of Northumberland. On the twenty-second of June, A. D. 1722, he was constituted colonel of the second regiment of foot-guards. On the ninth of June, A. D. 1724, he was elected a knight companion of the most noble order of the Garter, and installed at Windsor, on the twenty-eighth of July following.

After the accession of his royal highness to the throne, he still continued his place of master of the horse, and was re-appointed lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Northumberland, and appointed vice-admiral of the county of Durham. In 1733-4, he resigned his place of master of the horse; and dying on the fourth of February, A. D. 1739-40, unmarried, his remains were deposited in the family vault, in Audley street chapel, London, and his honours, &c. devolved upon

(*Third Earl.*) Sir THOMAS LUMLEY SAUNDERSON, who assumed the last of these surnames, pursuant to the will of James Saunderson, earl of Castleton, in Ireland, by act of parliament.

On the eighteenth of November, A. D. 1721, he was appointed envoy-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Portugal, from whom he returned in July, 1723, but the following year was again at that court in the same capacity; and on the seventeenth of June, A. D. 1725, was

installed a knight companion of the most honourable order of the Bath.

In May 1738, he was appointed treasurer of the household to his royal highness, Frederic, prince of Wales. He served in two parliaments, the one summoned in 1727, and the other in 1734. In the latter, as knight of the shire for the county of Lincoln, in the former, as representative of the borough of Arundel.

He married Frances, second daughter of George Hamilton, earl of Orkney, lady of the bedchamber to the princess of Wales, an honour which her ladyship still enjoys, by whom he had issue two sons.

1. Richard Lumley Saunderson.

2. George Lumley, who died on the eleventh of December, A. D. 1732.

And three daughters.

1. Frances, who in June, 1753, was married to Peter Ludlow, of Ardfallagh, in the county of Meath, in Ireland, esquire, created lord Ludlow, in Ireland.

2. Anne.

3. Harriot, who died on the sixth of November, A. D. 1747.

His lordship departed this life on the fifteenth of March, A. D. 1752, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

(*Fourth, and present Earl.*) RICHARD LUMLEY SAUNDERSON, who is one of his majesty's right honourable privy-council, deputy earl marshal of England, and cofferer of the king's household; to which last honour he was appointed in July, 1765.

On the twelfth of December, A. D. 1752, he married Barbara, sister to Sir George Saville, baronet, by whom he has issue five sons.

1. George Augustus Lumley Saunderson, born Sept. 22, A. D. 1753.

2. Richard Lumley, born April 3, A. D. 1757.

3. Thomas Charles Lumley.

4. John Lumley.

5. Frederic Lumley.

And two daughters.

1. Frances Barbara, born Feb. 25, 1756, who died young.

2. Mary Arabella.

(*TITLES.*) Richard Lumley Saunderson, earl of Scarborough, viscount and baron Lumley, of Lumley castle; also viscount Lumley, of Waterford, in Ireland.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baron Lumley, of Lumley-castle, (in the bishopric of Durham, May 31, 1681, (33 Charles II.) viscount Lumley, of Lumley-castle, April 10, 1689, (1 William and Mary) and earl of Scarborough, April 15, A. D. 1690, (3 Will. and Mary.)

(*ARMS.*) Pearl, fess, ruby, between three parrots, emerald, each gorged with a plain collar of the second.

(*CREST.*) On a wreath, a nest proper, and therein a pelican, pearl, vulned, ruby, feeding her young.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) Two parrots with wings expanded, emerald, beaked and membered, proper.

(*MOTTO.*) "Murus æneus, conscientia sana."

(*CHIEF SEATS.*) At Sandbeck, in Yorkshire, and at Standsted, in the county of Suffex.

NASSAU,

NASSAU, Earl of ROCHFORD.

HENRY FREDERIC, of the house of Nassau, prince of Orange, grandfather to king William of England, had a natural son,

FREDERIC NASSAU, who, by gift from his father, became lord of Zulestein, and was general of foot in the service of the States-general, when his country was invaded by the French, in 1672. He married Mary, daughter of Sir William Killegrew, of the county of Cornwall, baronet, by whom he had issue a son and heir,

(*First Earl*.) **WILLIAM HENRY NASSAU**, who was one of the chief persons confided in by the prince of Orange, with whom he came into England. After their majesties king William and queen Mary had been proclaimed, he was appointed one of the members of their first privy-council, in 1688-9, and at the same time constituted master of the robes to the king. On the twelfth of September, A. D. 1690, he was appointed lieutenant-general of horse and foot, and was continually attendant upon his royal master both in Ireland and Flanders. Besides the particular favour of the sovereign, the singular services he performed at the battle of Landen, on the twenty-ninth of July, A. D. 1693, rescuing his majesty, at a time when he was surrounded by the enemy, and in the most imminent danger, at the expence of several wounds, and with the loss of his own liberty, were the foundations of peerage to this noble family: for the king revolving in his mind this, and many other marks of his loyalty and affection, did, by letters patent, bearing date the tenth of May, A. D. 1695, advance him to the dignity of a peer of this realm, by the styles and titles of baron of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, viscount Tunbridge, in Kent, and earl of Rochford, in the county of Essex.

Whenever his majesty visited Holland, the earl was in his retinue: and so far was his lordship advanced in the royal favour, that in 1697, the king finding himself ill, went to Zulestein, and continued with him till his recovery.

Upon the death of his royal master, the earl of Rochford immediately formed a resolution of passing the remainder of his days in his own country, and continued in England only so long as was necessary to the settling of his affairs. In prosecution of this design, he arrived at the Hague from England, on the twenty-third of August, A. D. 1702. He died at Zulestein, (having never after, except in 1705, paid a visit to England) in 1708, leaving behind him a most amiable character, both in his public and private capacity; in the former, he had given no less convincing proofs of ability, honour, and integrity, than he had in the latter, of his attention to the social

duties of life, having been, confessedly, an indulgent husband, a tender father, and a compassionate superior.

He married Jane, daughter of Sir Henry Wroth, of Durans, in Enfield, Middlesex, and of Loughton-hall, in Essex, great grandson of Sir Robert Wroth, knight, by his wife Mary Sidney, eldest daughter of Robert, earl of Leicester; which Sir Robert Wroth was son and heir of another Sir Robert, and Susan, his wife, sole heir of John Stonard, of Loughton, in the county of Essex, esquire, and of Sir Thomas Wroth, by Mary his wife, daughter to Robert, lord Rich, by whom he had four sons and four daughters.

The latter were,

1. Anne, who died unmarried, and was interred in St. Michael's chapel, Westminster-abbey, on the fifteenth of February, A. D. 1700.

2. Mary, who married Heer Hawelt, one of the chief nobles of the province of Guelderland, second son to the famous general Godert de Ginckell, earl of Athlone, in Ireland.

3. Elizabeth, who died unmarried, A. D. 1722.

4. Henrietta, who married Godart Christiaan, earl of Athlone, elder brother of Heer Harvelt, who married her other sister.

The sons were,

1. William Henry, } successively earls of Roch-
2. Frederic, } ford.

3. Maurice Nassau, who died A. D. 1722, a colonel of foot in England.

4. Henry Nassau, who died unmarried, in April, 1741, and was buried at Easton, in Suffolk, where his father had purchased the seat and estate of Sir William Wingfield.

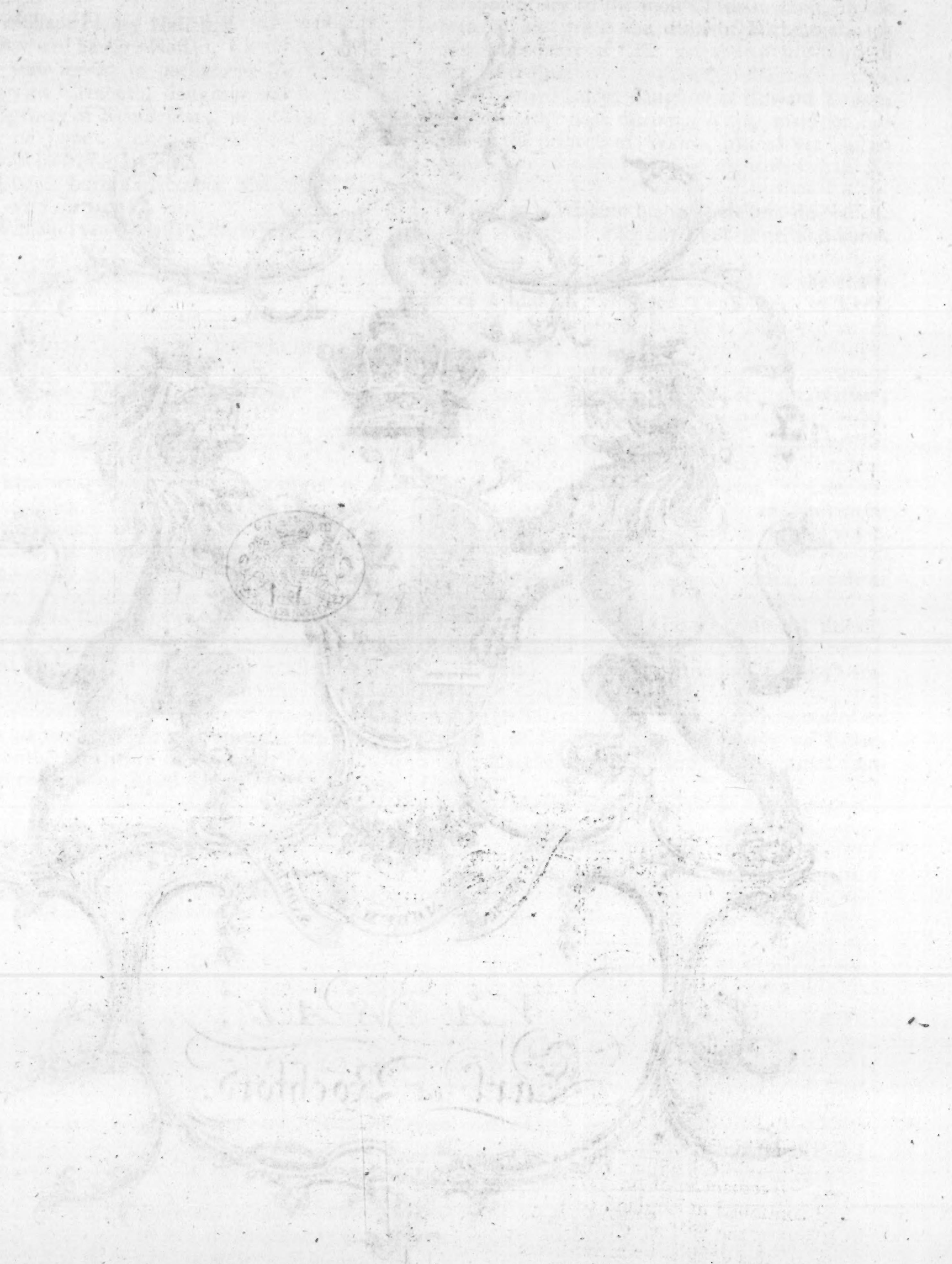
The eldest son,

(*Second Earl*.) **WILLIAM HENRY**, succeeded his father. In 1702, he was volunteer under the duke of Ormond, and then, as well as afterwards, under the duke of Marlborough, he behaved with a bravery that honoured his rank, at the same time that it signally served the cause in which he was engaged.

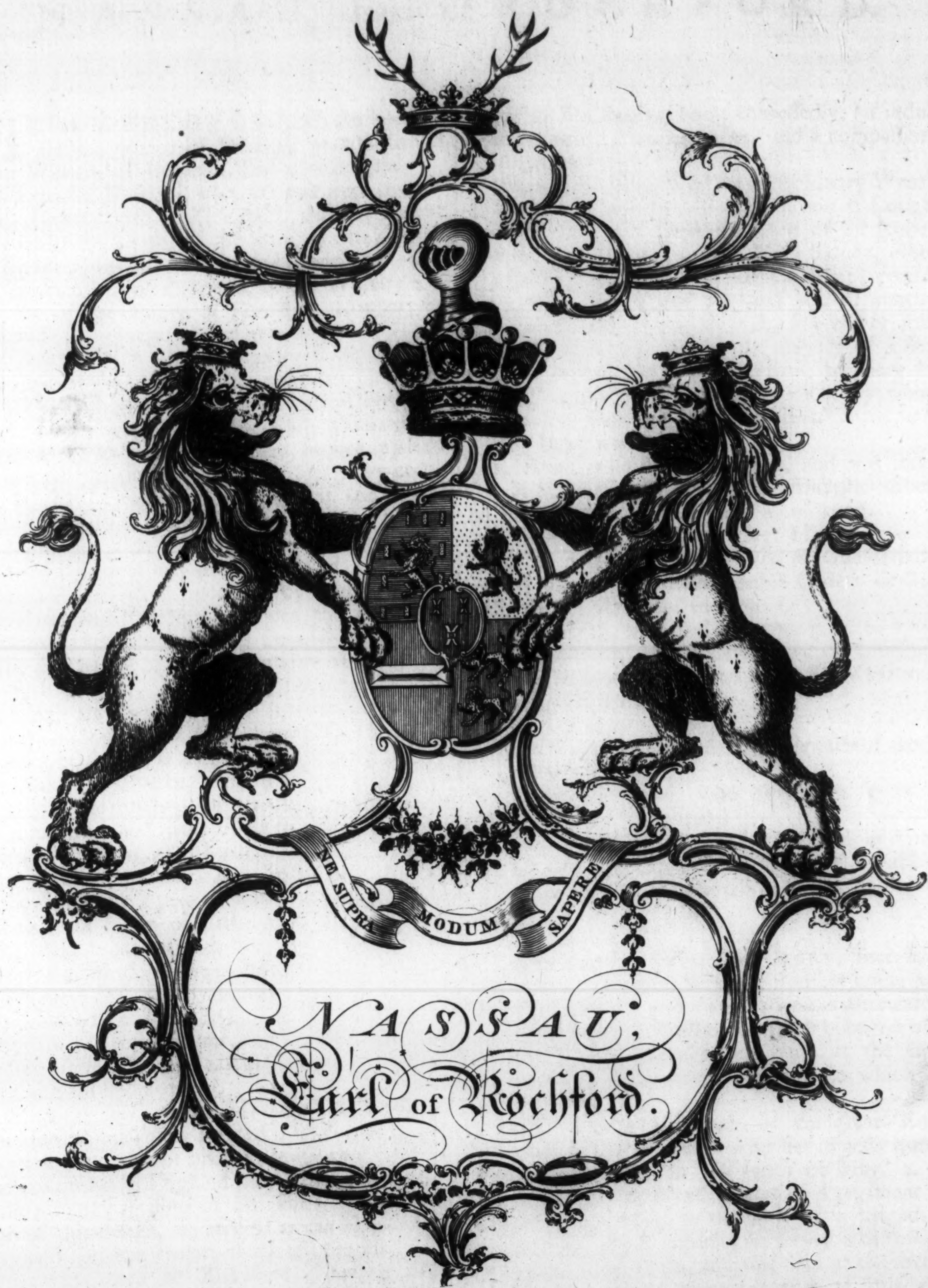
After his father's decease, he came into England, and was well received by her majesty queen Anne, by whom, on the tenth of May, A. D. 1710, he was appointed colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and raised to the rank of a brigadier-general, in which capacity he served a campaign in Spain, A. D. 1710, and was slain at the battle of Almanza, on the twenty-seventh of July that year. Dying unmarried, his lordship was succeeded by his brother,

(*Third Earl*.) **FREDERIC NASSAU**, born A. D. 1682, who was at that time one of the nobles of the province of Utrecht. Allured by these Eng-
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lish honours, his lordship came over, and spent the greatest part of his time in this country, chusing indeed a retired, but at the same time practising an exemplary life.

He married Bessy, daughter of Richard Savage, earl Rivers, and by her, whose father died on the eighteenth of August, A. D. 1712, and by his will bequeathed to her his estate, he had issue two sons,

1. William Henry Nassau.
2. Richard Savage Nassau, born June 1, A. D. 1723, who served in parliament for Colchester. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Edward Spencer of Rendlesham, in Suffolk, esquire, widow of James, duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and had issue by her,
 1. Lucy, born November the third, A. D. 1752, who died unmarried.
 2. William Henry Nassau, born July the twenty-eighth, A. D. 1754.
 3. George Nassau, born September the fifth, A. D. 1756.

This third earl of Rochford, died on the fourteenth of June, A. D. 1738, and was succeeded in his honours, &c. by his eldest son,

(Fourth Earl.) WILLIAM HENRY NASSAU, born September the seventeenth, A. D. 1717, who was immediately upon his father's death appointed lord of the bedchamber to his late majesty, and was constituted vice-admiral of the coasts of Essex. In 1749, he was appointed envoy-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Sardinia, at whose court his lordship behaved with honour to himself, did service to his country, and gave satisfaction to that monarch. In 1754, he returned to England, and arrived on the twenty-sixth of April. In September that year, he returned again to Turin, but was recalled in February, A. D. 1754-5; and on the second of March following, was appointed groom of the stole to his majesty; and on the twelfth of the same month, was sworn of the privy-council. On the twenty-sixth of April following, he was ap-

pointed one of the lords justices for the administration of the government during the king's stay beyond the seas; in 1756, he was appointed lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Essex; and in 1763, was constituted ambassador extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Spain. Being recalled thence, he was appointed, on the first of July, 1766, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the most Christian king, in the room of his grace the duke of Richmond, appointed secretary of state, on the twenty-third of May preceding.

He married Lucy, daughter of Edward Young, of Durnford, near Sarum, Wilts, maid of honour to the princess of Wales; but as yet has no issue.

(TITLES.) William Henry Zulestein de Nassau, earl of Rochford, viscount Tunbridge, and baron of Enfield.

(CREATIONS.) Baron of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, viscount Tunbridge, in Kent, and earl of Rochford, in Essex, May 10, A. D. 1695. (7 Will. III.)

(ARMS.) Quarterly; first, sapphire, semee of billers, and a lion rampant, topaz, for Nassau; secondly, topaz, a lion rampant guardant, ruby, crowned with a ducal coronet, sapphire, for Deitz; thirdly, ruby, a fess, pearl, for Vianden; fourthly, two lions passant guardant, in pale, topaz, for Cartznelboge. Over all, an escutcheon of pretence, ruby, charged with three zules, pearl.

(CREST.) In a ducal coronet, topaz, a pair of bucks horns, ruby.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two lions, erminois, ducally crowned, sapphire.

(MOTTO.) "Ne supra modum sapere;" formerly, "Spes durat avorum."

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Easton, in the county of Suffolk; at St. Olyth, in the county of Essex; and at Zulestein, in Holland, fifteen miles from Utrecht.

KEPPEL, Earl of ALBEMARLE.

THE ancestors of this noble family were seated in Guelderland, and had a castle there, considerable both for its privileges and antiquity. The first we find was,

WOLTER VAN KEPPEL, lord of Keppel, who was living in 1179 and 1231; and is remarkable for having been the founder of a monastery at Bethlehem, near Doetinchem. By his wife Beatrix, he was father of two sons; the elder of which, **Derek Van Keppel**, was lord of Keppel; and the younger,

WOLTER VAN KEPPEL, held the lordship of Verwoelde, under his elder brother; which, however, continued to his posterity; for we find that his younger son, **Hendrick Van Keppel**, was seated at Westerholt, near Lochum; and the elder,

DEREK VAN KEPPEL, became lord of Verwoelde. He was living in 1326, and had a son of his own name, (besides other children)

DEREK VAN KEPPEL, who held the lordship of Verwoelde, as a fief of his cousin, lord Sweder Van Voorst, lord of Voorst and Keppel, in the year 1362. His eldest son,

WOLTER VAN KEPPEL, lord of Verwoelde, married Roode, Van Heeckeren, daughter of Evert de Roode Van Heeckeren, and Bartha Van Arafpen; and his eldest son,

DEREK VAN KEPPEL, lord of Verwoelde, was present at a general convention for the province of Guelderland, held at Nimeguen, A. D. 1436, with Harman Van Keppel, and other gentlemen and nobles of Zutphen. His son,

WOLTER VAN KEPPEL, lord of Verwoelde, was also in 1458, lord of Wefenberg, in the province of Overysel, and knight of Zutphen, in the years 1469 and 1474. He married Wichmoet Van Ittersum, daughter of Johan Van Ittersum, and Agnes Van Campferbeeck, and had issue several sons and daughters: of which we shall only note three, the youngest of which, **Wolter Van Keppel**, was seated at Kerfenberg; the second, **Harmen Van Keppel**, was the person from whom the Keppels of Dieuxhoft were descended; and the eldest son,

DEREK VAN KEPPEL, became lord of Verwoelde, and upon his father's death, A. D. 1495, was vested in the fief of Wefenberg, which feudal tenure was renewed in 1498 and 1521. He married two wives.

By his first lady Cunicunda Van Heeckeren, surnamed Rechteren, daughter of Otto Van Heeckeren, surnamed Rechteren, and of Stephaina Van Rutenborch, he had four daughters and a son, named **Frederic Van Keppel**, whose only daughter and heir, **Cunigunda**, married **Alert**

Van Haeften, and carried with her the lordship of Verwoelde.

He married, secondly, **Joanna Herman Van Woelbeck**, surnamed Kepped, by whom he acquired the lordship of Woolbeeche. She bore to him two sons, the youngest of which, **Dereck Van Keppel**, was seated at Oelde, and the eldest,

JOACHIM VAN KEPPEL, became lord of Woolbeeche, and by his wife **Angele Van Loon**, daughter of **Jurnen Van Loon**, had issue three sons.

1. **Derek Van Keppel**.

2. **Jurien Van Keppel**, from whom are descended the Keppels of Oddwick, Mallum, and Campferbeck.

3. **Harmen Van Keppel**, from whom are descended the Keppels of Molecateu.

The eldest son,

DEREK VAN KEPPEL, succeeded his father at Woolbeeche, and marrying **Alyt Vander Voorst**, of the Voorst, and **Oefwolda Van Delen**, he obtained the lordship of Voorst. He had issue two sons, of which the eldest, **Evert Van Keppel**, succeeded to the lordship of Woolbeeche, whose descendants still remain there; and the youngest,

OESWOLT VAN KEPPEL, obtained of his father, Voorst. He married **Mechtelt Vander Capelle**, daughter of **Gerrit Vander Capelle**, and **Geertruyd Van Hoenen**; but this lady dying in 1610, he married, secondly, in 1611, **Willemina de Ruiter**, daughter of **Henric de Ruiter** and **Gertrude Vander Hell**. By this last lady, who died A. D. 1633, he had no issue; but by the former was father of an only son,

DEREK VAN KEPPEL, of the Voorst, who in 1645, purchased T'Velde. In 1635, he married **Theodora Van Sallant**, daughter of **Wynant Van Sallant**, of the Pol, and of **Gerberic Van Lynden**, and dying in 1646, left issue a minor,

OESWOLT VAN KEPPEL, of the Voorst, who married **Reiniza-Anna-Gertruyde-Van-Lintello tot de Mars**, daughter of **Johan Van Lintello tot de Mars**, and of **Agnes Reiniza Van Schebe tot Welwelt**, by whom he had issue,

(First Earl.) **ARNOLD JOOST VAN KEPPEL**, lord of Voorst, A. D. 1692, admitted into the knighthood of Zutphen, and afterwards into the knighthood of Holland and West Friesland.

In 1688, he attended the prince of Orange, as page of honour in his English expedition; and after his accession to the throne, was appointed groom of his bedchamber, and master of the robes. On the twenty-fifth of March, A. D. 1691, he was sent from the Hague, to compliment the elector of Bavaria on his arrival in Flanders. He seldom failed in his attendance on the king in his several

several campaigns, and by that means had an opportunity of exhibiting a degree of merit, which could not but catch the observation of his royal master. In return therefore for his courage and fidelity, he was, by letters patent, bearing date February 10, 1695-6, created baron Ashford, of Ashford, in Kent, viscount Bury, in the county palatine of Lancaster, and earl of Albemarle, of a town and territory, in the dukedom of Normandy, which formerly belonged to Stephen, the son of Odo, descended from the earls of Champagne, whom William the Conqueror made earl of Albemarle, as being the son of his half-sister by the mother's side, and gave to him, for the further maintenance of his estate, the territory of Holderness, in Yorkshire; and when his issue failed, the kings of England honoured others, who had greatly deserved of them, with the same title, although they had long since lost their estate in Normandy.

His lordship was a major-general before the year 1697, and was present that year, and serviceably employed in his majesty's camp at Promelles. In the year following he was appointed colonel of the first troop of horse-guards.

On the fourteenth of May, A. D. 1700, he was elected a knight companion of the most noble order of the Garter, and was at that time a lord of the king's bedchamber. He was installed at Windsor, on the fifth of June following, being the thirteenth knight in the tenth stall, and on the plate was inscribed as follows:

"Du tres noble et puissant seigneur, Arnold Juste de Keppel, Comte d'Albemarle, Vicomte de Bury, Baron Ashford de Ashford, capitaine de la premiere compagnie de gardes du corps du Roy et maitre de ses robes, collonel general de Suisses et Grisons, au service des provinces unies du Pays-Bas; chevalier du tres noble ordre de la Jarriere, installé au chateau de Windsor le V Juin, an. 1700."

Upon the death of king William, the friendship and esteem which he had for this noble lord became more conspicuous; for in a codicil annexed to the will of this monarch, the lordship of Brevoort, and two hundred thousand guilders, were allotted for this service; and this was the more extraordinary, as there was no other legacy, nor any other part of the effects, which his majesty had at his disposal, which was not bequeathed to the prince of Nassau Friesland.

His lordship was with the forces abroad when he heard of the death of his royal master, immediately after which he arrived in England, and paid his duty to the queen, from whom he obtained leave to retire to his native country. On his arrival in Holland he took his seat as a member of the nobles in the assembly of the States-General.

He was appointed general of the Dutch forces, in consequence of which he joined the army on the seventh of August, A. D. 1702. In 1705, he paid a visit to England, and attending the queen to the university of Cambridge, he had the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws; soon after which he returned again to Holland, and left the Hague on the eleventh of June, that year, to join the army under monsieur Auberquerque; and was

also at the forcing of the French lines near Tirtlemont.

In 1707, he was at the battle of Ramellies, and took up his quarters at Brussels. On the twentieth of April, A. D. 1708, he was declared, by the States-General, general of horse; and in that year, was in the memorable battle of Oudenard; after which we find him deeply concerned in the memorable campaigns of the great duke of Marlborough.

His lordship (as has been observed) was a member of the nobles of Holland; as also deputy-forrester, general of the horse, and of the Swiss; governor of Boileduc, colonel of a regiment of carabiners; and of a regiment of Swiss.

He married in the year 1701, in Holland, Gertrude de Quirina Vander Duin, daughter of Adam Vander Duin, lord of St. Gravemoer, in Holland, governor of Bergen-op-Zoom, colonel of horse in the service of the republic of Holland, and master of the buck-hounds to king William III. He was a descendant of Frederic, son of Alphert, ninth lord of Brederiden, who descended from Sigifried, son of Arnolph, count of Holland, who died anno 993.

By her ladyship, he had issue a son and a daughter, Sophia, born at Tournay, on the second of July, A. D. 1711, who married colonel John Thomas, brother to Sir Edmund Thomas, of Wenwol-castle, in the county of Glamorgan, baronet, and departing this life at the Hague (where he was interred) on the thirtieth of May, A. D. 1718, was succeeded in his honours, &c. by his only son,

(Second Earl.) WILLIAM ANNE, so named from her majesty, queen Anne, who, in person, graced his baptism. He was born at White-Hall on the fifth of June, A. D. 1702.

In 1717, he was by king George I. favoured with a company in the second regiment of foot-guards; and in October, A. D. 1723, he was appointed lord of the bed-chamber to the prince of Wales. In 1725, he was made knight of the Bath; and on the thirty-first of March, A. D. 1727, he was appointed aid de camp to the king.

On the accession of George II. his lordship was continued in the bed-chamber; and on the twenty-second of November, A. D. 1731, was appointed colonel of a regiment, then stationed at Gibraltar. On the fourth of June, A. D. 1733, he was made colonel of the third troop of horse-guards; and four years after was constituted governor of Virginia. On the twentieth of February, A. D. 1741, he was constituted major-general of the king's forces. In June, A. D. 1743, he gave singular proofs of undaunted bravery in the battle of Dettingen, being then lieutenant general; and in October, the following year, he was made colonel of the second regiment of foot-guards. In 1745, he was at the battle of Fontenoy, and there wounded; from whence he returned to England, with his royal highness the duke of Cumberland; and on the sixteenth of April, A. D. 1746, had the command of the right wing of the army at the battle of Culloden; and on his royal highness's leaving Scotland, he was constituted general and commander in chief of all his majesty's forces there, August 23, A. D. 1746. In 1747, he was with the duke of Cumberland at the battle of Vall. In 1748, he again went over with his royal highness,

highness, and soon after the conclusion of the peace, he was appointed ambassador and plenipotentiary to the French court, being then general in chief of the forces in Scotland. On the twelfth of July, A. D. 1750, his lordship was installed at Windsor knight of the Garter by his proxy Sir Charles Eggleton, knight, and arriving in England, he was on the twelfth of July, A. D. 1751, sworn of the privy-council, being then groom of the stole to his majesty. On the thirtieth of March, A. D. 1752, he was appointed one of the lords justices for the administration of the government during his majesty's stay in his German dominions.

His lordship died at Paris on the twenty-second of December, A. D. 1754; and his remains were brought over to England, and deposited in Audley-street chapel. His lordship's character, both in England and France, was such as his surviving lady and numerous issue cannot but reflect upon with a degree of complacency that must ever do honour to his memory.

He was married on the twenty-first of February, A. D. 1722-3, at Caversham near Reading (a seat belonging to the earl of Cadogan) to Anne, daughter to Charles, first duke of Richmond; and by her ladyship, who was of the bed-chamber to queen Caroline, and is now living, had issue eight sons, and seven daughters; the latter were,

1. Sophia, born February 18, A. D. 1729; who died A. D. 1741, and was interred in Audley-street chapel.

2. Elizabeth Mary, born May 6, A. D. 1731, who died A. D. 1740, and was interred in Audley-street chapel.

3. Anne Susanna, born November 8, A. D. 1732; who died January 28, 1754; and was interred in Audley-street chapel.

4. Nassau, (so named from his highness the prince of Orange, her godfather) born November 18, A. D. 1733; and dying an infant, was also buried at Audley street chapel.

5. Caroline, born August 20, A. D. 1737; who was married in 1759 to Robert Adair, esquire, and has issue.

6. Elizabeth, born November 15, A. D. 1739; who was married on the ninth of June, A. D. 1764, to Francis Russell, commonly called marquis of Tavistock.

7. Emelia, born November 2, A. D. 1745; who died young.

The sons were,

1. George Keppel.

2. Augustus Keppel, born April 2, A. D. 1725; who was early a candidate for honour in the naval service. He was with commodore (afterwards lord) Anson in the South-Seas, and at the taking of Paita, where he narrowly escaped death from a cannon-ball, which took off part of a jockey-cap, then on his head. In 1746, he had the command of the Maidstone man of war, and took several privateers from the enemy. In 1751, he was commodore of a squadron in the Mediterranean; at which time he was of singular service in settling the differences between the English merchants and the dey of Algiers; and was no less successful in concluding treaties with the states of Tripoli and Tunis; the former signed September 20, A. D. 1752, and the latter October 19,

A. D. 1752. On the third of January, A. D. 1759, being then on board his majesty's ship the Torbay, he took the isle of Gorée from the French: and on the twentieth of November following, he was with admiral Hawke in that memorable battle with monsieur Conflans; and he there, at a second broadside, sunk a French ship of war of seventy-four guns, and seven hundred and eighty men. In 1762, he accompanied his brother, the present earl of Albemarle, and was not only present, but greatly instrumental, at the taking of the Havannah. He is now rear-admiral of the blue, and groom of the bed-chamber to his present majesty. In 1755, he was chosen member of parliament for Chichester, in the room of his brother, who then took his seat in the house of lords.

3. James Keppel, born April 29, A. D. 1726; who died an infant, and was buried at St. Martin's in the fields, Westminster.

4. William Keppel, born November 5, A. D. 1727; who was gentleman of the horse to his late majesty, and is equerry to the present king. On the twenty-first of December, A. D. 1757, he was made captain in the first regiment of foot-guards, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. In January, A. D. 1762, he was appointed colonel of the fifty-sixth regiment of foot. On the tenth of July, A. D. 1764, he was raised to the rank of major-general; and in June, A. D. 1765, was appointed colonel of the fourteenth regiment of foot.

5. Frederic Keppel, born January 19, A. D. 1728, was educated at Christ-church, Oxon. He was admitted into holy orders, and appointed chaplain in ordinary to his majesty, and afterwards deputy clerk of the closet, in both which stations he continued after the accession of the present king. On the twenty-third of April, A. D. 1754, he was appointed canon of Windsor. In 1762, he was consecrated bishop of Exeter; and since that, 1766, has been appointed dean of Windsor. On the thirteenth of September, A. D. 1758, he married Laura, daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, knight of the Bath, by whom he has issue two daughters, Anna Maria, born 1760, and Laura, born on the fourteenth of March, 1765; also a son, Frederic, born on the twelfth of November, A. D. 1762.

6. Thomas Keppel, born February 1, A. D. 1734; who died young, and was buried at Audley-street chapel.

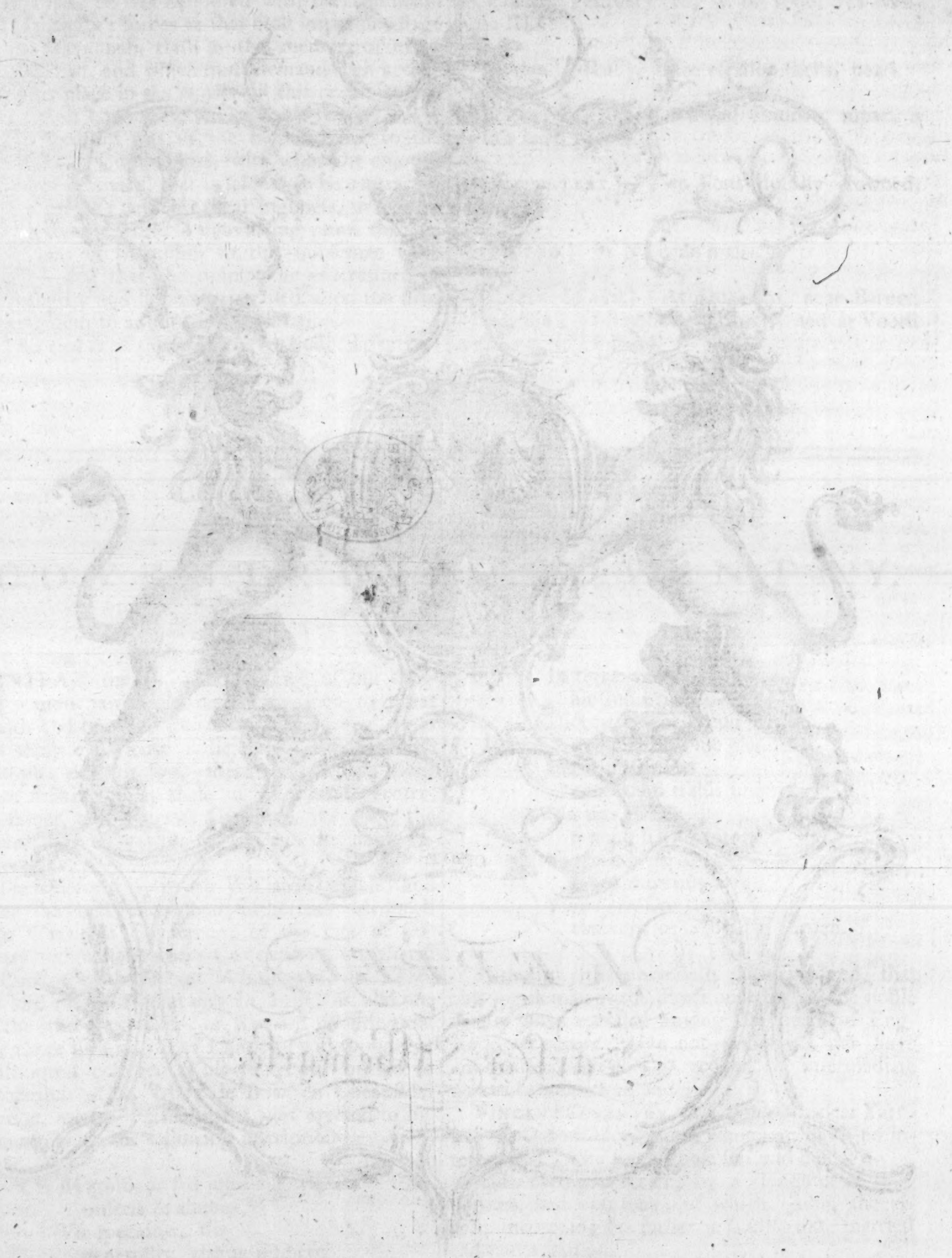
7. Edward Keppel, born May 4, A. D. 1736; who died 1745, and was buried at South-Mims, in Middlesex.

8. Henry Keppel, born August 11, A. D. 1741, a captain in the army. The eldest son,

(Third Earl.) GEORGE KEPPEL, born April 5, A. D. 1724, succeeded to the honours of the family. His lordship took early to arms. On the seventh of April, A. D. 1743, he was appointed captain-lieutenant in the second regiment of foot-guards; and on the fourth of June, A. D. 1745, a captain in the same regiment, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and the same year was aid de camp to the duke of Cumberland, and attended his royal highness at the battle of Fontenoy. His lordship also attended at the battle of Culloden; and was the person commissioned to inform the king of the defeat of the rebels, for which his majesty made him his aid de camp. In August,

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August, A. D. 1746, he was elected member of parliament for Chichester, and in the two succeeding parliaments for the same place.

On the fourth of November, A. D. 1749, he was appointed successor to lord George Sackville, then preferred, in his regiment of foot. On the eighteenth of March, A. D. 1755, he was constituted a major-general of his majesty's forces; and on the first of April, A. D. 1759, lieutenant-general.

In 1762, he was honoured with the command of his majesty's forces at that most important siege of the Havannah, fresh in the memory of every Englishman, and which must demand such a conspicuous place in the annals of this reign, as will ever reflect honour upon this noble family.

His lordship was of the bed-chamber to the late duke of Cumberland, with whom he enjoyed a kind of intimacy, that is seldom to be contracted with a prince; and his royal highness, in his last will, gave the world a convincing proof that his professions of friendship to this nobleman were sincere; and that the opinion he entertained of his integrity and honour was raised upon too firm a foundation to admit of any variation.

This earl is of the king's privy-council; gover-

nor of Jersey; and has the command of the third regiment of dragoons. He was elected knight of the Garter in 1766.

(TITLES.) George Keppel, earl of Albemarle, viscount Bury, and baron of Ashford.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Ashford, of Ashford, in Kent; viscount Bury, in the county of Lancaster; and earl of Albemarle in the dutchy of Normandy, in France, February 10, A. D. 1696. (8 William III.

(ARMS.) Ruby, three escallop shells, pearl.

(CREST.) Out of a ducal coronet, topaz, a swan's head proper.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two lions ducally crowned, topaz.

(MOTTO.) "Ne cede malis."

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Durhams, near Barnet, Middlesex; at Bagshot, in Surry; and at Voorst and Loo, in Holland.

COVENTRY, Earl of COVENTRY.

THAT the study and practice of our common law has raised many men to great wealth and honour, the records of former times and daily experience sufficiently testify. Of all examples of this sort, there are perhaps none more striking than these of Thomas Coventry, the father, and Thomas Coventry, the son; the latter of which was the first peer in this noble family.

Their descent is, by Sir William Dugdale, and other the best established authorities, deduced from WILLIAM COVENTRY, of the city of Coventry, whose son, JOHN COVENTRY, was sheriff of London with Robert Whittington, in 1416, and lord mayor of that city in 1425, as also one of the three executors of Richard Whittington, four times lord mayor of London, and founder of Whittington college. This John was buried in the church of St. Mary le Bow, in Cheapside, London, where a monument was erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

Magnificus sed justificus

miseris & amicus,

Vir speciosus, Vir

generosus, virque pudicus

Et peramabilis, et

venerabilis, atque piarum

Vis, dux, lex, lampas,

flos Maior Landoniarum.

In terræ ventre jacet

hic John rite Coventre

Dictus, quem necuit

veluti decuit lue plenus

Bis Septingenus

tricens si trahis unum

Martius in sole

tricens si trahis unum,

Virginis a partu carnis

modo mortuus artu

Vivus erit Cœ tuba

clanxerit ut Gabrielis, Amen.

Although it is universally acknowledged, that this gentleman is the direct ancestor of the noble family now enrolled among the peers of England, yet records have not preserved, nor have antiquaries been able to recover, the intermediate names between him and

VINCENT COVENTRY, of Cassington, near Yarn-ton, in Oxfordshire, (from whom we have no interruption in the line) whose son and heir,

RICHARD COVENTRY, by a daughter of — Turner, had two sons; of which, John, the eldest, succeeding his father at Cassington, married and had a family.

The younger son,

THOMAS COVENTRY, became a member of the honourable society of the Inner-Temple, London, and was so great a proficient in his studies there,

D

that,

that, in the thirty-eighth of Elizabeth, he was chosen reader of that house for the autumn lecture; though at that time he was prevented performing the task, by reason of a great plague which then raged in London, so that he did not read till the Lent following.

Ascending still higher in esteem, in respect of his eminent knowledge, he was elected to the state and degree of a serjeant at law, upon that call in Easter term, in the first of James I. as also in the third of that reign, to be the king's serjeant. And in Hillary term, (before the end of that year) being constituted one of the justices for the court of Common Pleas, sat on that bench till the time of his death, which was the twelfth of December, A. D. 1606. He was buried at Croome d'Abitot, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

"Sub hoc Tumulo quiescit Corpus Thomæ Coventrye, unius Justitiariorum de Communi Banco. Qui in Adolescentiâ bonarum artium Studiis in Academiâ Oxoniensi Clarus, Postmodum legibus Patriis operam dedit, in quibus ita meruit, Ut post alios jurisprudentiæ Ordines summa dexteritatis, industriæ, fidesque laude transactis, tandem ad statum, & gradum Servientis ad legem, & postmodum in judicis sedem præfectus fuit, in quâ cum per undecim menses maximum integritatis, justitiæ, & gravitatis exemplum præbisset 49^o ætatis anno firmissimâ fidelis, & Misericordis Redemptoris fiduciâ vitam mutavit 12^o Decemb. Anno Dom. 1606. Regni Jacobi Regis 4^o."

He had issue by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir to ———— Jeffreys, of Earles-Croome, alias Croome d'Abitot, in Worcestershire, three sons;

1. Thomas his son and heir.
2. William, who left a family, seated at Ridmarley in Worcestershire; and
3. Walter, ancestor to the present earl of Coventry.

As also four daughters,

1. Margaret.
2. Joan, married to ———— Rogers, of the county of Surry, esquire.
3. Catherine, espoused to William Child, of Northwick, in Worcestershire, esquire; and
4. Anne, wedded to George Frampton, of Dorsetshire, esquire.

(First Lord.) THOMAS, son and heir of the last-mentioned Thomas, born at Croome d'Abitot, in Worcestershire, in 1578, became at the age of fourteen, a gentleman-commoner of Baliol college in Oxford, where he continued three years, and then was entered a member of the Inner-Temple; where pursuing his father's steps in the laudable studies of the municipal laws, he was chosen autumn reader of that society, 14 Jac. I. and the same year, on the seventeenth of November, was elected recorder of the city of London; also on the fourteenth of March following, constituted solicitor-general; and received the honour of knighthood two days after at Theobalds.

In 18 Jac. I. he was made attorney-general; and from thence was advanced to that eminent office of lord-keeper of the great seal of England, by king

Charles I. on the first of November, A. D. 1625. On the tenth of April, A. D. 1628, he was dignified with the degree of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Coventry, of Aylesborough, in Worcestershire, the preamble setting forth these weighty reasons for his advancement:

"Rex, &c. Archiepiscopis, Ducibus, &c. ad quos præsentis literæ provenerint Salutem. Officio & curæ Regali nihil magis arbitramur convenire, quam virtutum præmia Viris Illustribus rite disponere, ac illos Honoribus attollere qui de Rege & Republicâ optime meruerunt: Perspicimus enim Coronam nostram Regiam quamplurimum honorari, & locupletari, cum viros cordatos consilio, prudentiâ, virtutibus, illustres, ac præsertim in administrandâ Justitiâ strenuos & insignes, ad Honoris & dignitatis gradus vocamus & erigimus. Nos igitur in personâ prædilecti & perquam fidelis Consilarii nostri Thomæ Coventry Militis, Custodis Magni Sigilli nostri Angliæ, gratissima & dignissima servitia qua idem Consiliarius noster, tam præcharissimo Patri nostro, Jacobo Regi beatæ memoriæ, per multos annos, quam nobis ab ipsis Regni nostri primis auspiciis fidelissimè & prudentissimè præstitit & impendit, indiesque impendere non desistit: Nec non circumspeditionem, prudentiam, strenuitatem, dexteritatem, & fidelitatem ipsius Thomæ Coventry Militis, erga nos & Coronam nostram Animo benigno & Regali intimè recolentis pro gratiæ nostræ, erga præfatum Consiliarium pignore. Nec non virtutum & benemeritorum ejusdem encomio posteris suis relinquendum, ipsum, in Procerum hujus Regni nostri Angliæ numerum ascribendum, decrevimus, Sciatis itaque, &c."

He died at Durham-House in the Strand, in London, on the fourteenth of January, A. D. 1639-40; and the seventeenth of February, was conveyed from thence, with great funeral solemnity, to his interment at Croome d'Abitot, by his father, on the first of March following, after he had continued in that great post of lord-keeper for the space of about sixteen years, with universal reputation for his exact administration of justice: he had a venerable aspect, but was neither haughty nor ostentatious; and his attendants were disposed so agreeably, as to shun both envy and contempt; which was the more taken notice of, as Bacon, viscount St. Albans, and Williams, bishop of Lincoln, whom he succeeded, had been censured on that account. The earl of Clarendon, in his History of the Rebellion, says of him, "That he discharged all the offices he went through with great abilities, and singular reputation of integrity; that he enjoyed his place of lord-keeper with an universal reputation (and sure justice was never better administered) for the space of about sixteen years, even to his death, some months before he was sixty years of age: which was another important circumstance of his felicity; that great office being so slippery, that no man had died in it before for near the space of forty years: nor had his successors for some time after him much better fortune. And he himself had use of all his strength and skill (as he was an excellent wrestler in this kind) to preserve himself from falling in two shocks: the one given him by the earl of Portland, lord high-treasurer of England; the

other by the marquis of Hamilton, who had the greatest power over the affections of the king, of any man of that time.

"He was a man of wonderful gravity and wisdom, and understood not only the whole science and mystery of the law, at least equally with any man that had ever sat in that place; but had a clear conception of the whole policy of the government both of church and state; which by the unskilfulness of some well-meaning men, juttled each the other too much.

"He knew the temper, disposition, and genius of the kingdom most exactly; saw their spirits grow every day more sturdy, inquisitive, and impatient: and therefore naturally abhorred all innovations; which, he foresaw, would produce ruinous effects. Yet many, who stood at a distance, thought he was not active and stout enough in opposing those innovations: for though by his place he presided in all publick councils, and was most sharp-sighted in the consequence of things; yet he was seldom known to speak in matters of state, which, he well knew, were, for the most part, concluded before they were brought to that public agitation: never in foreign affairs, which the vigour of his judgment could well have comprehended: nor indeed freely in any thing, but what immediately and plainly concerned the justice of the kingdom; and in that, as much as he could, he procured references to the judges. Though in his nature he had not only a firm gravity, but a severity and even some morosity; yet it was so happily tempered, and his courtesy and affability towards all men so transcendent, and so much without affectation, that it marvelously recommended him to men of all degrees; and he was looked upon as an excellent courtier, without receding from the native simplicity of his own manners.

"He had, in the plain way of speaking and delivery, without much ornament of elocution, a strange power of making himself believed (the only justifiable design of eloquence) so that though he used very frankly to deny, and would never suffer any man to depart from him with an opinion that he was inclined to gratify, when in truth he was not; holding that dissimulation to be the worst of lying: yet the manner of it was so gentle and obliging, and his condescension such, to inform the persons whom he could not satisfy, that few departed from him with ill-will and ill-wishes.

"But then this happy temper, and those good faculties, rather preserved him from having many enemies, and supply'd him with some well-wishers, than furnished him with any fast and unshaken friends; who are always procured in courts by more ardour and more vehement professions and

applications than he would suffer himself to be entangled with: so that he was a man rather exceedingly liked, than passionately loved; inso-much that it never appeared that he had any one friend in the court, of quality enough to prevent or divert any disadvantage he might be exposed to. And therefore it is no wonder, nor to be imputed to him, that he retired within himself as much as he could; and stood upon his defence, without making desperate sallies against growing mischiefs; which, he knew well, he had no power to hinder, and which might probably begin in his own ruin. To conclude; his security consisted very much in his having but little credit with the king; and he died in a season the most opportune, in which a wise man would have prayed to have finished his course, and which in truth crowned his other signal prosperity in the world."

His lordship was twice married; first to Sarah, daughter to Sir Edward Sebright, of Besford, in Worcestershire, knight: secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter to John Aldersey, of Spurstow, in Cheshire; and widow of William Pitchford, esquire.

By the former lady he had issue,

1. Thomas Coventry, his successor.
2. Elizabeth, married to Sir John Hare, of Stow-Bardolph, in Norfolk.

By the latter lady he was the father of four daughters.

1. Anne, married first to Sir William Saville, baronet, to whom she bore a son George, afterwards created marquis of Halifax: secondly, to Sir Thomas Chichley, of Wimple, in the county of Kent. She was buried at Croome-D'Abitot.

2. Joan, (or Mary) married to Henry Frederic Thynn, of Longlete, in Wiltshire, esquire, ancestor to the present earl of Weymouth.

3. Margaret, the first wife of Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury. She had no issue.

4. Dorothy, married Sir John Packington, of Westwood, in Worcestershire, baronet. She was a lady of that incomparable understanding, as well as piety, as to be esteemed the author of *The whole Duty of Man*.

Also four sons,

1. John Coventry, who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Colles, of Barton, in Somersetshire, esquire, and widow of Sir William Doddington, of Bremer, Hants; and had issue Sir John Coventry, of Pitminster, in the county of Somerset, knight of the Bath; a member of what was called the Long-Parliament for Weymouth, and of all other parliaments in the time of Charles II. This Sir John is remarkable for having given the name of the COVENTRY ACT to an act of parliament made in his time against maiming, &c. &c. which an incident * in his own

* Bishop Burnet, in the History of his own Times, and other relations, gives us this account of it. "Sir John Coventry was one of those members of the house of commons, who struggled much against the giving money; and it being then usual, after such bills had failed in the main vote, for those who opposed, to endeavour to lay the money on funds unacceptable and deficient; it was proposed to lay a tax on the play-houses, which were then deemed nests of prostitution. This was opposed by the court: It was said, "The players were the king's servants, and a part of his pleasure." Whereupon Sir John Coventry asked, "Whether did the king's pleasure lie

among the men, or the women that acted?" This was carried with great indignation to the court. It was said, "This was the first time that the king was personally reflected on: if it was passed over, more of the same kind would follow; and it would grow a fashion to talk so. It was therefore fit to take such severe notice of this, that no body should dare to talk at that rate for the future." The duke of York told bishop Burnet, "He said all he could to the king to divert him from the resolution he took; which was, to send some of the guards, and watch him in the streets where Sir John lodged, and leave a mark upon him." The fact, by bills of indictment was found

own life had given rise to. He died unmarried. There were also two younger children, the produce of the last named marriage; Thomas and Elizabeth. The former died unmarried, and the latter in her infancy.

2. Francis Coventry, who married three wives; first Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to John Manning, of Warbleton, in Essex, esquire; and widow of Robert Cesar, esquire, one of the six clerks in Chancery: secondly, the widow of Sir Edward Hoskins; and, thirdly, Margaret, daughter of — Waters, esquire, of Surry. He had issue only by the former, as follows: 1. Francis Coventry, seated at Crawle, in Sussex, who died unmarried, A. D. 1681. 2. John: and, 3. Charles, both died young. 4. Elizabeth, the wife of Sir William Keyt, of Ebrington, in Gloucestershire, baronet. And, 5. Utricia, the wife of Sir Lucon William Child, knight.

3. Henry Coventry had his education in All-Souls college, in Oxford, where he was created both master of arts, and bachelor of law: he afterwards suffered greatly for his loyalty during the rebellion; so that soon after the restoration of king Charles II. he was made one of the grooms of his bed-chamber, and on the fourth of September, A. D. 1664, was sent envoy extraordinary to Sweden, where he continued near two years, arriving at Whitehall the twenty-first of June, A. D. 1666. The year following, he and Denzil, lord Hollis, were sent ambassadors extraordinary to Breda, where they concluded a peace with France, Denmark, and the States-General. In the year 1671, he went again ambassador to Sweden; and on his return from thence, was on the third of July, the year following, constituted one of his majesty's principal secretaries of State, and sworn of the privy-council; in which eminent office he behaved himself with much honour and integrity; but declining in his health through the necessary fatigue of that employment, he sought a release; of which this public notice was given in the Gazette, N° 4185; Whitehall, February 11, A. D. 1679. His majesty was this afternoon pleased to declare in council, that Mr. Secretary Coventry has long solicited him, on account of his infirmity of body, for his leave to resign his place of one of his principal secretaries of State; that his majesty had at last been prevailed upon to grant it, though with some unwillingness, because of the great satisfaction his majesty had always had in his services; and that his intention was he should ever continue of his privy-council. After this, he never accepted of any public employment, but lived retired to his death, which happened at his house in the Hay-Market, near Charing-Cross, in Westminster,

on the seventh of December, A. D. 1686, in the 68th year of his age. He died unmarried.

4. Sir William Coventry. At fourteen years of age he became a gentleman-commoner of Queen's-college, in Oxford; where, after he had continued some time, he travelled beyond the seas, and at his return, adhering to king Charles II. was made secretary to the duke of York; also secretary to the Admiralty; and elected a burges for the town of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, to the parliament which met at Westminster, the eighth of May, A. D. 1661; also two years after he was created Doctor of the civil-law at the university of Oxford. He was sworn of the privy-council, and received the honour of knighthood on the twenty-sixth of June, A. D. 1665, and made one of the commissioners of the treasury on the twenty-fourth of May, A. D. 1667; being, as bishop Burnet relates, "A man of great notions and eminent virtues; the best speaker in the house of commons, and capable of bearing the chief ministry, as it was once thought he was very near it, and deserved it more than all the rest did." However, as he was too honest to engage in the designs of that reign, and quarrelling with the duke of Buckingham, a challenge passed between them; upon which he was forbid the court, and retired to Minster-Lovel, near Whitney, in Oxfordshire, where he gave himself up to a religious and private course of life, without accepting of any employment, though he was afterwards offered more than once the best post in the court. He died unmarried at Somerhill, near Tunbridge-Wells, in Kent (where he had gone for the benefit of the waters) and was buried at Penshurst, in the same county, under a monument erected to his memory, and the inscription recites, that he died the eighth calends of July, A. D. 1686, aged sixty.

(Second Lord.) THOMAS COVENTRY, only son of the last lord, by his first marriage, succeeded to the peerage in 1639. He married Mary, daughter to Sir William Craven, knight; and sister to William, earl of Craven, by whom he had issue two sons, and two daughters, who died infants.

The sons were,

1. George, his successor.
2. Thomas, the first earl of the family.

His lady died in child-bed, on the eighteenth of October, A. D. 1634, in the twenty-ninth year of her age. He surviving her, at length died in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, London, October 27, A. D. 1661. The were both buried at Croome-D'Abitot, where, on a monument erected to their memory, is the following inscription:

found to be committed by Sir Thomas Sandys, knight, Charles Obryan, esquire; Simon Parry and Miles Reeves, who were fled from justice, not daring to abide a legal trial. As Coventry was going home, they drew about him; he stood up to the wall, and snatched the flambeau out of his servant's hands, and with that in one hand, and his sword in the other, he defended himself so well, that he got great credit by it. He wounded some of them; but was soon disarmed, and then they cut his nose to the bone, to teach him (as they said) to remember what respect he owed to the king; and so they left him, and went back to the duke of Monmouth's, where Obryan's arm was dressed. That matter was executed by orders from the duke of Monmouth; for which he was severely cen-

sured, because he lived then in professions of friendship with Coventry; so that his subjection to the king was not thought an excuse for directing so vile an attempt on his friend, without sending him secret notice of what was designed. Coventry had his nose so well needed up, that the scar was scarce to be discerned. This put the house of commons into a furious uproar: they passed a bill of banishment against the actors of it; and put a clause in it, that it should not be in the king's power to pardon them; and that it should be death to maim any person. This gave great advantages to all those that opposed the court; and was often remembered, and much improved by all the angry men of those times."

Candide & Constanter

D. O. M.

S.

Thomas Dominus Coventrye, Baro Coventrye de Allesborough,
Patèrni nominis, honoris, opum, & virtutum, Hæres et promotor;
Inconcussæ erga Deum, Principem et Patriam fides,
Æquissimæ in arduis, & bonis rebus mentis,
Magnificus elegantiarum cultor.
Erga suos Pater-familias vigilantissimus,
Erga Clientelas Dominus æquus, et bonus,
Erga pauperes benignus,
Erga omnes justus,
Ubique inculpatus.

Hic

Juxta Clarissimam Conjugem
Gulielmi Domini Craven
Illius Herois sororem,
Sepulturæ Majorum suorum additus
Ætatis Lv.
Anno Christi 1661.

In obitum

Clarissimæ mulieris Mariæ, Thomæ Coventrye
filii natu maximi Thomæ Baronis Coventrye de
Allesborough Domini, Custodis magni sigilli An-
gliæ, piæ Uxoris; Fæmina equidem admodum
admiranda, Cui formæ, (et quæ sexui rarior) Vir-
tutis prodigus Deus. Vultus ultra fœmineum,
venusti animi ultra masculum Generosi, famæ il-
libatæ, vitæ integerrimæ, fœlicis acuminis, judi-
cii nervosi, eloquii facilis, linguæ bene modera-
tæ, passionum tranquilla victrix. Dotum deni-
que omnium non tantum prudens, sed et tran-
quilla moderatrix, quatuor liberorum fœcunda
Mater. Ad ultimum fatale invenit puerperium
filium, invitâ Lucinâ, potius ad funus quam vi-
tam enixa, quocum dum dividere tentat vitam
perdit, ipsaque brevi post Infantem intervallo,
communi comitata luctu fato cessit.

Obiit 18^o Octobris 1634, Ætatis suæ 29.

His eldest son,

(Second Lord.) GEORGE COVENTRY, on the
third of June, A. D. 1660, was constituted custos ro-
tularum of the county of Worcester; and mar-
ried on the eighteenth of July, A. D. 1653, Mar-
garet, daughter of John, earl of Thanet, by
whom he had issue three sons;

1. John, who succeeded him.

2. Thomas, born the twenty-seventh of Au-
gust, A. D. 1659, and died the seventeenth of Ja-
nuary, A. D. 1660; and,

3. William, born the sixth of July, A. D. 1661,
who died the fourteenth of July, A. D. 1664.

Also two daughters;

1. Anne, born the twenty-eighth of July, A. D.
1656, who died young; and,

2. Margaret, born at Hothfield-House, in Kent,
the fourteenth of September, A. D. 1657, married
to Charles, earl of Wiltshire, (then son and heir
to Charles, marquis of Winchester) after duke of
Bolton, and died without children, in the fourth
year of her marriage, and in the twenty-fourth
year of her age, A. D. 1683.

His lordship died at his house in Lincoln's-Inn-
Fields, on the fifteenth of December, A. D. 1680,

being then fifty-two years of age, and was buried
in the south-isse of the parish church of Crome
d'Abitot. To whom succeeded,

(Third Lord.) JOHN COVENTRY, his only sur-
viving son, born at Crome d'Abitot, on the se-
cond of September, A. D. 1654; who dying un-
married in the thirty-third year of his age, July
the twenty-fifth, A. D. 1685, was buried in the
church of Crome d'Abitot, where a monument is
erected to his memory, with the following inscrip-
tion, which shews his excellent virtues and great
worth.

Sacrum est hoc Marmor

Johanni Domino Coventrye.

Nil opus est sculpsisse Baronem Coventrye de Allesborough:
Custodem Rotularum, Regnantibus Carolo & Jacobo secundis;

Et vanam multorum honorum pompam.

Non egit titulis, aut epitaphio,

Ad famam, aut luctum faciendum.

Dicto tam charo nomine

Fluent lacrymæ, nascetur veneratio:

Et qui norunt vivum è vivis præreptum lugebunt

Defideratum Cromæ numen adorabunt,

Nam supra artem, et omni Nobilitate efficacius,

Defuncti. immortalitati consecrabunt

Viventis notissimæ virtutis.

In Deum, Ecclesiam, parentes non ficta, sed vera pietas.

Inexpugnabilis erga Regem, nullis illecebris tentanda, nullis
artificiis vicenda fidelitas.

Castitas (heu) nimium severa,

In sui, amicorum, familiæ, et sæculi detrimentum,

Temperantia ita quotidianis periculis exercitata, et probata,
Ut nullo modo sollicitanda videretur; nec unitis epularum, vini,
aut ingenis viribus superanda.

Venusti corporis amplitudinem mirum in modum illustrabat

Animi magnitudo non Vulgaris,

Incomparabili morum suavitate, et candore perfusa.

Unde familiarium suffragio, facile pronunciabatur, sicut revera
fuit,

Mortalium Optimus, & Maximus.

Datam hominibus fidem sanctissimè colebat.

Singularem exhibuit sacerdotibus honorem;

Et rebus sacris justissimam reverentiam.

Sanabat ille spoliata gementisque Matris Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ
vulnera;

Quacunque enim per terras ipsius ingruerat sacrilegium,
(Authoribus ipsis, aut auctorem nepotibus semper lethale:)
Ut primum innotuit sagaci patrono, virus expulit, hæreditatem
lustravit;

Et lætus, lubensque restituit infame lucrum et fatale.

Regendis affectibus tam egregius Artifex fuit, et Magister,
Ut non magis famulorum dominus æstimaretur, quam sui.
Juramento, vel imprecatione nè semel unquam vitia vitia labra.

Nullis ille simultatibus vexatus,

Nisi quas justissimus arbiter cognovit aliorum gratia;

Et fœliciter composuit litigantium beneficio.

Illum unum ornare conspirabat simul omne gentilitium decus;

Judicis integritas,

Custodis sapientia.

Hospitalitas Avi,

Charitas Patris.

Sic immortalium Gloriæ maturus, in cælum evectus est;

Ob has Clarissimas virtutes.

Diedemate purissimi luminis, Æternum Coronandus.

Anno ætatis 33^o Julii 25 1687.

Suis sumtibus erexit optima Mater ornatissima Margareta,
Domina Coventrye Dotaria Marito cunctisque liberis Mæritissima
superstes:

E

Jo-

Johannis Tufton Comitiss de Thanet filia Nati Maxima :
Georgii Coventrye Baronis Coventrye de Alleborough Uxor.
Pietate verò Nobilior quam genere,
Et bonis operibus illustrior quam fortuna.

The title and estate devolved for want of issue upon his lordship's uncle,

(*First Earl.*) THOMAS COVENTRY, second son of the second lord. He was seated at Snithfield, in Warwickshire, and was elected member of parliament for Warwick, in the reign of king James II. By the favour of king William, he was by letters patent, bearing date the twenty-sixth of April, A. D. 1697, created viscount Deerhurst, and earl of Coventry, with limitation of those honours to the younger branch of the family, descended from Walter Coventry, youngest brother to the first lord Coventry. He was lord-lieutenant of the county of Worcester, and dying on the fifteenth of July, 1699, in the seventieth year of his age, he was buried at Crome d'Abitot.

He was twice married; first, to Winifride, daughter of Pierce Edgecomb, of Mount Edgecomb, in Devonshire; but this lady dying on the eleventh of June, A. D. 1694, he married, secondly, in July, 1695, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Graham, esquire. This last lady surviving him, married, in 1700, Thomas Savage, of Elmley castle, in Worcestershire, esquire, in the church whereof she erected a noble monument to the memory of her deceased lord, with the following inscription:

Candide et Constanter

M. S.

Prænobilis Domini Thomæ
Comitis Coventriæ, Vicecomitis Deerhurst,
Baronis Coventrye de Alleborough,
Hujus Comitatus Custodis Rotulorum,
Necnon Decani & Capitalis Ecclesiæ Vigornien.
Et Burgi de Evesham Primarii senascalli
Tho. Baronis Coventry filius fuit natu secund.
Georgii Baronis Frater, Johannis Patruus,
Et ejusdem, sine prole decedentis,
In avita dignitate, successor.
Varia Reipublicæ munia
Tum Militaria tum Civilia præstitit.
Familiam Censu jam Celebrem, pluribus fundis
Et Comitiss et Vicecomitis Titulis,
Regnante Gulielmo III. ornavit et auxit.
E Priori Coniuge, Winifreda Piercei Edgecombe
De Mount-Edgecombe in Com. Devon. Arm. Filia
Liberos superstites reliquit Thomam
Honorum hæredem Dignissimum et Gilbertum.
Pietatem, Justitiam, Liberalitatem,
Animique Constantiam semper & enixe coluit.
Dierum tandem et Gloriæ satur
Sese à seculo quasi subduxit,
Ut solutus cæteris curis Deo ac sibi vacaret.

Sic Cœlos anhelans,

Immortalitatem maturam

Efflavit animam.

xv Julii An^o

MDCXCIX.

Æt. LXX.

Elizabetha Comitissa ejus Dotaria
E Nobili Grahamorum Familia prognata

Ricardi, filii Ricardi Graham de Com. Norf.
Armi' pro Rege Carolo Primo
Strenue Dimicantis Capitanei, Filia;
Hoc amoris sinceri, summæ Observantiæ
Gratitudo demum animi Pignus,
Pro tenerrimo Domini & Mariti erga se affectu
Nulla licet beata prole, Mœstissima posuit;
Et post obitum Corpus suum
Cum Dilectissimo Marito hic recondi voluit.

Obiit Die Ann. Dom. MDCC.

His lordship had issue by his first lady,

1. Thomas Coventry.
2. William Coventry, who died without issue.
3. ——— Coventry, who died without issue.
4. Gilbert Coventry.

The eldest,

(*Second Earl.*) THOMAS COVENTRY, succeeded his father, and marrying on the fourth of May, A. D. 1691, Anne, daughter to Henry, duke of Beaufort, had issue two sons,

1. Thomas Coventry.
2. John Coventry, born August 23, A. D. 1705, who died the day following.

His lordship dying in August, A. D. 1710, was succeeded by his only surviving son,

(*Third Earl.*) THOMAS COVENTRY, born April the seventh, A. D. 1702, who died at Eton college, on the twenty-eighth of January, 1711-12, and the titles, &c. devolved upon his uncle,

(*Fourth Earl.*) GILBERT COVENTRY, fourth son of the first earl. He married twice; first, Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Keyt of Ebrington, in Gloucestershire, baronet, by whom he had an only daughter, Anne, married afterwards to Sir William Carew, of Anthony, in Cornwall, baronet, which lady Carew died in January, 1733-4. He married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir Streinsham Masters, knight, but dying without issue male, on the twenty-seventh of October, A. D. 1719, the honours of the family devolved upon the representative of

WALTER COVENTRY, youngest brother to the first lord, of whom, and his descendants, we must now treat. He married a daughter of ——— Harvey, esquire, of Chigwell, in Essex, by whom he had a son of his own name,

WALTER COVENTRY, who married Anne, daughter of Simon Holcomb, of Devonshire, esq; by whom he had issue four sons,

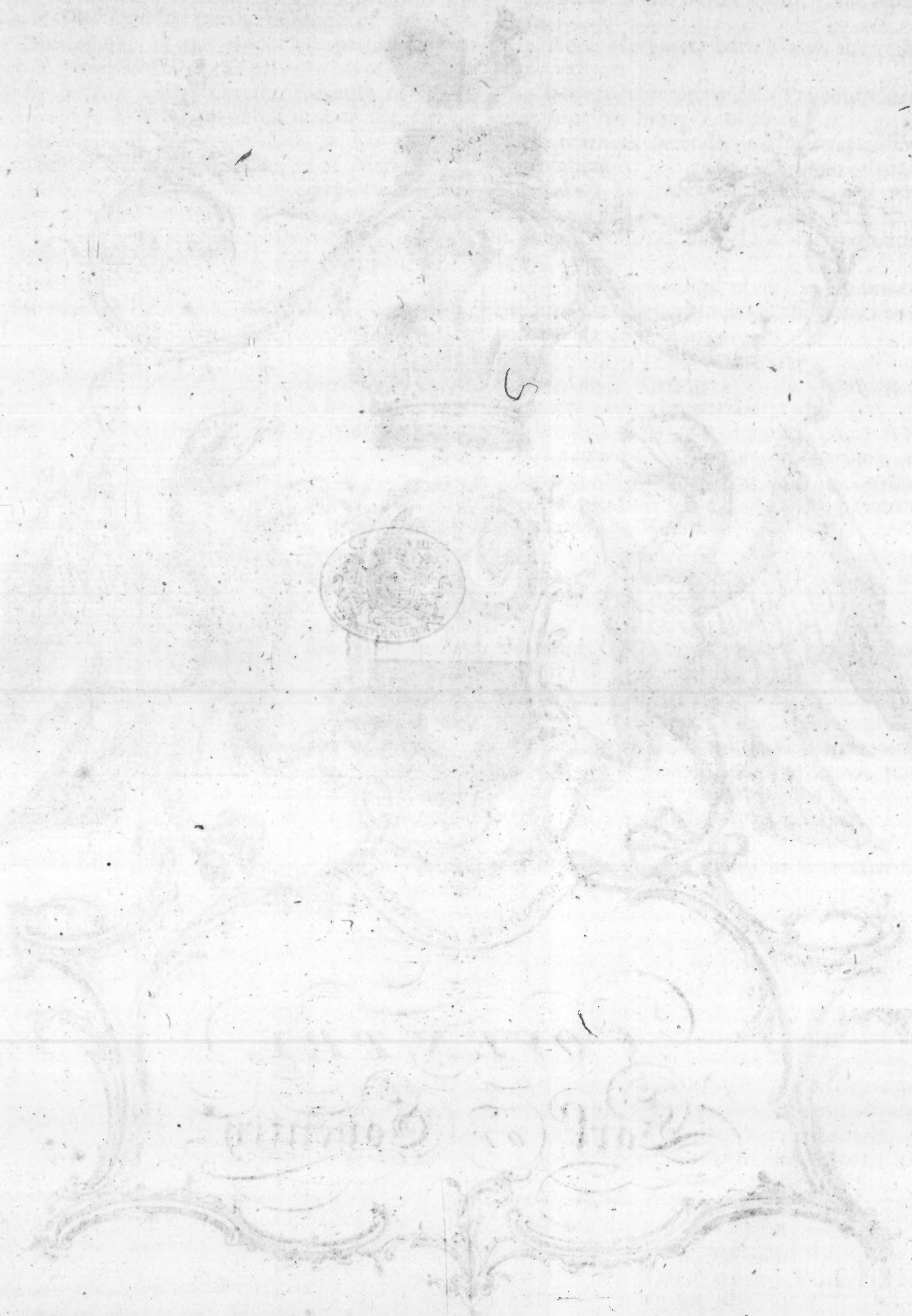
1. Walter Coventry, who died without issue on the fifth of April, A. D. 1677.
2. William Coventry.
3. Thomas Coventry, who was twice married, and had issue as in the table. He died in 1751, and his eldest surviving son, Thomas Coventry, is a barrister at law, director of the South Sea Company, and member in the present parliament for Bridport. He is also married, but has no issue.

4. Henry Coventry, who married Anne, daughter of Mr. Coles, of Oxford, and had issue a son of his own name, who died in 1753, unmarried.

Also four daughters,

1. Anne, married to Sir Dewey Bulkeley, of Burgate, Hants.

5





2. Susannah,
3. Judith,
4. Frances,

died unmarried.

We now proceed with the eldest surviving son of the last named Walter,

(*Fifth Earl.*) WILLIAM COVENTRY, who, by virtue of the limitation in the patent of creation, successor to the last mentioned earl of Coventry. He was elected member for the borough of Bridport, in Dorsetshire, in the three last parliaments of queen Anne, and in all the parliaments of George I. till he became earl. On the fifteenth of April, A. D. 1717, he was appointed one of the clerks-comptrollers of the green-cloth in his majesty's household. On the twenty-second of March, A. D. 1719-20, he was sworn of the privy-council, and constituted lord-lieutenant of the county of Worcester, and custos rotulorum thereof. Upon the accession of George II. he was re-appointed to the lieutenancy, &c. of the aforesaid county.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Allen, of Westminster, esquire, and by her, who died A. D. 1738, had issue,

1. Thomas Coventry, born March the twenty-seventh, A. D. 1721, who died in his father's lifetime, A. D. 1744, being then by courtesy called viscount Deerhurst.

2. George William Coventry.

3. John Bulkeley Coventry, born March the twenty-first, A. D. 1724, who has, by act of parliament, taken the additional name of BULKELEY, so that his stile at present is, John-Bulkeley Coventry Bulkeley.

His lordship departed this life on the eighteenth of March, A. D. 1751, and was succeeded in his honours, &c. by his eldest surviving son,

(*Sixth, and present Earl.*) GEORGE-WILLIAM COVENTRY, born April the twenty-sixth, A. D. 1722. On the seventeenth of June, A. D. 1751, he was appointed lord-lieutenant of the county and city of Worcester, in which his lordship was continued after the accession of his present majesty.

On the fifth of March, A. D. 1752, his lord-

ship married Maria, daughter of John Gunning, esquire, by Biddy, daughter of John, viscount Mayo, in Ireland, and by her ladyship, who died in September, A. D. 1760, had issue,

1. Elizabeth Anne, born January the thirty-first, A. D. 1753, who died August the twenty-second, A. D. 1756.

2. Maria Alicia, born December the ninth, A. D. 1754.

3. Anne Margaret, born March the eighteenth, A. D. 1757.

4. George, commonly called viscount Deerhurst, born May the sixth, A. D. 1758.

He married, secondly, on the twenty-seventh of September, A. D. 1764, Barbara, daughter of John, lord St. John, of Bletshoe, by whom he has issue a son,

John Coventry, born June the twentieth, A. D. 1765.

His lordship was lord of the bedchamber to the late king, and is continued in the same honourable post by his present majesty.

(*TITLES.*) George William Coventry, earl of Coventry, and viscount Deerhurst.

(*CREATIONS.*) Viscount Deerhurst, in the county of Gloucester, and earl of Coventry, in the county of Warwick, April the twenty-sixth, A. D. 1697, (9 Will. III.)

(*ARMS.*) Diamond, a fess, ermine, between three crescents, topaz.

(*CREST.*) On a wreath, a garb, topaz, and thereon a dunghill cock perched, ruby, his comb, wattles and legs, as the garb.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) Two eagles with wings expanded, pearl, beaked and membered, topaz.

(*MOTTO.*) "Candide & Constanter."

(*CHIEF SEAT.*) Crome, in Worcester-shire.

VILLIERS,

VILLIERS, Earl of JERSEY.

THIS ancient and noble family is descended from the house of Villiers, seignors of Lisle Adam, in the duchy of Normandy; of which house was that renowned Pierre de Villiers, who in the year 1390, was grand master of France under king Charles VI. of that realm; and in the same reign lived Jacques de Villiers, provost of Paris, and marshal of France; but the founder of this noble family was,

PAGAN DE VILLIERS, who soon after the Conquest, was lord of Crosby, in the county of Lancaster, having received the same, most probably, as a gift from the Conqueror, whom he attended in his expedition into England.

He had a son,

GILBERT (OF ROGER) DE VILLIERS, whose son,

ROBERT DE VILLIERS, was the father of

WILLIAM DE VILLIERS, the father of

JOHN DE VILLIERS, whose son,

ALEXANDER DE VILLIERS, was lord of Brokesby, in the county of Leicester, and father of

Sir NICHOLAS DE VILLIERS, knight, a great soldier, who attended king Edward I. in his wars in the Holy Land, and bore for his arms, *sable, three cinquefoils, argent*; which he changed for *the cross of St. George, charged with five eschallop shells, or*; which is now the paternal coat of this great family. He married Maud, daughter and coheir to Sir Thomas Hyde, of Hyde-hall, in the county of Hertford, widow of Thomas Jocelyn, esq; ancestor to the lord chancellor Newport, and had two sons.

Sir FRANCIS, the eldest, served the kings Edward I. and II. in their wars; but dying without issue, the younger son,

GEOFFRY DE VILLIERS, succeeded to Brokesby, and in the twenty-sixth of Edward III. was knight of the shire for the county of Leicester. He had two sons, of which Sir Pagan Villiers, the youngest, married Margaret Foliambe, of Derbyshire; and the eldest,

JOHN DE VILLIERS, became lord of Brokesby, upon the death of his father. He married two wives; the name of the latter was, Margaret; of the former, Joane, sister and heir of Simon Pakeman, of Kirby, in Leicestershire. The last-mentioned lady made him father of three sons and a daughter, Beatrix, married to ——— Bagot. Of the two younger sons, William and Alexander, we know nothing; but the eldest,

RICHARD VILLIERS, succeeded his father, and dying A. D. 1392, left by his wife, Elizabeth, a son and heir,

JOHN VILLIERS, who married Joan, daughter to William Meeting, and had two sons, John and William, whereof the eldest dying without issue, the youngest,

WILLIAM VILLIERS, became lord of Brokesby; in 1416, he married Joan, daughter and coheir to John Bellers, of Kirby Bellers, in the county of Leicester, and had two daughters,

1. Ellen, who married John Fitz-Williams, of Gainspark.

2. Joane, who married Ralph Woodford, of Ashby Folville, in Leicestershire.

Also two sons,

1. John Villiers.

2. Bartholomew, who married Margaret, daughter to Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, and coheir to her brother Edmund. He died March 20, A. D. 1442, and was buried at Wyssendine, in the county of Rutland.

JOHN VILLIERS, the eldest son, dying before his father, left issue by Elizabeth, daughter to John Southill, of Everingham, in Yorkshire, four sons, of which, the second, Thomas, and William, the fourth, died unmarried, as did also Christopher, the third son, (who was seated at Buntal, in Leicestershire) on the fifth of August, A. D. 1538.

The eldest son,

Sir JOHN VILLIERS, in 1480, succeeded his grandfather. In the years 1491, 1495, and 1500, he was sheriff of the counties of Leicester and Warwick, and received the honour of knight-hood at the marriage of prince Arthur, on the fourteenth of November, A. D. 1501, six years after which he departed this life, leaving a numerous issue by his wife Agnes, daughter of John Digby, of Colshill, in Warwickshire, eight sons and one daughter, Winifrede.

The sons were,

1. Sir John Villiers, who was sheriff of the counties of Leicester and Warwick, in the years 1532, and 1538, and dying on the third of December, A. D. 1545, was interred at Brokesby, having had issue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Wingar, an only daughter and heiress, who married Francis Brown.

2. George Villiers, who married Joan, daughter to John Harrington, of Bagworth, in the county of Warwick, esquire, by whom he had Richard, his heir, who died unmarried, on the twelfth of October, A. D. 1558, and Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Edward Waterhouse, of Helmsted Bury, in the county of Hertford. The father died on the twenty-ninth of August, A. D. 1546.

3. Thomas Villiers, seated at Welby, succeeded his nephew at Brokesby, but having had issue by his

his wife, a son, Thomas, who died young, and a daughter, Dorothy, married to William Smith of Leicestershire, he bequeathed what was in his power to his said daughter; but the entailed estate devolved upon the next brother,

4. William Villiers, of whom hereafter.

5. Edward Villiers, seated at Flowre and Howthorpe, in Northamptonshire. He married two wives. By Elizabeth Wake, the first lady, he had issue, Clement Villiers, and Elizabeth, which Clement was seated at Howthorpe; and by Jane, daughter of Thomas Saunders, had issue four sons, of which the three youngest, Robert, William, and George, died without issue; and the eldest, Edward Villiers, died on the twenty-fifth of March, A. D. 1602, leaving three coheiresses; Mary, married to Calcot Chambre, of Williams-cot, in Oxfordshire; Jane, married — Denham, of the same county; and Elizabeth, married George Bathurst. Edward Villiers, afore-said, father to Clement, had also a second wife, Jane, daughter of Thomas Roos, of Dowsby, in Lincolnshire, and widow of — Tempest, by whom he had issue one son, Anthony Villiers, and a daughter, Dorothy; which Anthony, seated at Dowsby and Groby, dying on the third of March, A. D. 1547, left issue by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Lane, of Kettering, in Northamptonshire, a son, Edward Villiers, who died unmarried, and a daughter, Anne, married to John Rigden, of Chartham.

6. Anthony Villiers, seated at Colness, in Yorkshire. He died A. D. 1547, unmarried.

7. Leonard Villiers, } of whom we know

8. Bartholomew Villiers, } nothing.

The fourth son,

WILLIAM VILLIERS, continued the line, and was at length seated at Brokesby, the ancient family estate. He married Coletta, daughter and heir to Richard Clarke, of the county of Buckingham, esquire, and widow to Richard Beaumont, of Cole Orton, in Leicestershire, esquire. He died on the first of November, A. D. 1558, leaving an only son,

SIR GEORGE VILLIERS, born A. D. 1544, who was sheriff of the county of Leicester, in 1591; and having received the honour of knighthood, departed this life on the fourth of January, A. D. 1605. He married two wives; first, Audrey, daughter and heir to William Saunders, of Harrington, in the county of Northampton, which lady dying on the first of May, A. D. 1587, he married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Anthony Beaumont, of Glenfield, in Leicestershire, who surviving him, was married to Sir William Rayner, whom she also survived; and marrying, thirdly, Sir George Compton, knight of the Bath, she died on the nineteenth of April, A. D. 1632, having been created countess of Buckingham, on the first of July, A. D. 1618. This lady bore issue to her first husband, as follows:

1. Susan, who became the wife of William Fielding, earl of Denbigh.

2. John Villiers, created baron Villiers, of Stoke, in the county of Buckingham, and viscount Purbeck of Purbeck, in the county of Dorset, by letters patent, dated 1619. Having married two wives, Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Coke, lord chief-justice, and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Slingsby, of Kippax, in Yorkshire, baronet; he

nevertheless died without issue, on the eighteenth of February, A. D. 1657, and was interred at Charlton, near Windsor, in Buckinghamshire.

3. Sir George Villiers, of whom distinctly.

4. Christopher Villiers, gentleman of the horse to king James I. By letters patent, bearing date the eighteenth of April, A. D. 1623, in the twenty-first year of that monarch's reign, he was created a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Daventry, as also to the dignity of an earl, by the title of earl of Anglesey. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Seldon, of Houby, in Leicestershire; and departing this life, upon the twenty-fourth of September, A. D. 1624, left issue, CHARLES, his son and successor in that honour, who married Mary, daughter of Paul, viscount Banning, widow of William, viscount Grandison, but died without issue, A. D. 1659; as also a daughter, Anne, married to Thomas, viscount Savile, afterwards earl of Sussex.

We must now speak of the third son,

SIR GEORGE VILLIERS, who was born at Brokesby, on the twenty-eighth of August, A. D. 1592, and from the age of ten years to the age of thirteen, was educated at Billesden school, in that county, where he also learned the grounds of music. At this time his father dying, he was taken home by his mother to her house at Godeby. She trained him up in dancing, fencing, and such manlike exercises, (wherein he became a great proficient) and at the age of eighteen travelled into France, where having improved himself in those accomplishments, he returned to England after three years residence in that kingdom. It was about this time that Car, earl of Somerset, began to decline in the favour of James I. a prince, who of all others, was most delighted with beauty of person and elegance of dress; so that Mr. Villiers no sooner appeared at court, than those advantages recommended him to the king's favour. He first entertained him, in 1613, as his cup-bearer at large, and the next summer admitted him in ordinary, by which he was, of course, to be much in his majesty's presence, and so admitted to that conversation and discourse with which that prince always abounded at his meals. He continued but very few weeks in that station before he was preferred; and in one day, the twenty-third of April, A. D. 1615, was both knighted and made one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber, with an annual pension of a thousand pounds, payable out of the court of wards. Soon after this, the earl of Somerset being convicted of the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, Sir George Villiers began to reign unrivalled in the king's favour, and was advanced to new honours; for in 1616, he was made master of the horse, knight of the Garter, and a baron and viscount of the realm, by the styles and titles of baron Whaddon, and viscount Villiers. And on the fifth of January, A. D. 1616-17, he was created earl of Buckingham, in the presence-chamber at Whitehall; and on the succeeding New-Year's-day, his lordship was raised to the dignity of a marquis, being stiled marquis of Buckingham, but without any other solemnity, than the delivery of the patent.

On the thirtieth of January, A. D. 1617-18, he was constituted lord admiral of England, and shortly after, chief justice in eyre of all the parks and

and forests south of Trent, master of the King's-Bench office, high-steward of Westminster, constable of Windsor-castle, and elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge. With these great honours and employments, he was likewise the sole dispenser of the king's favours, in the distribution of which he was guided more by the rules of appetite than judgment, and so exalted almost all his own numerous family and dependants. In the mean time he so failed in his duty to prince Charles, that he was at one time very near striking his highness, who had therefore conceived the greatest indignation against him; but he had the art thoroughly to remove this, and entirely fixed himself in his favour, by being the sole contriver of that most extraordinary journey which they took into Spain, in 1623. While they continued in that kingdom, the Spaniards disrelished him for the great familiarity he used towards the prince, which, together with his personal animosity against the duke of Olivarrez, the sole favourite of the Spanish court, was the reason that this journey had no other effect, than entirely to dissolve the Spanish match, so many years in agitation. During his abode in Spain (on the eighteenth of May) he added to his other titles, those of earl of Coventry and duke of Buckingham; and on his return from thence, he was made lord-warden of the cinque ports, and steward of the manor of Hampton-court. The prince's safe return to England was not only infinite delight to the king, but was accompanied with the most universal rejoicing through the kingdom, that the nation had ever been acquainted with; in which the duke had so full a share, that the imprudence and presumption in carrying the prince into Spain, were totally forgotten or not remembered with any reference to him, and the merit and obligation in bringing him home, highly magnified every where. However, the undertaking of this journey had been so contrary to the king's inclination, that afterwards he never really affected the duke, but retained as sharp a memory of it as his nature was capable of. His majesty's indisposition towards him was exceedingly encreased during the sitting of the parliament, soon after the prince's return from Spain, in which the duke endeavoured to appear very popular; and having gained the leading men of both houses to espouse his interests, engaged the king in a war with Spain, and totally ruined the earl of Middlesex, lord-high-treasurer of England, who presuming upon his majesty's displeasure against him, had dared to dispute his commands.

After the death of that monarch, the duke continued in the same degree of favour with Charles I. which he had enjoyed for many years under his father; and in May, 1625, was sent to France, to conduct into England, the queen, Henrietta Maria; in which embassy he had the ambition to fix his eyes upon, and dedicate his most violent affection to Anne of Austria, the queen of France, and to pursue it with most importunate addresses. But being disappointed in that affair, he took all opportunities to incense the king against France, and to dispose him to assist the Protestants of that nation against their prince; and at the same time to alienate his majesty's heart from his young queen. After his

return from France, he was employed in conjunction with the earl of Holland, at the Hague, for entering into a league with the States of the United Provinces, against the emperor and king of Spain. But the same year, finding himself attacked in parliament, as the public grievance of the nation, he persuaded his majesty to an abrupt dissolution of that assembly. At the coronation of the king, on the second of February, A. D. 1625-6, he was lord-high-constable for the occasion; but being impeached in the parliament, that sat four days after, of high crimes and misdemeanors, in thirteen articles, the king impatient of all proceedings against him, immediately dissolved it, though at a crisis when he was actually engaged in a war with Spain; and though within a month after the dissolution, a new war was entered into against France, in which the duke being employed both as admiral and general, proved very unsuccessful in the descent upon the Isle of Rhee, in August, 1627. To repair the disgrace of this, he resolved upon a second expedition against the French, and accordingly in August the year following, he came to Portsmouth, to see that all things were put in order for the service, and intended to embark there for the relief of Rochelle, then besieged by the French king; but while he was there, one John Felton, born in Suffolk, and bred a soldier, but of a melancholy constitution, being lieutenant in Sir James Ramsey's regiment, pressed into an inner chamber, where he was at breakfast with Monsieur Soubiez, Sir Thomas Fryer, and divers other persons of quality. Whence, expecting his passage through a lobby betwixt that and the next room, where there staid many expecting him, in his passage through this lobby, (which was somewhat darker than the other room) Sir Thomas walking by his side, and discoursing with him: in the very moment that they parted, Felton, with a back blow, stabbed him in the left side, leaving the knife in his body; which the duke himself immediately pulled out, but directly sunk down and expired. Which sudden act so much amazed all that were at hand, that no man took notice of the assassin, so that he might easily have passed away undiscovered; but that glorying in what he had thus done, he freely revealed himself.

This happened on the twenty-third of August, A. D. 1628, when he had fully completed his thirty sixth year and three days more: his duchess in the house in an upper room, scarce out of bed, and the court not much more than six miles distant. His grace's remains were brought to Walingford-house, in Westminster, and were honourably interred in King Henry VIIIth's chapel, (on the north side) where he has a most noble monument erected to his memory. And the unhappy perpetrator of this horrid tragedy, at his trial, became a great penitent, acknowledging that he had no other inducement, or encouragement, to commit the fact, than what the melancholy of his nature, and the belief that he should do God and his country good service, by destroying an enemy to both, had suggested to him.

His grace was of a noble and generous disposition, and of such other endowments, as made him capable of being a great favourite to a great king; and he understood the arts of a court, and

all the learning that it professed there exactly well. He had obtained a quick conception and apprehension of business, and had the habit of speaking very gracefully and pertinently. He was of a most flowing courtesy and affability to all men who made any address to him; and so desirous to oblige them, that he did not enough consider the value of the obligation, or the merit of the person whom he chose to oblige; from which, much of his misfortune resulted. He was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifested in all his actions, and his contests with particular persons of the greatest reputation, and especially in his whole demeanor at the Isle of Rhee, both at landing, and in the retreat; in both which no man was more fearless, and more ready to expose himself to the most imminent dangers. His zeal for his friends was very vehement, and his enmities equally strong. His single misfortune was, (which indeed was productive of many greater) that he never made a noble or worthy friendship with any one man so near his equal, that he would frankly advise him for his honour and true interests, against the torrent of his impetuous passions. Such is the character given of him by lord Clarendon.

He married in June, 1621, Catherine, daughter and sole heir to Francis, earl of Rutland, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. The latter, whose name was Mary, had by letters patent, bearing date August the thirty-first, A. D. 1628, the title of duchess of Buckingham limited to her in case of failure of issue male, to her father. She was first married to Charles, lord Herbert, eldest son of Philip, earl of Pembroke; secondly, to James Stuart, duke of Richmond and Lenox, by whom she had a daughter, Mary, married to Richard Butler, earl of Arran, but died without issue. She married, thirdly, Thomas Howard, brother to Charles, earl of Carlisle.

Of the sons, James Villiers, the eldest, died young, in 1626; and the youngest, Francis Villiers, was slain in the service of king Charles I. in an encounter with the parliament forces, at or near Kingston upon Thames, on the seventh of July, A. D. 1648, unmarried.

The second, but eldest surviving son,

GEORGE VILLIERS, succeeded his father as DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, &c. and in right of his mother Catherine, the only child of Francis, earl of Rutland, claimed the title of lord Roos, and was allowed it. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas, lord Fairfax, of Cameron, the famous parliament general, by his wife, daughter and coheir to Horatio, lord Vere, of Tilbury, and died without issue, in a poor cottage, in Yorkshire, on the sixteenth of April, A. D. 1687.

His grace was installed knight of the Garter, on the fifteenth of April, A. D. 1661, and was master of the horse to his majesty Charles II. as also lord-lieutenant of the county of York. He was remarkable for a continual flow of wit and humour; but the ill nature and indecency which occasionally hurried away his muse, gave general offence. He began life with all the advantages of fortune and person which a nobleman could covet, and afterwards, by the favour of Charles I. had large opportunities of making himself as considerable as his deceased father had been. But he

miserably wasted his estate, forfeited his honour, damned his reputation, and, at the time of his death, is said to have wanted even the necessaries of life, and not to have had one friend in the world. The many scenes of life which his grace went through, would furnish ample matter for history, but no entertainment: we shall therefore leave this younger branch of the Villiers family extinct in him, and follow the descendants of

Sir GEORGE VILLIERS, by his first wife already mentioned. The issue of that marriage were, three daughters,

1. Elizabeth, who married John, lord Butler, of Bramfield.

2. Anne, who married Sir William Washington, of Packington, Leicestershire.

3. Frances.

And two sons; the first of which,

Sir WILLIAM VILLIERS, succeeded his father at his decease, on the fourth of January, A. D. 1605. He was sheriff of the county of Leicester, in the sixth of James I. On the nineteenth of July, A. D. 1619, he married, first, Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Griffin, of Dingley, in Northamptonshire, by whom he had no issue; and marrying, secondly, Anne, daughter of Richard Fines, lord Say and Sele, and widow of Henry Cave, he had also no issue; but by his third wife, a daughter of Robert Roper, of Hever, in Derbyshire, he had a son and successor, Sir GEORGE VILLIERS, baronet, whose son, Sir WILLIAM VILLIERS, of Brokesby, baronet, dying on the twenty-seventh of February, A. D. 1711, without issue, that honour became extinct. The mother of this Sir William was Penelope, daughter of Sir John Denham, of Blechingley, in the county of Oxford.

The second son of Sir George Villiers, by his first wife, was

Sir EDWARD VILLIERS, knighted at Windsor, 1616. In 1620, he was sent ambassador to Bohemia; and on the twenty-seventh of May, A. D. 1625, was, by the interest of his half-brother, the duke of Buckingham, made president of Munster, in Ireland. He married Barbara, daughter of Sir John St. John, of Lydiard Tregore, Wilts, and niece of Oliver St. John, who was created viscount Grandison, in Ireland, with limitation of that honour to her posterity. He died on the seventh of September, A. D. 1626, lamented by the whole province, wherein he had lived justly and hospitably since the time of his appointment as governor, and was buried in the earl of Cork's chapel, at Youghall, where these lines are inscribed to his memory:

Munster may curse the time that Villiers came
To make us worse, by leaving such a name;
Of noble parts, as none can imitate
But those whose hearts are married to the state:
But if they press to imitate his fame,
Munster may bless the time that Villiers came.

The issue of this incomparable pair (for the lady was no less eminent in works of piety, &c.) were four sons and three daughters.

1. Barbara, married to Thomas Wenman, son and heir to Philip, viscount Wenman; and after his decease to James Howard, earl of Suffolk.

2. Anne.

3. Ellen.

3. Ellen. The four sons were,

1. William Villiers, who succeeded his great uncle, Oliver St. John, as viscount Grandison, A. D. 1630. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he espoused the royal cause, and signalized himself in the service on several occasions; but at the siege of Bristol, on the twenty-sixth of July, A. D. 1643, was unfortunately wounded, from whence he was carried to Oxford, where he died in the August following, in the thirtieth year of his age; and has a noble monument erected to his memory in the cathedral of Christ-Church, where he was buried by Barbara, duchess of Cleveland, his only daughter and heir by his wife Mary, daughter of Paul, viscount Banning, who after his death married Charles Villiers, earl of Anglesey. For the descendants of the above-named Barbara Villiers, see the account of the Cleveland family.

2. John Villiers, who succeeded his brother as viscount Grandison. He married Catherine, daughter of John Clarke, of Ardington, in the county of Buckingham, esquire; but, dying without issue, was succeeded in his Irish honours by his next brother,

3. George Villiers, whose grandson was created earl Grandison, in Ireland, by George I.

4. SIR EDWARD VILLIERS, knighted for his loyalty to Charles II. April 7, A. D. 1680. He was knight-marshal to that king and his successor. He was also colonel of the duchess of York's regiment; and governor of Tinmouth-castle. He married Frances, youngest daughter to Theophilus Howard, earl of Suffolk: and dying in June, 1689, had sepulture in Westminster-Abbey. His issue were two sons, of which the youngest, Henry Villiers, was under his father in the duchess of York's regiment; afterwards governor of Tinmouth-castle; and at length an officer of great distinction.

Also six daughters.

1. Elizabeth, married to George, third son of William, duke of Hamilton.

2. Catherine, married A. D. 1685, first to Lewis de Puissar, marquis of Puissar, in France; secondly, to William Villiers, son of George, viscount Grandison.

3. Barbara, married John Berkeley, viscount Fitzharding.

4. Anne, married William Bentinck, earl of Portland. She died, 1689.

5. Henrietta, married, A. D. 1695, John, earl of Breadalbin, in Scotland. She died February 1, A. D. 1720.

6. Mary, married to William, earl of Inchiquin; and died A. D. 1753.

(*First Earl.*) SIR EDWARD VILLIERS, the eldest son, succeeded his father in the office of knight-marshal; and was thereupon knighted. He had the honour of waiting upon the princess Mary into Holland, after the marriage with the prince of Orange, with whom he came into England, in 1688. The success which attended that expedition proved the ennobling of this elder branch of the Villiers's family: for king William and queen Mary were no sooner proclaimed, than he began to reap some benefit from their favour, being appointed master of the horse to the queen in the first arrangement of her majesty's household. By letters patent, bearing date the twentieth of March, A. D. 1691, he was created baron Villiers,

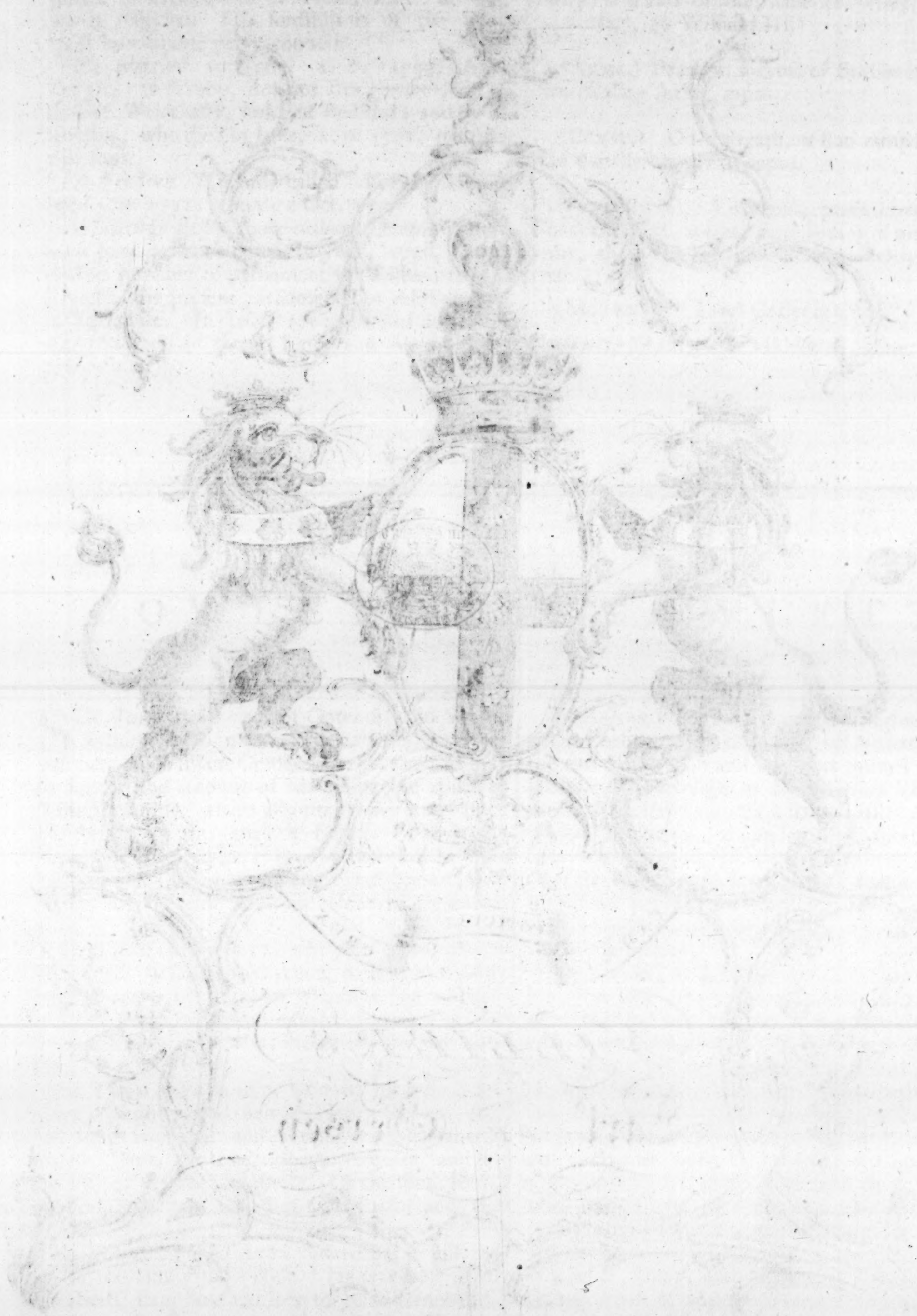
of Hoo, and viscount Villiers, of Dartford, in Kent. In 1695, he was sent envoy extraordinary to the Hague, where he supported the honour of the king at a congress; and in his private capacity displayed a species of munificence that reflected honour upon his country.

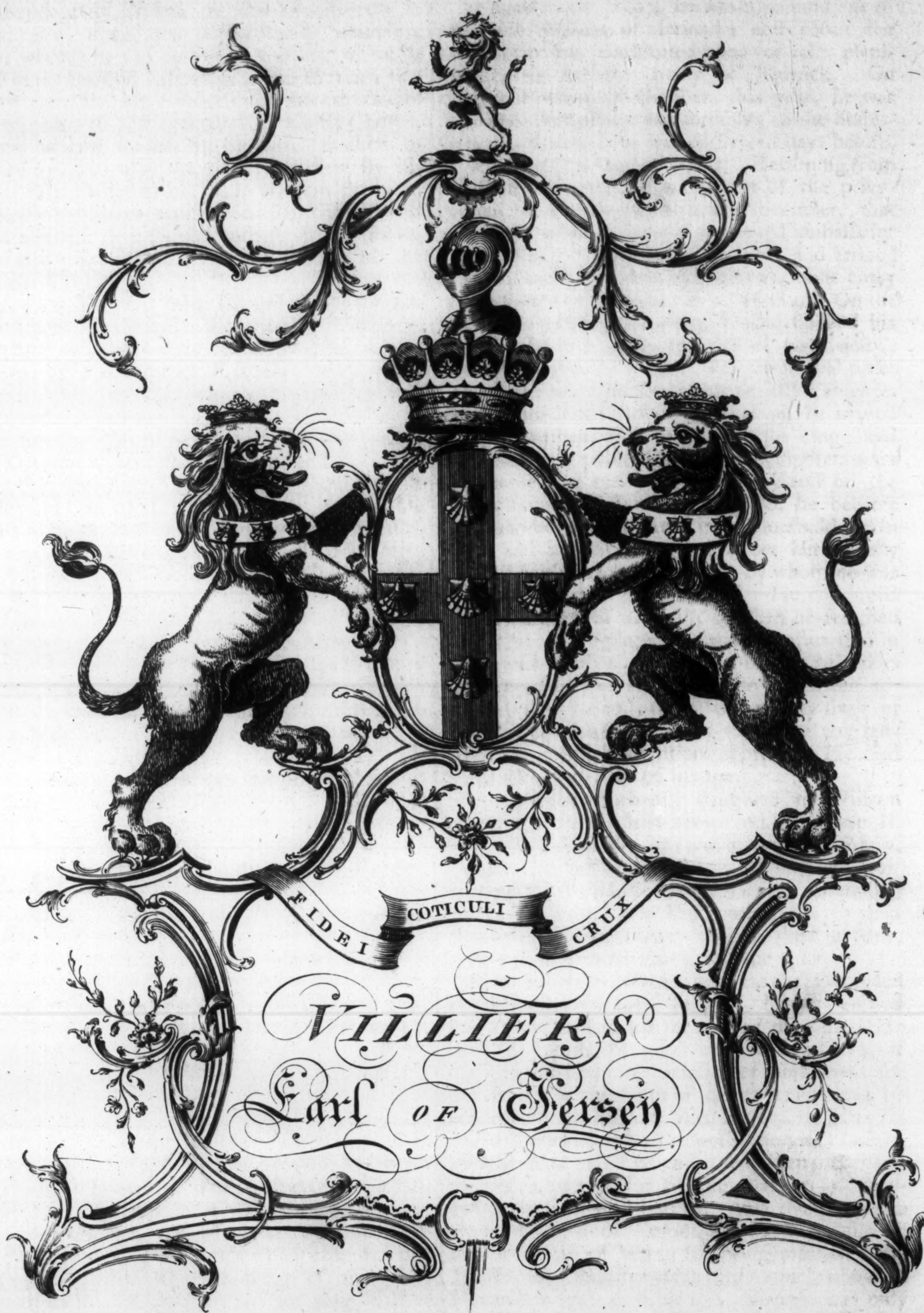
In April, A. D. 1697, he was appointed one of the lords justices of Ireland; and about the same time was constituted one of the plenipotentiaries for the treaty of Ryswick. On the twenty-ninth of October, that year, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the States-General, having been created sixteen days before, by letters patent, earl of Jersey. Returning from the States-General, he was sworn of the privy-council on the twenty-fifth of November, that year; and in 1698, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of France; and arrived at Paris, making a most magnificent public entry on the fourth of January, A. D. 1698-9. On the fourteenth of May following, having finished his embassy, he was appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. He was several times one of the lords justices in his majesty's absence. On the fourth of October, A. D. 1699, he arrived at Loo, pursuant to an order from the king; and that year was appointed one of the plenipotentiaries for the second treaty of partition; and on the twenty-fourth of June, A. D. 1700, he became lord-chamberlain to the king's household. In which last capacity he acted under her majesty queen Anne upon her accession, by whom he was also named of the privy-council. He continued in these offices till A. D. 1704, when he resigned his chamberlain's place, and was not after that in the public service. About A. D. 1711, affairs took another turn, and he was to have been appointed lord privy-seal on the twenty-sixth of August, but his death upon that very day rendered her majesty's intentions abortive. He died in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

He married Barbara, daughter to William Chiffinch, esquire, closet-keeper to king Charles II. by whom he had two sons and a daughter, Mary, married first to Thomas Thynn, of Old Windsor, in Berkshire; and, secondly, George Granville, lord Landsdown. She died January 17, 1734-5. The younger son, Henry Villiers, died in May, A. D. 1743, without issue; and the elder,

(*Second Earl.*) WILLIAM VILLIERS, succeeded as earl of Jersey, &c. In 1705, he was elected knight of the shire for the county of Kent. He married Judith, daughter of Frederic Hern, of the city of London, member of parliament for Dartmouth in the reign of queen Anne; and by her, who surviving him, died in July, A. D. 1735, and was interred at St. Bridget's church, London, he had issue two sons and a daughter; Barbara, married in 1725 to Sir William Blacket, of New-castle upon Tyne, baronet, who dying on the twenty-seventh of August, A. D. 1728, she on the thirteenth of March following married Buffy Mansel, esquire, afterwards lord Mansel, who died November 29, A. D. 1750, leaving an only daughter, Barbara, his sole heir, and the barony became extinct. Of the younger son, THOMAS VILLIERS, created BARON HYDE, we shall speak in his proper place as a peer.

His lordship dying on the thirteenth of July, A. D. 1721, was buried at Westerham, in Kent, and





POWLETT, EARL of POWLETT.

25

and the family honours, titles, &c. devolved to his eldest son,

(Third, and present Earl.) **WILLIAM VILLIERS.** On the twenty-third of June, A. D. 1733, he was appointed lord of the bed-chamber to Frederic, late prince of Wales; and on the twelfth of May, A. D. 1740, he was appointed lord chief justice in eyre, south of Trent, which he afterwards resigned. His lordship is of the king's most honourable privy-council.

He married in June, A. D. 1733, Anne, daughter to Scroop, duke of Bridgewater, and widow of Wriothesly, duke of Bedford; and by her ladyship, who died in June, A. D. 1762, had issue two sons.

1. Frederic William, called viscount Villiers, born A. D. 1734, who died Oct. 2742.

2. George Buffy, now called viscount Villiers, born June 9, A. D. 1735. In June, 1756, he was elected member of parliament for Tamworth, and served in the present parliament for Aldborough, in Yorkshire. In July, 1765, he was appointed vice-chamberlain to the king, and sworn of the privy-council.

(TITLES.) William Villiers, earl of Jersey, viscount Villiers, of Dartford, and baron Villiers, of Hoo.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Villiers, of Hoo, in Kent, and viscount Villiers, of Dartford, in the said county, March 20, A. D. 1690, (3 William and Mary) and earl of the Island of Jersey, Oct. 13, A. D. 1697, (9 William III.)

(ARMS.) Pearl on a cross of St. George, ruby, five escallop shells, topaz.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a lion rampant; pearl, and ducally crowned; topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two lions, pearl, crowned with ducal coronets, topaz, each having a plain collar, ruby, charged with three escallop shells, as in the coat.

(MOTTO.) "Fidei Coticula Crux."

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Middleton Stony; Oxfordshire.

POWLETT, Earl of POWLETT.

SIR JOHN POWLETT, of Gotehurst, in Somersetshire, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Credi, had two sons, as may be seen in the account of his grace the duke of Bolton's family, where also the reader may trace the origin of this ancient family. From the younger son the duke is lineally descended. The earl Powlett is certainly the elder branch, and claims his descent from the elder of these two sons.

SIR THOMAS POWLETT, who was seated also at Gotehurst. He married Alice, daughter of William Powlett, of Beer, by whom he had a son,

JOHN POWLETT, who married Idonea Cale, of Somersetshire, and was succeeded by an only son,

SIR THOMAS POWLETT, who by his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of Henry Burton, esq; had issue two sons and a daughter, Elizabeth, married, first, to Robert Burton, esquire, and secondly, to William Bygberie. Of the sons, John, the youngest, was seated at Gotehurst; and the eldest,

SIR WILLIAM POWLETT, succeeded to all the rest of the family possessions. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter and heir to John Deneband, of Hinton St. George, by whom he had issue two daughters; Elizabeth, married to Sir John Powlett, knight of the Bath, ancestor to the duke of Bolton, and Anne, to Sir William Carey, of Cockington, ancestor of the lords Falkland and Hunsdon; also one son and successor,

SIR AMIAS POWLETT, who was knighted for his gallant behaviour at the battle of Newark; when the earl of Lincoln and Lambert Simnel were defeated. In the reign of king Henry VII. when cardinal Wolsey was only a schoolmaster at Lymington, Sir Amias, for some misdemeanor, clapped him in the stocks, which the cardinal took all ways to resent, when he grew into favour. He re-edified the gate of the Middle-Temple, of which he was treasurer, and dying A. D. 1538, was buried at Chercomb.

He married, first, Margaret, sister to that Sir John Powlett, who had wedded his sister Elizabeth, but by her had no issue. By his second wife, Lora, daughter of Sir William Kellway, of Rockborn, in the county of Southampton, he had issue one daughter, Elizabeth, married, first, to John Sydenham, esquire, afterwards knighted; secondly, to John Carlswell, esquire, and thirdly, to Henry Coppleston, of Coppleston, in Devonshire, esquire. The sons were, Hugh, John, and Henry, of which, the eldest,

SIR HUGH POWLETT, was knighted for his services in the French wars, was made governor of the Isle of Jersey, and of Mount Orguil castle; also governor of Havre de Grace. He married, first, Elizabeth Blount; but she dying without issue, he married, secondly, Philippa, daughter of Sir Lewis Pollard, of King's Nimpton, in Devonshire, knight, by whom he had issue, Joane, married to Christopher Coppleston, of Coppleston, in Devonshire, and three sons, Amias, Nicholas, and George;

George, of which the eldest son, in 1571, at his father's demise,

Sir AMIAS POWLETT, succeeded to the government of the Isle of Jersey. He was chancellor of the order of the Garter, one of the privy-council to queen Elizabeth, and with Sir Dru Drury, knight, in 1582, had the charge of Mary, queen of Scots, some time before, and when she suffered death shortly after. In 1576 he was ambassador in France, and we find him enrolled as custos rotulorum of the county of Somerset. He died A. D. 1588, and was buried at St. Martin's church in London. He married Catherine, daughter and heir of Anthony Harvey, of Columb John, in Devonshire, and had issue three daughters; Joane, the wife of Robert Haydon, of Bowood, in Devonshire; Sarah, to Sir Francis Vincent, of Stoke d'Abernon, in Surry, knight; and Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

Also three sons,

1. Hugh Powlett, who died in his infancy.
2. Anthony Powlett.
3. George Powlett, of Gotehurst, in Somersetshire, in right of his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Edward Powlett, esquire, lineally descended from John Powlett, of Gotehurst, before mentioned.

Sir ANTHONY POWLETT, eldest surviving son of Sir Amias, was appointed governor of the Island of Jersey, in the room of his father, and captain of the guard to queen Elizabeth, from whom he received the honour of knighthood. He died in 1603, leaving issue by Catherine, sole heir to Henry, lord Norris, whom she married in 1583, a daughter, Margery, married to John Sydenham, of Combe, in the county of Somerset, and two sons, John and Philip; from the latter of which (who by some is called Henry) the family at Preston is descended.

The eldest son,

(*First Lord.*) JOHN POWLETT, was seated at Hinton St. George, as his predecessors had been. Fuller says of him, that he was a very accomplished gentleman, of quick and clear parts, and a bountiful housekeeper. By letters patent, bearing date the twenty-third of June, 1627, he was created a baron of the realm, by the stile and title of baron Powlett, of Hinton St. George. His loyalty to king Charles I. began to exert itself with the troubles of that reign; and he was so much in that monarch's confidence, that he was commissioned to raise a regiment of fifteen hundred foot for his majesty's service.

In 1644, he was one of the principal commanders that besieged Lyme, in Dorsetshire, which after many vigorous attacks, had the fortune to be relieved by the earl of Warwick, in regard to provision; and afterwards more materially supported by the earl of Essex, who raised the siege. Upon this occasion, the parliament voted one thousand pounds per annum, out of this nobleman's estate, in recompence to the oppressed inhabitants of that place. The same year he met the king a mile from Exeter, in order to conduct him to that city; and on the thirtieth of September following, had the honour to entertain him at his seat at Hinton St. George. The following year, his majesty proving unsuccessful in all his undertakings, and the kingdom being re-

duced to the obedience of the parliament, his lordship began to think of compounding for his estate, which, at last, with much difficulty, was effected within three years. The mulct upon this occasion was four thousand two hundred pounds, and his son at the same time paid three thousand seven hundred and sixty, as a composition for his.

He died on the twentieth of March, A. D. 1649, having married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Christopher Kenn, of Kenn Court, in Somersetshire; and by her, who surviving him, married, secondly, John Ashburnham, of Ashburnham, in the county of Suffex, esquire, he had issue five daughters.

1. Florence, married Thomas Smith, of Long Ashton, in Somersetshire, ancestor to Sir John Smith, of the same place, baronet; and after his decease, secondly, colonel Thomas Pigot, of Ireland.
2. Margaret, married, first, to Dennis Rolles, of Stephenson, in Devonshire, esquire; and, secondly, Sir Richard Cholmley, of Grosfont, in Yorkshire, knight banneret, governor of Oxminster, for Charles I. and, thirdly, to colonel Edward Cook, of Highnam, in Gloucestershire.
3. Julian, or Susan, married to Sir Michael Wharton, of Beverly, in Yorkshire, knight.
4. Helen, who married William, son and heir to Sir George Wilmot, of Charlton, Berks, knight.
5. Elizabeth, married first, to William Ashburnham, of Ashburnham, in Suffex, esquire; and, secondly, to Sir William Hartop, of Rotherby, in Leicestershire.

Also three sons,

1. John Powlett.
2. Francis Powlett, who married Catherine, daughter of Dr. Robert Creighton, bishop of Bath.
3. Amias Powlett.

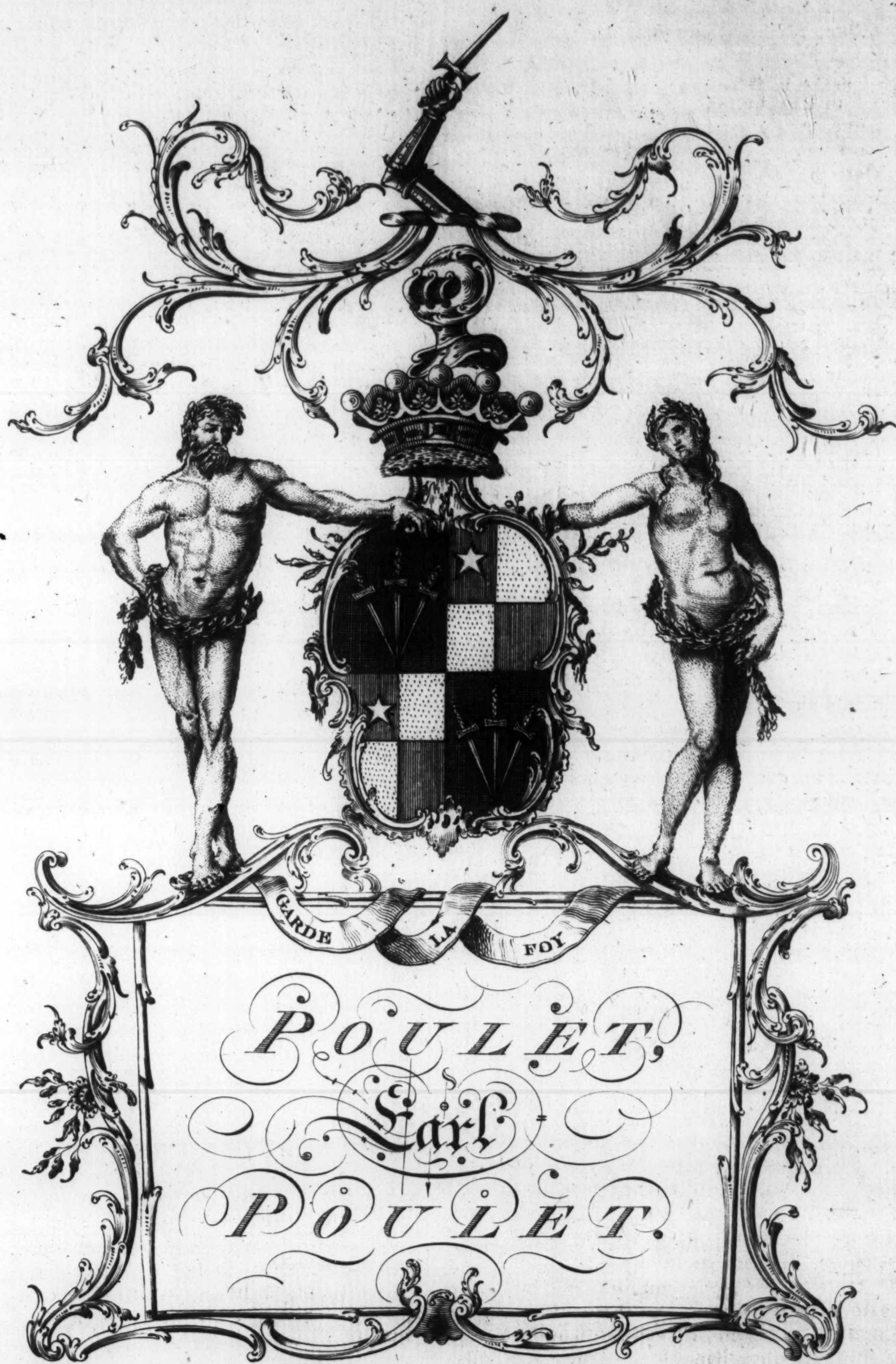
(*Second Lord.*) Sir JOHN POWLETT, (the eldest son) received the honour of knighthood in his father's life-time. In 1640, he was elected knight of the shire for the county of Somerset. He had the command of a regiment of foot after the rebellion broke out in Ireland, and served some time in that kingdom; and afterwards attended his regiment, in 1643, from Munster to the West. In 1645, he was besieged in the castle of Winchester, (where lord Ogle was commander in chief) by Oliver Cromwell, who first summoned them to surrender; but being refused, the castle was battered so long with great guns, that at length a breach was made in the walls; upon which the garrison surrendered, and both officers and soldiers were carried to Woodstock. He lived to see the Restoration, but without meeting with any rewards for his loyalty, notwithstanding the singular services performed, and the severe hardships endured by his father and himself, in support of the royal family.

He married, first, Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Horatio, lord Vere, baron of Tilbury, and widow of Sir John St. John, by whom he had issue two sons;

1. John Powlett.
 2. Horatio Powlett.
- And three daughters,

1. Elizabeth,





1. Elizabeth, married to Sir John Sydenham, of Brimpton, in Somersetshire, baronet, who dying, A. D. 1669, was buried at Brimpton.

2. Vere, died unmarried.

3. Catherine, married to ——— Johnston.

By his second lady, Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Brown, of Walcot, in Northamptonshire, he had issue two sons;

1. Amias Powlett.

2. Charles Powlett.

Also four daughters;

1. Anne,

2. Florence, } who all died young.

3. Mary,

4. Margaret, married to Francis Fulford, of Fulford, in Devonshire.

His lordship dying at his manor house of Court de Weeke, in the county of Somerset, on the fifteenth of September, A. D. 1665, in the fiftieth year of his age, was buried at Hinton St. George. The titles, honours, &c. devolved upon his eldest son,

(*Third Lord.*) JOHN POWLETT, of whom in a public capacity, we have only to say, that on the sixth of July, A. D. 1674, he was appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Dorset. He married, first, Essex, daughter of Alexander Popham, of Littlecote, in Wiltshire, by whom he had two daughters.

1. Catherine, who became the second wife of William, lord Lempster.

2. Letitia, married to Sir William Monson, of Broxburn, in Hertfordshire, baronet.

His lordship married, secondly, Susan, daughter of Philip, earl of Pembroke, by whom he had an only son and heir,

(*First Earl.*) JOHN POWLETT, who, upon the death of his father, A. D. 1680, succeeded to the barony. He was of the privy-council to queen Anne, and in 1706, was one of the commissioners for the treaty of Union. By letters patent, bearing date December the twenty-ninth, that year, he was created viscount of Hinton St. George, and earl Powlett. On the eighth of August, A. D. 1710, he was appointed first commissioner of the treasury; and on the thirteenth of June, A. D. 1711, having resigned that office, he was constituted lord-steward of her majesty's household. He was lord-lieutenant of the county of Devon, and was appointed custos rotulorum of Somersetshire, on the second of March, A. D. 1712-13. On the fourth of August following, he was installed knight of the Garter, having been elected to that honour on the twenty-sixth of October the preceding year. Retiring latterly from public employ, he spent the greatest part of his time in the country. He departed this life on the twenty-eighth of May, A. D. 1743, in the eighty-first year of his age.

He married Bridget, daughter and coheir to Peregrine Bertie, esquire, brother to Robert, earl of Lindsey, by whom he had four daughters;

1. Bridget, born March 1, A. D. 1702, married on the twenty-first of May, A. D. 1724, to Pollexfen Bastard, of Ketley, in Devonshire, esquire.

2. Catherine, born March 23, A. D. 1706, married on the twenty-sixth of June, A. D. 1725, to

John Parker of Burrington, in the aforesaid county, esquire. She died August 16, A. D. 1758.

3. Susannah, born April 17, A. D. 1714.

4. Rebecca, born April 9, A. D. 1716; who died unmarried on the third of March, A. D. 1765, and was buried at Hinton St. George, in Somersetshire.

Also four sons; the two eldest twins, born December 10, 1708.

1. John Powlett, his successor.

2. Peregrine Powlett, who was member of parliament for Bossiney in 1737; and for Bridgewater in 1747. He died August 26, A. D. 1752, and was buried at Hinton St. George.

3. Vere Powlett, the present earl.

4. Anne Powlett, born July 11, A. D. 1711.

The eldest son,

(*Second Earl.*) JOHN POWLETT, succeeded his father, having been summoned up by writ to the house of peers on the seventeenth of January, A. D. 1733-4. He was appointed lord of the bed-chamber to his late majesty, which post he resigned in March, A. D. 1755. He was constituted lord-lieutenant of the county of Somerset on the twenty-first of March, A. D. 1743.

His lordship died unmarried on the fifth of November, A. D. 1764, and was buried at Hinton St. George. For want of issue the honours of the family fell to

(*Third, and present Earl.*) VERE POWLETT, born May 18, A. D. 1710, who was member of parliament for Bridgewater; and is now recorder of Bridgewater. His lordship married in 1754, Mary, daughter of Richard Butt, of Arlingham, in the county of Gloucester, by whom he has issue,

1. John Powlett, called viscount Hinton, born in April, A. D. 1756.

2. Vere Powlett.

(*TITLES.*) Vere Powlett, earl, viscount, and baron Powlett, of Hinton St. George.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baron Powlett, of Hinton St. George, in the county of Somerset, June 23, 1627. (3 Charles I.) viscount of the same place, and earl Powlett, December 24, 1706. (5 of queen Anne.)

(*ARMS.*) Quarterly, first and fourth, diamond, three swords in pile, their points to the base, pearl, pomels and hilts, topaz, for Powlett. Second and third, party per cross, ruby and topaz, in the first quarter, a mullet, pearl, for Vere.

(*CREST.*) On a wreath, an arm embowed and brandishing a broad sword, all proper.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) On the dexter side a savage man, on the sinister, a woman, both of the last wreathed about their temples and loins, with ivy, emerald.

(*MOTTO.*) "Gardez le Foy."

(*CHIEF SEATS.*) At Hinton St. George, in the county of Somerset; and at Buckland, in the county of Dorset.

CHOLMONDELEY, Earl of CHOLMONDELEY.

IT is universally allowed that the antiquity of this noble family in Cheshire was equal, if not superior, to most others; and it is very certain that they assumed their surname from the lordship of Cholmondeley (written then Calmundele*) which, together with the barony of Malpas, and many other large possessions †, came to them by a marriage with Letitia, sole daughter and heir to Robert, baron of Malpas, son of Hugh, lord of Malpas. This lady became the wife of William le Belward, whose father, John le Belward (the first we meet with of the family) lived in the time of William I. and was seated at Depinbeeche, or Malpas. The barony, &c. descended to the son of this marriage,

WILLIAM LE BELWARD, who married Beatrix, daughter of Hugh Kiveliock, earl of Chester, and coheir to her brother Ranulph. The issue of this marriage were three sons,

1. David, from whom descended Sir Richard Egerton, knight, whose natural son, Thomas, lord Ellesmere, was ancestor to the earls and dukes of Bridgewater ‡.

2. Robert, who received from his father the lordship of Cholmondeley, and was the first who assumed that surname.

3. Richard was seated at Dukenton; and had also Colgrave and Oberton from his father.

From the second son,

ROBERT DE CHOLMONDELEY, lineally descended, SIR HUGH COLMONDELEY. For the intermediate continuators of the male line, their respective marriages, deaths, and issue, we refer to the table, having nothing material in an historical way to offer, more than that they were always men of weight and property, and for the most part beloved by their country. This Sir Hugh was born in 1512; and at the age of twenty-one was knighted at Leith for his valiant behaviour in an expedition made into Scotland under the direction of the duke of Norfolk. In the reign of Philip and Mary, when the Scots invaded England, A. D. 1557, and threatened to besiege Berwick, he joined the earl of Danby, at the head of an hundred able bodied men, raised at his own expence, in order to repel them.

He was a person of great honour; and for his admirable gifts of wisdom, temperance, continency, liberality, hospitality, and godly departure at his end, left few who were his equals; and his death was lamented by all sorts of people,

having for fifty years together been esteemed the father of his country, by the good offices he did to all who applied themselves to him, which appears from many arbitrations on record, that were left to his determination. He was five times sheriff of Cheshire, as also sheriff of Flintshire, for some years, and a long time one of the two only deputy-lieutenants of Cheshire; and for a good space vice-president of the marches of Wales, in the absence of the famous Sir Henry Sidney, knight, lord-deputy of Ireland. He departed this life in the eighty-third year of his age, on the sixth day of January, A. D. 1597, seized (as the inquisition taken after his death shews) of the manor of Cholmondeley, and of twenty-two messuages, four cottages, two water-mills, and one wind-mill, &c. in Cholmondeley; as also of the manor or barony of Wich-Malbank, with all the rents, reversions, services, &c. the manor of Barksford, alias Basford, with the appurtenances, and the several manors of Moldsworth, Bickley, Norbury, with Alhurst, Aston, juxta Mondrem, Church-Minsule, two parts of the manor of Copenhurst, the manors of Newbald and Edleston juxta Wich-Malbank, and the fourth part of the vill of Burwardley; with divers lands and tenements in Henhull, alias Hendle, Barton, Houghton, Horton, Tilston, Rowton, alias Row-Christleton, Wirfwall, Bradley, Boughton, Haslington, Badington, Chowley, Plumley, two messuages and two salt-works in North-Wich, and lands in Worleston, Wrenbury, Frith, Egerton, Church-Shocklack, and Shocklach-Oyat, Audlim, Swanbach, Golbourne, Bellow juxta Tattenhall, Church-Copenhall, Monks-Copenhall, Woodbanke, alias Rough-shot-wicke infra Great Saughall, Bebyngton, St. Ann's Heys, in the parish of Plumstall, &c. Backford, Newhall; and of one capital messuage called Cholmondley-house, in the parish of St. John Baptist in the suburbs of the city of Chester. Also of the manors of Hinton and Madford in Somersetshire, and lands in Shropshire and Flintshire. He lies buried in the chancel belonging to the family in the church of Malpas, and a noble monument is erected there, his effigies, with his lady by him, lying thereon.

He married two wives: by Mary his last lady, daughter to Sir William Griffith, of Pentrim, relict of Sir Randle Brereton of Malpas, he had no issue. His first lady was Anne, daughter and co-

* This name has been written twenty-five different ways, Chelmundele, Chelmundelly, Chelmonsligh, Chelmundelegh, Chelmonleigh, &c. &c.

† The manors of Bedesfeld, Burwardstone, Hurdinebury, Tillestone, Christleton, Eghe, Hantone, Lawchedone, Doc-

trinton, Cetelea, Broffe, Overtone, Cuntitone, Sochelicke, Tufgeham, Bicheley, Bieretone, Burwardesley, Creuhalle, Tidnislane, Bristone, Bolebery, Tevertone, Spurestowe, Fenton, Sudetone, Butelege, and Ceneche.

‡ See page 432.

heir to George Dorman, of Malpas, by Agnes, his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Hill, of Malpas, son of Humphry Hill, and of Anne, his wife, daughter and coheir of John Bird, of Chorlton, by Catharine, his wife, aunt and heir of David de Malpas, of Hampton and Bickerton, in Cheshire; and the said Humphry Hill was lineally descended from Hugh Hill, who in the reign of king Edward the Third, married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Hugh de Wloukeshlow, lord of Wloukeshlow, in Shropshire; and the coats of arms of these heiresses, the present earl of Cholmondeley has a right to quarter. Sir Hugh had issue (by the aforesaid Anne) three sons and a daughter; Frances, married to Thomas Wilbraham, of Woodhey, in Cheshire, esquire, father (by her) of Sir Richard Wilbraham, knight and baronet, whose heirs were the late earl of Bradford, and present earl of Dyferr. Of Sir Hugh's three sons, only the eldest left issue, who was named after his father, Hugh. Which

HUGH CHOLMONDELEY, of Cholmondeley, was knighted in the life-time of his father, in the memorable year of the Spanish invasion, A. D. 1588, and at his father's decease, in 39 Elizabeth, was forty-six years of age and more. He was heir to his virtues, as well as to his estate, and gave many proofs of an honourable benevolence, and a steady adherence to the protestant religion, and the interests of his country. Before he was twenty-one years of age, he headed one hundred and thirty men, raised by his father's interests and expence, and marched with them for the suppression of that rebellion in the North, begun in the twelfth year of queen Elizabeth, under the leading of the earls of Westmorland and Northumberland, for restoring the Romish religion: and the queen's forces having put them to flight, those earls, with other of the conspirators, were attainted in parliament. He was the queen's escheator of the county of Chester, from 1591 to 1599, as also sheriff of the same county; and in the forty-second of Elizabeth, was in a special commission with the lord chancellor Egerton, Thomas, lord Buckhurst, lord treasurer of England, and others, for the suppression of schism. He increased his estate by his marriage, and by divers purchases, as appears by the inquisition after his death, in 43 Elizabeth, which shews that he departed this life on the twenty-third of July, the same year; and that Robert Cholmondeley, esquire, was his eldest son and heir, and of the age of seventeen years, on the sixteenth of June last past. He lies buried with his ancestors in the chancel of the family, in the church of Malpas, where his lady had also sepulture, who surviving him, died on the fifteenth of August, A. D. 1626. Her name was Mary, and she was sole daughter and heir of Christopher Holford, of Holford, esquire, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Randle Manwaring, of Pever and Badeley, in Cheshire, elder brother to Philip Manwaring, esquire; of whom descended Sir Thomas Manwaring, knight and baronet. The said Christopher Holford was grandson and heir to Sir John Holford, and of Margery, his wife, sole daughter and heir of Ralph Brereton, of Escoyd, second son of Randle Brereton, grandson and heir of Sir Randle Brereton, of Malpas,

knight, and of Alice, his wife, daughter and coheir to William de Ipston, by Maud, heir to Sir Robert Swynerton, knight, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and coheir to Sir Nicholas Beake, and of Jane, his wife, only daughter of Ralph, earl of Stafford, by his second wife, Catharine, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Hasting, of Chebsey. And this family of Cholmondeley, by the marriage of the Holfords, with the daughter and heir of Brereton, is also maternally descended from Alice, fourth daughter of David, earl of Huntington third son of Henry, earl of Huntingdon, and king of Scotland; the earldom of Huntingdon being for some time in the royal line of Scotland. And the said Alice was also, by her mother, descended from the earls of Chester, she being eldest daughter of Hugh Kivilock, earl of Chester, and sister and heir of Randle, earl of Chester.

The said lady, Mary Cholmondeley, had a great contest with George Holford, of Newborough, about the lands that descended to her by the death of her father, Christopher Holford, esquire, which after it had continued for above forty years, was at length, by the mediation of friends, composed; and on the partition, she had the manors and lordships of Holford, Bulkley, and other large possessions. This lady in her widowhood resided at Holford, which she rebuilt and enlarged; and, by conducting with spirit the great suit before-mentioned, was stiled by king James I. "The Bold Lady of Cheshire." She had issue by Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, six sons and three daughters;

1. Mary, married to Sir George Calveley, of Ley, in com. Cestr. knight.

2. Lettice, wife to Sir Richard Grosvenor of Eaton, knight and baronet, ancestor by her to the present lord Grosvenor; and

3. Frances, wedded to Peter Venables, baron of Kinderton. Of the sons, three died unmarried; the others were,

1. Robert, Cholmondeley; who being a well-deserving person, and enjoying an ample estate, was, upon the twenty-ninth of June, (1611) 9 Jac. I. advanced to the dignity of a baronet, being the thirty-sixth in order of creation; also by king Charles I. was advanced to the degree of a viscount of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of viscount Cholmondeley, of Kellis, in the province of Leinster in that realm, A. D. 1628. And afterwards, "in consideration of his special service, in raising several companies of foot in Cheshire, in order to the quenching those rebellious flames which began to appear A. D. 1632, and sending many other to the king, then at Shrewsbury (which stood him in high stead in that memorable battle of Kinton, happening soon after) as also in raising other forces for defending the city of Chester, at the first siege thereof by his majesty's adversaries in that county; and courageous adventure in the fight at Tilston-Heath; together with his great sufferings, by the plunder of his goods, and firing his houses;" was by letters patent, bearing date at Oxford, 1 Sept. 21 Car. I. created a baron of the kingdom of England, by the title of lord Cholmondeley, of Wiche-Malbank (commonly called Namptwiche) in Cheshire. And by other letters patent, bearing date on the fifth of

March next ensuing, was created earl of the province of Leinster, in Ireland. When the royal power was at an end, and the whole kingdom was under the obedience of the parliament, he was suffered to compound for his estate, but paid no less a fine for the enjoyment of it, than seven thousand seven hundred and forty-two pounds. He was revered for his liberal hospitality, his conduct in the government of his country, and other virtues. He married Catharine, daughter of John, lord Stanhope, of Harrington, but died without lawful issue, on the second of October, A. D. 1659, and was buried by his lady (who deceased June 15, A. D. 1657,) on the eighth of the same month, in the chancel of the family at Malpas. Whereupon Robert, his nephew, son of Hugh, his brother, became heir to his estate.

2. Hugh Cholmondeley, esquire, married Mary, daughter of Sir John Bodville, of Bodville-castle, in Carnarvonshire, and aunt to the lady viscountess Bodmin, mother to the right honourable Ruffel Roberts, earl of Radnor: he departed this life at Bodville, on the eleventh of September, A. D. 1655, and was buried with his ancestors at Malpas, having had issue two sons and three daughters, but none of them left issue, except Robert, his eldest son.

3. Thomas Cholmondeley, seated at Vale Royal, in Cheshire. He died on the third of January, A. D. 1653, and was buried at Minshull; having married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Minshull, of Minshull, in Cheshire, he had issue, and thereby became ancestor to the Cholmondeleys now seated at Vale Royal.

We now proceed with

ROBERT CHOLMONDELEY, who, succeeding his uncle, lord Cholmondeley, and earl of Leinster, was, for his own great merits, no less than the services of his ancestors, dignified with the title of viscount Cholmondeley, of Kellis, in Ireland, formerly enjoyed by his said uncle, by letters patent, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D. 1661, in the thirteenth year of king Charles II. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of George Cradock, of Caverswell castle, in Staffordshire, esquire; by whom he had issue one daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of John Egerton, of Egerton, and Oulton, in Cheshire, eldest son and heir of Sir Philip Egerton, second surviving son of Sir Rowland Egerton, of Egerton, knight and baronet, and of his lady Bridget, daughter of Arthur, lord Grey, of Wilton.

Also four sons,

1. Hugh Cholmondeley.
2. Robert Cholmondeley, who died young, in 1678.
3. George Cholmondeley.
4. Richard Cholmondeley, who died young, A. D. 1680.

Robert, the father dying in May, 1681, was succeeded in his Irish honours by his eldest son,

(*First Earl.*) HUGH CHOLMONDELEY, who strenuously joined the opposition to the measures of king James II. and bore no very inconsiderable part in effecting the revolution. The sense which king William and queen Mary had of his attachment, was immediately upon their accession, disclosed to all the country, by creating him a peer

of England, by the title of lord Cholmondeley, of Nampwich. The letters patent bear date April 10, A. D. 1689, and the honour, for default of male issue, was limited to his brother George and his issue. His lordship was high in queen Anne's favour, into whose privy-council he was sworn on the twenty-ninth of March, A. D. 1705, and by whom, on the twenty-seventh of December, the following year, letters patent were issued forth, creating him viscount Malpas, and earl of Cholmondeley, with the same limitation as before was annexed to the barony.

On the twenty-second of April, A. D. 1708, he was appointed comptroller of the queen's household. On the tenth of May, following, he was sworn of the new privy-council, nominated pursuant to the articles of the Union; and on the sixth of October next ensuing, he was constituted treasurer of her majesty's household. In that reign he was lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Chester, and lord-lieutenant of North-Wales. But his lordship, with all his merit, could not bear up against faction; for he was removed from his employments, together with many others, in 1713. However, his majesty, George I. well knowing the integrity of the earl of Cholmondeley, immediately upon his accession re-instated him in all those honours and employments, from which his attachment to the Hanover succession, had perhaps occasioned his dismissal.

His lordship died unmarried on the eighteenth of January, A. D. 1725; the titles and honours devolved, according to the limitation of the patents, upon his next surviving brother,

(*Second Earl.*) GEORGE CHOLMONDELEY. He was groom of the bedchamber to king William immediately upon his accession. This nobleman betook himself early to a military life; in 1685 he was appointed cornet of horse, and served in all the wars of that reign, and particularly commanded the horse grenadier-guards, at the battle of the Boyne, in Ireland. On the third of August, A. D. 1692, he was with his majesty at the battle of Steenkirk, and gave many marks of singular valour, but was unfortunately wounded. On the seventeenth of July, A. D. 1697, he was appointed brigadier general of horse; and on July the first, A. D. 1702, was by queen Anne, constituted major-general of her forces, and governor of the forts Tilbury and Gravesend; also, on the first of January, A. D. 1703-4, he was declared lieutenant-general.

On the accession of George I. he was continued in his government of the forementioned forts, as also in his regiment of horse-grenadiers. On February the eleventh, A. D. 1714-15, he was constituted captain and colonel of the third troop of horse-guards; and on the fifteenth of March following, created baron of Newborough, in the county of Wexford, in Ireland, being the first peer of that kingdom, created by George I. And his majesty taking further into consideration his great merits and services, was pleased to advance his lordship to the peerage of this kingdom, by the title of baron of Newburg, in the isle of Anglesey, by letters patent, bearing date the second of July, A. D. 1716. On succeeding his brother in his estate and titles, his majesty,

majesty, on the twentieth of March, A. D. 1724-5, was pleased to appoint his lordship lord-lieutenant of the county of Chester, and of the city of Chester, and also custos rotulorum of the said county of Chester; and likewise lord-lieutenant of the counties of Denbigh, Montgomery, Flint, Merioneth, Carnarvon, and Anglesey. His lordship was also constituted on the twenty-fifth of March, A. D. 1725, governor of the town and fort of Kingston upon Hull; and on the fifteenth of April, A. D. 1727, made general of the horse; likewise in October, 1732, appointed governor of the island of Guernsey. He died May 7, 1733.

His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter to the Heer Van Baron Ruytenburgh, by Anne-Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Lewis de Nassau, lord of Beverworth, and niece to Henry de Nassau, seignior de Auverquerque, velt-marshal of the forces of the States-General, and father of Henry, late earl of Grantham. The said Elizabeth was naturalized by act of parliament, which had the royal assent on the twenty-first of January, A. D. 1703-4, and by her, who died on the sixteenth of January, A. D. 1722, his lordship had issue three sons and three daughters;

1. Henrietta, born November the twenty-sixth, 1701.

2. Elizabeth, born May the twenty-eighth, A. D. 1705, married in January, A. D. 1731, to Edward Warren, of Poynton, in Cheshire, esquire.

3. Mary, born March the ninth, A. D. 1713-14.

The sons were,

1. James Cholmondeley, born November the thirtieth, A. D. 1700, who died young.

2. George, successor to the honours, &c.

3. James Cholmondeley, born April the eighteenth, A. D. 1708. On the twelfth of May, A. D. 1725, he was appointed a major in the army, in which capacity he continued till the sixth of April, A. D. 1731, when he was constituted second lieutenant-colonel in the third troop of horse-guards; and on the seventeenth of January, A. D. 1740-1, he was appointed colonel of a regiment of foot, then to be raised. In July, 1745, being then in Flanders, at the head of a regiment of foot, late lord James Cavendish's, he was raised to the rank of a brigadier-general of his majesty's forces. Soon after which, among other general officers, he was called over to oppose the rebels in the North of England. He was present at the battle of Falkirk; but his constitution was obliged to yield to the rigour of the season, which deprived him for some time of the use of his limbs. On the twenty-third of September, A. D. 1747, he was constituted major-general; and on May the second, A. D. 1754, was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, which he now enjoys. In 1731, he was constituted deputy-governor of Chester castle. In the first parliament of George II. he was member for Boffiney; in the second for Camelford; in the third, for the town of Montgomery. He has now the command of the sixth regiment of dragoons. He married Penelope, daughter of James Barry, earl of Barrymore, but has no issue.

(Third, and present Earl.) GEORGE CHOLMONDELEY, eldest surviving son of the late earl, was

born January the second, A. D. 1702-3. He was a member of the house of commons in two parliaments, before he succeeded his father; first, on the decease of John Smith, esquire, in 1724, for the borough of Eastlow, in Cornwall; and was chosen for Windsor, in the succeeding parliament, summoned to meet November the twenty-eighth, A. D. 1727. On the first institution of the most honourable order of the Bath, he was, June the seventeenth, A. D. 1725, installed one of the knights companions; and on May the thirteenth, A. D. 1727, appointed master of the robes to his majesty. On the accession of George II. he was constituted one of the commissioners of the admiralty, and governor of Chester. And on the establishment of the household of his royal highness the prince of Wales, was appointed master of his horse. His lordship succeeding his father, was also constituted, November the second, A. D. 1727, lord-lieutenant of North-Wales, and lord-lieutenant, and custos rotulorum of the county of Chester, also chamberlain of Chester. In May, 1735, (having resigned his post of master of the horse to the prince) he was constituted one of the commissioners of the treasury; and in May, 1736, was appointed chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, and sworn of the privy-council. On the tenth of December, A. D. 1743, his majesty having been pleased to grant to his lordship the office of keeper of his majesty's privy-seal, he was three days after sworn into the said office at St. James's, his majesty being present in council, and took his place at the board accordingly. And on resigning it, his lordship was on December the twenty-seventh, A. D. 1744, appointed joint vice-treasurer, receiver-general, and paymaster-general of Ireland, and treasurer of war in the same kingdom. In 1745, at the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland, his lordship raised a regiment of foot for his majesty's service. He married September the fourteenth, A. D. 1723, Mary, only daughter to the most noble and right honourable Sir Robert Walpole, late earl of Orford, by whom he had issue three sons,

1. George Cholmondeley, commonly called viscount Malpas, born on the seventeenth of October, A. D. 1724. In 1745 he served as a volunteer in Flanders, and was present at the battle of Fontenoy, immediately after which he was appointed aid-de-camp to Sir John Ligonier, and in a short time had a company in Howard's regiment of foot. He was also, about that time, appointed lieutenant-colonel of the regiment raised by his father, and already mentioned. In 1754, his lordship was chosen member of parliament for Bramber, in Sussex; and in 1761, to the present parliament for Corfe-castle, in Dorsetshire. He married on the nineteenth of January, A. D. 1746-7, Hester, daughter and heir to Sir Francis Edwards, of Shrewsbury, baronet, by whom he had issue a son, George, and a daughter Hester. He died in 1764.

2. Robert Cholmondeley, born November the first, A. D. 1727. He served abroad as an ensign of the guards, but quitting the army, he took holy orders. He married Miss Mary Woffington, and by her has had issue.

1. George-

1. George-James, born April the twenty-second, A. D. 1752.

2. Elizabeth, born January the thirty-first, A. D. 1753, who died young.

3. Horatio, born February the eighteenth, A. D. 1753, who died young.

4. Mary-Henrietta, born April the fourth, A. D. 1754.

5. Robert-Francis, born June the twenty-fourth, A. D. 1756.

6. Elizabeth, born October the twenty-second, A. D. 1758, died young.

7. Margaret, born July the eighth, A. D. 1761, died young.

8. Esther Frances, born July the eighth, A. D. 1763.

His lordship had also a daughter, Charlotte, born January the eighth, A. D. 1729-30, who died young.

(TITLES.) George Cholmondeley, earl of Cholmondeley, viscount Malpas, baron Cholmondeley, of Wiche Malbank, or Namptwich; baron of Newburgh, in the Isle of Anglesey, and baronet; also viscount Cholmondeley, of Kellis, and baron Newburgh, in Ireland.

(CREATIONS.) Baronet, May the twenty-second, A. D. 1611, (9 James I.) viscount Cholmondeley, of Kellis, in the county of East-Meath,

in Ireland, March the twenty-ninth, A. D. 1661, (13 Charles II.) baron Cholmondeley, of Wiche Malbank, alias Namptwich, in the county of Chester, April the tenth, A. D. 1689, (1 William and Mary) viscount Malpas, and earl of Cholmondeley, both in the county of Chester, December the twenty-seventh, A. D. 1706, (5 Anne) baron of Newburgh, in the county of Wexford, in Ireland, March the fifteenth, A. D. 1714-15, (1 George I.) baron of Newburgh, in the Isle of Anglesey, July the second, A. D. 1716, (2 George I.)

(ARMS.) Ruby, two helmets in chief, proper, garnished, topaz, in base, a garb of the last.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a demi griffon rampant, diamond, beaked, winged, and membered, topaz, holding an helmet, as those in the coat.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a griffon diamond, its beak, wings, and fore-legs as the crest. On the sinister, a wolf, topaz, gorged with a collar perlew, vair.

(MOTTO.) "Cassis tutissima virtus."

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Cholmondeley, near Malpas, in Cheshire.

HARLEY, Earl of OXFORD.

ALTHOUGH the ancestors of this noble family are generally esteemed to have been persons of great authority in Shropshire, even before the Norman conquest, we are not able to make a lineal deduction earlier than from that period. Doubts have arisen among the antiquaries, both of France and England, whether the family of Harlai, in the former kingdom, and the English Harley, had the same origin; but these scruples have never been sufficiently exploded, and we must be thought to advance what is commonly conjectured, rather than what is certainly known, when we say, that the French HARLAI is a younger branch of the English family. The name was certainly taken from the town of Harley*, in Shropshire, where, before and in the time of William the Conqueror was seated

SIR JOHN DE HARLEY, lord of that and several other manors. By his wife, Alice, daughter of Sir Titus de Leighton, by Letitia his wife,

daughter of Hugh Le Brune, brother to William de Valence, earl of Pembroke, he had a son,

SIR WILLIAM DE HARLEY, who succeeded to the lordship, &c. He was one of the adventurers in the first memorable expedition to the Holy Land in the year 1098; and was at the conquest of Jerusalem; in honour of which the knight-hood of the sepulchre was founded, into which order he was admitted: he however returned safe to England, and dying, was buried in Pershore-Abbey, in the county of Worcester, where his tomb is still remaining. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Jasper Crofts, who was also knight of the sepulchre; and by her had issue,

NICHOLAS HARLEY, whose great grandson †,

ROBERT DE HARLEY was father of two sons. The youngest of which was Malcolm de Harley, chaplain to king Edward I. and much in his favour, being employed in the management of the revenues of that monarch, to whom he was

* From *Hurfla*, a barbarous Latin word signifying a wood, comes *Hurley*, and that was easily changed into *Harley*.

† For the intermediate persons, and their respective wives, see the table.





escheator on this side Trent, an office of great honour and trust in those days. He built the house now called Clifford's-Inn, behind St. Dunstan's-Church, in Fleet-Street, which being seized by the king for certain debts due from the said Malcolm, it was granted in the third of Edward II. to Robert de Clifford, lord Clifford, who made it his habitation; and it had thence the name of Clifford's-Inn, Isabel, the wife of the said Robert, having demised it to the students of the law. But though that house was seized, yet his estates were sufficient to discharge all his debts; for it is certain that some of his lands devolved upon his brother and dependants. He died A. D. 1298. Of the elder brother,

SIR RICHARD HARLEY, we must observe that in the fourteenth of Henry III. he was one of those of the county of Salop, who holding lands in capite by knights service to the value of fifteen pounds per annum, and not being a knight, was summoned to take that degree, or fine for the same. He was greatly serviceable to king Edward I. both before and after he ascended the throne, in the former instance by being greatly instrumental in rescuing him, then a prisoner in Hereford-castle; in the latter by attending him in his wars, and particularly in his expedition against the Scots. In 1272 he was coroner of Shropshire. In 1300 he was chosen one of the representatives of the county of Salop, in the parliament then held at Westminster; and in the following year he was sheriff of that county: at which time there is great reason to think that he was made knight-banneret when in the field against the Scots. In 1305, 1306, and 1307, he served in parliament for Shropshire, and had his expences allowed him.

After the accession of Edward II. in 1311, 1312, 1315, and 1316, he was returned to parliament as knight of the abovenamed county. He died in 1320. He married Burga, daughter and heir of Sir Andrew de Willey, son and heir of Warren de Willey, by Petronella his wife, daughter and heir of Robert, son of Odo, lord of Kinlegh, in Shropshire; and by this lady became possessed of diverse lordships, viz. Willey Gretenton, Walderhope, Walle under Eywood, and Rushbury, &c.—His issue were five sons.

1. Robert, his successor.
2. Malcolm Harley.
3. Henry de Harley, who was appointed to the deanery of Bridgenorth, but never got possession, there appearing afterwards to have been no vacancy.
4. Philip de Harley, who was parson of Stircheley A. D. 1336; and parson of Rushbury, A. D. 1368.

The eldest son,

SIR ROBERT HARLEY, by means of his uncle Malcolm de Harley, in 1296, obtained in marriage, Margaret, eldest daughter and coheir of Brian de Brampton; and in 1309, on proof that his said wife was then of full age, the king commanded Walter de Gloucester his escheator beyond Trent, to deliver them full seisin of those lands that were in his province, viz. the manor of Brampton, and the hamlet of Weston, with their appurtenances, in the marches of Wales; the manor of Buxton, with the appurtenances; thirty-three shillings rent, with the appurtenances

in Stowe, in the same marches; lands in the park of Kenlet, in the county of Salop; and the manor of Ashton, with the appurtenances, in the county of Hereford.

Brian de Brampton, father of the said Margaret, died on the 14 kalends of June, 21 Edward I. and her only sister, Elizabeth, was married to Sir Edmund de Cornwall, grandson of Richard, earl of Cornwall; king of the Romans, brother to king Henry III.

As from this match he acquired a great estate, and their seat of Brampton-Castle having since been the chief seat of the descendants of the said Sir Robert Harley, we presume some account of the antient and noble family of Brampton, or Bramton, as it is now wrote, will not be unacceptable to our readers.

The before-mentioned Brian de Brampton was the only son and heir of Sir Walter de Brampton, eldest son and heir of Sir Brian de Brampton, lord of Brampton, Drayton, Buxton, Pedwardyn, Wiston, Hermeiston, Aylton, Kynlet, Foxcot, Walton, and Adrington, by hereditary succession; and in right of Alice, his mother, was lord of Botteley and Candover. He was usually called the noble Brian, in respect of his noble descent, and qualities. He married Emma, daughter of Thomas, lord Corbet, baron of Caus. And he was the son of Brian de Bramton, stiled senior, by Alice his wife, daughter and one of the heirs of Walter de Remenyle, lord of Botteley and Candover, in the county of Salop. This Brian de Bramton, senior, was of such eminence, that in 17 Henry III. the king requiring hostages of the barons marches for their fidelity, Ralph de Mortimer delivered him Henry, son and heir of this Sir Brian, for his faithful demeanor, and he was thereupon committed to the custody of William de Stutevil; and it may be, he died under confinement; for Walter was at length the heir of the said Sir Brian, who, in 39 Henry III. had a grant of free warren in his manors and lands of Brampton, Buxton, Stanage, Weston, Pictes, and Ashton, in the county of Hereford and Salop; also at Wauton, in Somersetshire. He made his will on the vigils of the apostles Simon and Jude, in 46 Henry III. and is therein stiled senior. He was the son of Brian de Bramton, by Alice his wife, daughter of Walter de Nova Meinil, who gave with her in free marriage, four virgates of land in Foxcott, in the territory of Idelburi; to which were witnesses, Edward, bishop of Hereford, Hugh de Mortimer, William de Mortimer, Philip de Mortimer, William de Burley, and others. John de Brampton was his father; and, by Maud, his wife, was related to most of the great men of that age; she being the widow of Roger Mortimer, lord of Wigmore, and the daughter of William de Breos, lord of Brecon (now wrote Brecknock) by Eva his wife, daughter and coheir of William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, by Isabel his wife, daughter and heir to Richard Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, who married Eva, daughter and sole heir of Dormack Mac-Morrough, king of Leinster, in Ireland. And the said Richard Strongbow was the son of Gilbert de Clare, grandson of Richard Fitz Gilbert, earl of Brion, in Normandy, and of Rose his wife, sister and heir to Walter Gifford, earl of Buckingham. And the before-mentioned William de Breos was the

son of Reginald de Breos, by Grifold, daughter and coheir to William Brewer, lord of Torbay; and he, of William de Breos, son of Philip de Breos, by Berta, second daughter, and at length coheir to Walter, earl of Hereford, son of Walter, earl of Hereford, and of Sibil his wife, daughter and sole heir of Bernard Newmarch, lord of Brecon (by conquest, and by gift of William Rufus) and of Neaft, daughter to Traham ap Cradock, king of North-Wales. And the last mentioned Philip de Breos, was grandson and heir of William de Breos, lord of Breos, in Normandy, and of Brember, in the county of Suffex, who married Agnes, daughter to Waldron, earl of St. Clare.

By the foregoing account it appears, how nobly Sir John de Brampton was related by Maud his wife; and Sir Brian de Brampton, his father, had to wife Maud, daughter and heir of Sir John de St. Vallerie, lineally descended from Reginald de St. Vallerie, at the time of the conquest. And the said Sir Brian, was son of Brian son of Bernard de Brampton, surnamed Vnspec, lord of Kinlet, in the county of Salop, in the reign of king Henry I.

We now return to Sir Robert Harley, who, by his lady aforesaid, was not only allied to the before-mentioned noble families, but she was also near in blood to the great family of Mortimer; being lineal heir to Sir John de Bramton, and Maud his wife, one of the heirs of William de Braose, or Brewes, lord of Brecknock; who had for her first husband Roger Mortimer, lord of Wigmore, by whom she had issue Edward Mortimer, lord of Wigmore, father of Roger, earl of March, the great favourite of queen Isabel, mother of king Edward III.

In 11 Edward II. this Sir Robert Harley had the following remarkable grant: "Sachee nous Roger de Mortimer Seigneur de Wygemore avoir donne & grante a nostre chier Bachiler, monsieur Robert de Harley, pour son bon service et pour cent livres de Argent, la gard du Corps Gilbert filz et heir Sir Johan de Lacy, ensembent ove le mariage mesmes celuy Gilbert deyns age esteant en nostre Garde, &c. Donne à Pebrugge l'an du Regne le Roy Edward Filz le Roy Edward unzyme." Camden, in his Britannia, fol. 176, makes a question whether these batchelors were not of a middle degree, between knights and esquire. In pat. 8. Richard II. p. 4. m. 4. John de Chauvou is stiled Bacclarius Regis. And the word is used 13 Richard II. stat. 2. cap. 1. where it signifieth the same with knight-bachelor.

In 14 Edward II. he had livery of the lands of which his father died possessed; and in 17 Edward II. he is stiled Chevalier in two fines, the one between Hugh de Bramton, of Ludlowe Quer. and the said Robert and Margaret his wife Deforc. concerning a messuage in Ludlowe, the right of the said Hugh, and the heirs of Margaret. The other was between Robert de Harley, Chevalier, and Margaret his wife, Quer. and Joan, who was the wife of Gilbert de Lacy, Deforc. who grants to the said Sir Robert and Margaret, for life, the manors of Bramton and Bukton, and after their decease to remain to Brian, son of the said Sir Robert and Margaret, and the heirs of his body; and if the said Brian

dies without heir male, to remain to the heirs of the bodies of the said Robert and Margaret, remainder to the right heirs of the said Margaret.

In the same year all knights, and others, who bore antient arms from their ancestors, were returned into Chancery; and, in the list of those for Shropshire, are Sir Robert Harley, and Malcolm Harley, his brother, from which it may be inferred, that his chief residence was then at the castle of Harley, no mention being made of him in Herefordshire.

In 18 Edward II. he was appointed to array those forces raised in Shropshire, for the service of the king, against the French in Gascony: and was one which that king chiefly confided in, for suppressing the Knights Templars.

Soon after the accession of king Edward III. Roger Mortimer, earl of March (to whom he was of kin) coming to a violent death, we presume it might some way affect him, for we find no mention of him till 12 Edward III. when he was elected one of the knights for Shropshire, in the parliament then held: in the same year, the king commissioned him to march fifty archers, and fifty pikemen to Ipswich, being the quota that John de Warren, earl of Surry, as lord of Bromfield and Yale, was to furnish for the king's service. And, by another commission of the same date, he was appointed by the king to muster those forces, and to see that they were well clothed all in a livery, and well armed.

He was again elected one of the knights for Shropshire, to the parliaments held in 13 and 15 Edward III. In 16 Edward III. by a fine levied between him and Margaret his wife, and Philip de Harley, he settled the manors of Bramton, and Buckton, with the appurtenances, after the decease of himself and Margaret his wife, on his son Brian and his heirs, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Robert and Margaret. In 18 Edward III. Joan, who was the wife of Gilbert de Lacy, by a fine then levied, settled messuages, lands, and rents, in Ashton, in the county of Hereford, on this Sir Robert Harley and Margaret his wife for their lives, remainder to Walter, son of the said Robert and Margaret, and the heirs of his body, remainder to the heirs of the said Robert and Margaret, remainder to the right heirs of the said Margaret.

In 21 Edward III. on the death of Beatrix, wife of Peter, lord Corbet of Caus, who died seized of the barony of Caus, the manors of Munsterley, Yokethul, Wentenouse, Shelve, Bynneweston, Foxton, Chelme, Over-Gother, Nether Gother, and Baghetrese, in the county of Salop, it was found that Thomas Corbet, ancestor to the said Peter, died seized of the said manors, and left a son Peter, and three daughters, Alice, Venice, and Emme; likewise that the said Peter had issue Peter his son and heir, who married her the said Beatrix. And that the before mentioned Alice became the wife of Robert de Strafford, who had issue by her, Nicholas, his son and heir, and he Edmund, and he Ralph, then lord Stafford (viz. at the time when the inquisition was taken) and that Emme the other sister had issue Walter de Brampton her son and heir, and he Brian, who left two daughters his coheirs, Margaret the wife of Sir Robert de Harley, and Elizabeth, wife of Edmund de Cornwall, and were next heirs to the before-

before specified Peter, lord Corbet, Ralph, lord Stafford being then thirty-two years of age, Margaret forty-six, and Elizabeth forty-two. The said Peter, lord Corbet, in 27 Edward I. was found by inquisition to be one of the next heirs of Roger de Valletort, a great baron in the West; and died the year following, seized of the barony of Caus, with its members; which barony by the death of Peter, son of the said Peter, as before-mentioned, has been ever since in abeyance between the families of the lords Stafford (whence branched the dukes of Buckingham) this family of Harley, and that of Cornwall. And in 21 Ed. III. the coheirs came to an agreement; Ralph, lord Stafford, had for his purparty the castle of Caus, entirely with the appurtenances; the knights fees being likewise parted amongst them. Sir Robert Harley had for his share the manors of Yokethul, also Yokelton, Wentnore, Stretton, Chelme, with a moiety of two water-mills, and one fulling-mill, and of the fourth part of the manor of Byn-Weston. He died in 23 Edward III. A. D. 1349, possessed of the manors of Harley, Willegh, and divers other manors, leaving Robert, his son and heir; and had also two other sons, Brian and Walter, as the authorities before-mentioned make appear; and one daughter, Joan, married to Gilbert de Lacy, lord of Frome castle, in Herefordshire, who was in wardship to him, and was son and heir of Sir John de Lacy and Joan his wife.

It is also probable that Andrew Harley was one of his sons, and had that name from his mother's father. It is certain, that Andrew Harley was one of the knights of the shire for the county of Hereford, in the seventh of Richard II. as also in the ninth of Richard II. when he is stiled chevalier.

Sir ROBERT HARLEY, eldest son of the last named Sir Robert, and Margaret his wife, is stiled Fatuus. He was lord of Harley and Willey, and marrying Joan, daughter to Sir Roger Corbett, of Morton Corbett, in Shropshire, knight, had an only daughter and heir, Alice, married to Sir Hamond de Peshall, of Staffordshire, knight. This heiress carried with her the castle and lordship of Harley, with a large estate, which devolved upon her only daughter Elizabeth, who was married, first, to Henry Grendon, and secondly, to Sir Richard Lacon, who had issue by her William Lacon, of Willey, in right of his mother, from whom descended the Lacons, at Willey and Kinlet, Thragland, Holloway, and Monslow, in Shropshire. This Sir Robert Harley dying, as has been observed, without male issue, in 1375, we proceed with his next brother,

Sir BRIAN HARLEY, already mentioned, as second son to Sir Robert Harley and Margaret, his wife, who being in the wars with France, there received the honour of knighthood; and was a person of such eminence, that Edward, the Black Prince, recommended him to his father king Edward III. to be chosen a knight of the Garter, but he died before his election. He married Eleanor, daughter to Sir Roger Corbett of Morton, sister to his eldest brother's wife; and, by agreement with his brother, divided the inheritance of the family. We have before mentioned that the paternal estate in Shropshire went away with his brother's daughter and heir. And by the said agreement, this Sir Brian was heir to his mother's estate, viz. Brampton, Buxton, Byton, and other lands in

Wigglesmoreland. He left issue one son, Bryan Harley, and a daughter, Eleanor, married to Sir John Bromwick, of Bromwick castle, in Herefordshire, knight; Eleanor, his wife, was secondly married to Thomas Cotes.

BRYAN HARLEY, esquire, succeeding his father, was denominated of Brampton castle, in Herefordshire; he was governor of Montgomery and Dolverin castles, in the reign of king Henry IVth. which he bravely defended against that famous rebel Owen Glendour, who was forced by his valour to return from them; in memory whereof he changed his crest, which was a buck's head proper, to a lion rampant, gules, issuing out of a tower, tripple towered, proper. He married Isolda, second daughter of Sir Ralph Lyngayne, of Stoke, knight, by whom he had issue two sons, Richard and Jeffery. But the said Richard dying unmarried, was succeeded by Jeffery his brother and heir. Which

JEFFERY HARLEY, of Brampton castle, esquire, married, first, Joan, daughter of Johan ap Harry, of Poston, esquire, by whom he had issue Margaret, wife of Hugh Wolley; and secondly, married Julian, daughter of Sir John Burley, of Burley, knight, nephew and heir to Sir Simon Burley, warden of the cinque-ports, constable of Dover, lord-chamberlain, and of the privy-council to king Richard the Second, and knight of the most noble order of the Garter; whose brother Sir Richard Burley was also knight of the Garter, as was also Sir John Burley their father; and it is remarkable, that the father and sons were knights of the Garter at the same time. From this marriage proceeded two sons, John, and Brian killed at Brampton, on Palm-Sunday, by certain felons of Radnorshire. The said Jeffery Harley, by his last will, bearing date January the tenth, A. D. 1448, 26 Henry VI. bequeathed to his eldest son John, his manors of Brampton, and Buxton; and to his younger son Brian, his manor of Byton, and to his daughter Joan several legacies.

Sir JOHN HARLEY, his eldest son, engaging on the part of the house of York against that of Lancaster, was knighted in the field of battle, at Gaston, near Tewksbury, by king Edward the Fourth, in the eleventh year of his reign. He was sheriff of Shropshire, in 1482. He died A. D. 1496, and was buried in Brampton church, where a monument was erected to his memory, and that of his son Richard, with their statues of alabaster, but defaced in the civil wars, in the reign of king Charles the First.

He married Joan, daughter of Sir John Hackluit, of Eytton, knight, by whom he left issue Richard, his son and heir, and had also a daughter, Alice, wife of Richard Monington, esquire, and secondly, of William Tomkins, of Monington. The son,

RICHARD HARLEY, esquire, in 1499, was sheriff of the county of Salop. He married Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Vaughan, of Tre-tower castle, in Brecknockshire, who was beheaded at Pomfret, with the earl of Rivers, and others, A. D. 1483, for their fidelity to the young king, Edward the Fifth, by which marriage he became related to most of the best families in Wales; the Welch genealogists deriving the said Sir Thomas Vaughan, from the antient British princes

princes of Hereford, Brecknock, and Radnor, before the Norman, or Saxon conquests; and from the noble families of the Clares, and Mortimers, as also from all the princes of Wales.

By the inquisition taken at Wigmore the twenty-seventh of June, 21 Henry VIII. after the death of the said Richard, it appears, that Sir John Harley, knight, in consideration of a marriage between the said Richard his son, and heir apparent, and Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Vaughan, knight, made a settlement of the manor of Brampton, the town of Bucton, parcel of the said manor, the manor of Over-Pedwardyne, and divers messuages, &c. in Over-Pedwardyne, Nether-Pedwardyne, Walforde, and Borysforde, six burgages, and certain lands and tenements thereto belonging, in the town or borough of Wigmore, together with divers other messuages, lands, and tenements in Lengthalle-Erlys, Alfortune, Kyntone, and Leyntwardin, in the lordship of Wigmore, in trust for the use of him the said John Harley, knight, and Joan his wife for their lives, remainder to the use of Richard Harley, his son and heir, and the heirs of his body, remainder to the right heirs of the said Sir John; and that he died on the eleventh of March, 1530, leaving John Harley, his son and heir, thirty-eight years old and upwards; and had also two other sons, William, and Thomas, and a daughter, Catharine, married to Roger Hopwood, esquire. The said

JOHN HARLEY, esquire, born A. D. 1491, was in his father's life-time a commander in the wars against the Scots, and signalized himself in the battle, when James the Fourth, king of Scotland, was killed at Flodden-field. He married in 1520, Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Crofts, knight, by whom he had issue;

1. John Harley.
2. Thomas Harley, rector of Brampton.
3. William Harley.
4. Edward Harley.
5. Margaret, wife of Thomas Adams, of E-lection, in Shropshire.
6. Joyce. And
7. Elizabeth.

After her decease he married Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Rouse, of Worcesterhire, knight, by whom he had issue, Alice, wife of Simon Macklew.

He died on the sixth of August, A. D. 1542, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN HARLEY, born October the twenty-ninth, A. D. 1521, who was in ward to the king ten weeks, and being at full age on the twenty-ninth of October, A. D. 1542, 33 Henry VIII. there-upon sued out a special livery of all the manors and lands his father died possessed of.

He married Maud, daughter of Richard Warncomb, of Hereford, esquire, and coheir to her brother James Warncomb, at whose decease she became possessed of the manors of Aylton, and Pickfley, with lands in Bodenham, Webton, Gothermet, Leyntall, Starks, and Elton, and several houses in Hereford, and Leominster. The issue of this marriage were,

1. John Harley, slain in the French wars, unmarried.
2. Thomas Harley, who continued the line.
3. William Harley.

4. Richard Harley.

Also three daughters.

1. Catherine, married, first, to John Cresset, of Upton, and afterwards to John Cornwall, baron of Burford.

2. Elizabeth, married to Giles Nanfan, of Birch Morton, in Worcesterhire.

3. Jane, married to Roger Minors, of Triago, in Herefordhire.

The father of these children was sheriff of Herefordhire; and in 1549, and 1561, and in the reign of queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1568, was constable of Conway castle. He died 1606, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

THOMAS HARLEY, of Bramton, esquire, born in 1548, who was seated during his father's life-time, at Wigmore castle; he was in the commission of peace, 1585, high sheriff of Herefordshire, in the thirty-sixth of Elizabeth, as also in the last year of that queen, and in the first of king James. In which year he had a grant from that king of the honour and castle of Wigmore: was likewise in this reign, of the council to William, lord Compton, president of Wales. He was very considerable in his time for his affluence of fortune, and great abilities; and distinguished his sagacity by the counsel he gave king James I. foretelling the mischiefs which would overtake the measures then in pursuit, and that they would involve his majesty, or his son, in a war with his people; which accordingly came to pass, though above twenty years after, and he lived not himself long enough to see his predictions verified. After this sincere delivery of his sentiments, he retired from the court, and service of the state, though not without marks of honour and favour from king Charles I. and employed his plentiful fortune in acts of hospitality.

He lived to a great age, dying in March, 1631, and was buried the nineteenth of the same month, at Bramton.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Andrew Corbett, of Morton-Corbett, knight, by whom he had issue Sir Robert Harley, knight of the Bath. And, surviving her, he married, secondly, Anne, daughter to Walter Griffith, of Burton-Agnes, in Yorkshire, esquire, sister to Sir Henry Griffith, knight, by whom he had issue James Harley, and Thomas, baptized at Brampton, September the sixth, A. D. 1601, who was buried at Leintwarden the same year. The said James married, October the tenth, A. D. 1610, Anne, daughter and coheir to John Gardiner, esquire, of Brampton, by whom he had issue Anne, baptized at Brampton, July the sixteenth, A. D. 1615. He buried his wife there June the eighteenth, A. D. 1618, and dying himself at Berrington, soon after, was buried near her the fourteenth of July following; and their daughter aforesaid, on the twenty-seventh of March, A. D. 1619.

Sir ROBERT HARLEY, only surviving son of Thomas Harley, was baptized at Wigmore castle, (where he was born) on the first of March, A. D. 1579. After having been carefully instructed in every necessary branch of literature, so far as was requisite for his years, by the able Richard Harley, his uncle, he was admitted at Oriel college, in Oxford; where having continued four years, he took the degree of bachelor of arts. When he left the university, he became a mem-

ber of the society of the Middle-Temple, London, where he continued till 1603, in which year, on the twenty-fifth of July, he was made a knight of the Bath. On the sixteenth of July, A. D. 1604, he was appointed forester of Bringwood forest, in Herefordshire, with the office of the pokenhip, and custody of the forest or chace of Prestwood, for life. In 1624, he was elected knight of the shire for the county of Hereford; and in 1625, was put into the commission of the peace for the said county. On the twelfth of September, A. D. 1626, he had a grant of the office and offices of master and worker of monies to be coined in the Tower of London during life; and on the eighth of November following, an indenture was made between the king and Sir Robert Harley, knight of the Bath, for coining the monies of silver and gold, according to his letters patent. The salary annexed to this office was four thousand pounds per annum. But after the murder of king Charles, refusing to coin with any other stamp than that of the king, he was dismissed from his office.

He was thrice married; first, to Anne, daughter of Charles Barret, of Belhouse, in Aveley, in Essex, esquire, by whom he had a son named Thomas, who died young, and she was buried at Cuxton, near Rochester, in Kent, where there is a handsome monument erected for her. Secondly, he married Mary, daughter to Sir Francis Newport, of High Ercal, in com. Salop, afterwards lord Newport, and aunt to the earl of Bradford, by whom he had issue John, born at Brampton castle, October the eighteenth, in 1607, and afterwards buried at Bucknel; also eight children more, who all died young. This lady Mary, their mother, was buried at Brampton Brian, the fifth of August, A. D. 1622. He took to his third wife, on the twenty-second of July, A. D. 1623, Brilliana, second daughter of Edward, viscount Conway, (one of the greatest men of that age, both in camp and state) by Dorothy his wife, daughter to Sir John Tracy, of Todington, in com. Gloucester, knight, sister to Mary, wife of that great general, Sir Horace Vere, lord Vere, of Tilbury; by which he became related to the Veres, earls of Oxford, Holles's, earls of Clare, and several other noble families. By her he had issue,

1. Sir Edward Harley.
2. Sir Robert Harley, knight, who married on the eighth of February, A. D. 1670, Edith, daughter of — Pembrugge, and widow of major Hinton, but dying without issue, was buried at Brampton, on the eighteenth of November, A. D. 1673.
3. Thomas Harley, seated at Kinsham court, in Herefordshire, who by Abigail, his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Saltinstall, knight, had four sons, who all died issueless.

Also four daughters,

1. Brilliana, the wife of James Stanley, second son of Sir Robert Stanley, knight, who was second son to William, earl of Derby.
2. Dorothy, the wife of William Mitchell, in the county of Norfolk.
3. Margaret, } died unmarried.
4. Elizabeth, }

His lady Brilliana, so christened, because born while her father was governor of the Brill, was highly celebrated for her prudence and valour in

the civil wars; having so heroically defended her husband's castle of Brampton, against the powerful army which invaded it, that they were, after many attacks, obliged to raise the siege, merely through her skilful management of treaties with the adversaries, and exemplary courage, which animated the defendants; well becoming a descendant from her warlike ancestors. This siege of Brampton was begun on the twenty-sixth of July, A. D. 1643, and lasted seven weeks, in which time most of the town was burnt; and this gallant lady dying in October following, the castle was a second time besieged. And then, after a long and brave defence, though made by Sir Robert Harley's servants only, and the enemy's cannon having laid all the walls and outworks in ruin, it was surrendered and burnt, as was also his castle of Wigmore, (the ancient seat of the Mortimers) together with the church of Brampton; also his two parks and warren laid waste; besides above forty dwelling-houses destroyed. And as the family has been ever addicted to the love of literature, as well as the exercises of arms, an extraordinary library of manuscript and printed books, which had been collected from one descent to another, also perished in Brampton castle, at the said demolition and sack thereof; the whole loss amounting, as it has been computed, to above fifty thousand pounds. Sir Henry Lingen's estate (who had besieged the castle, and burnt the town of Brampton, &c.) was afterwards laid under sequestration, and the profits thereof ordered to make satisfaction for those great damages; yet so honourable, so compassionate was colonel Harley, that, after an inventory had been taken of all the personal estate and goods, he waited on the lady Lingen, (Sir Henry being dead) and having asked, "whether that was a perfect inventory, and she had signed the same," he presented it to her, with all his right thereto. Sir Robert Harley wanted not fortitude, hereditary and acquired, to sustain these disasters, living several years after them; and at last died of those infirmities, the stone and gout, to which the old age he arrived at is most commonly incident, on the sixth of November, and was interred with his ancestors at Brampton Brian, on the tenth of December following, A. D. 1656. His funeral sermon was preached the day of his interment, by the reverend Mr. James Froyfeld, who, soon after publishing the same, dedicated it to his son, colonel Edward Harley; we refer thereto for his further deserved praise. Among other hardships in his old age, he was imprisoned by the army, on the following occasion. The sixth of December, A. D. 1648, he and his son, colonel Edward Harley, having voted, "That the king's answer to the propositions from both houses was a ground for them to proceed upon, to the settlement of the kingdom's peace," the army the next morning seized on one and forty of the principal members then sitting; and Sir Robert, with his son, colonel Harley, being two of them, were conveyed into their great victualling-house, near Westminster-hall, called Hell, where they kept them all night, without any beds, and were after driven as prisoners (through snow and rain) to several inns in the Strand, and there confined under guards of the soldiers. See Dugdale's View of the Troubles, p. 362.

EDWARD HARLEY succeeded his father, as his eldest son and heir, in his estate and virtues: and, being a man of great integrity, was deservedly advanced to great honour. He was baptized at Wigmore, October the twenty-first, A. D. 1624, and was educated at Magdalen hall, in Oxford, though he did not continue long there. He was one of the knights of the shire for Hereford, with his father, in the last parliament called by king Charles I. and, upon the eruption of the civil war, he was colonel of a regiment which he raised himself. In one of his first engagements, in the year 1642, he was shot with a musket ball, which he bore in his body fifty-eight years, even to his grave. He exemplified his valour and expertness in arms, in several battles; and in the year 1644, was made governor of Monmouth; also, the year after, of Cannon-Frome, a garrison between Worcester and Hereford. In 1647, he was one of the eleven members in the house of commons, who, by reason of their firmness in promoting a peace with the king, were impeached by the army of high treason: 'for that, by their power in the house, the ordinance for disbanding the army did pass;' and threatened, if they were not expelled, they would march up to Westminster, whereby the rest of the members became so intimidated as to exclude them the house. But, being some time after again admitted, he, with his father, Sir Robert Harley, were, by the army, made prisoners, December the seventh, A. D. 1648, as has been already mentioned. In 1656, being chosen by the county of Hereford one of their representatives in parliament; and Oliver Cromwell having secluded him with several other members, who would not be subservient to him, he was one of those who signed and published a remonstrance, 'that they would not be frightened or flattered to betray their country, and give up their religion, lives, and estates, to be at his will, to serve his lawless ambition.' And, in very pathetic terms, set forth the depredations of the said protector, and the power he had assumed; protesting, that the assembly at Westminster was not the representative body of England; and 'that all such members as shall take on them to approve the forcible exclusion of other chosen members, or shall sit, vote, or act by name of the parliament of England, while, to their knowledge, many of the chosen members are so by force shut out, ought to be reputed betrayers of the liberties of England, and adherents to the capital enemy of the common-wealth.'

In the parliament which restored king Charles II. he was one of the members for the county of Hereford. He approved himself such a faithful assertor of the royal cause, and was so instrumental to the restoration, that meeting the king at Dover, upon his first return to his dominions, his majesty made him governor of Dunkirk, and he went directly to take possession of it, that the town might not fall into the hands of the French, as general Monk told him otherwise it would.

During the short space of time he held this government, he recruited the garrison to above nine

thousand men, and began many fortifications, which were afterwards, when the town was sold to the French, perfected by the purchasers. When he returned to England, his accounts, which he submitted to the examination of the council, were allowed to be unexceptionable, and he declared to the king, that the guns, stores, and ammunition he left at Dunkirk, when he was superseded by Rutherford, were worth more money than the French were to give for the place, which was seven hundred thousand pounds. He also told the king, that he should leave him one thing more, which his majesty might not think of, and that was ten thousand pounds he had saved in an iron chest, against a siege, or any other exigencies which might happen.

At the restoration this gentleman had the offer of a peerage, which honour with great modesty and duty to the king he declined, and gave this reason for it, 'lest his zeal and his services for the restoration of the ancient government, should be reproached, as proceeding from ambition, and not conscience.' And it is said, that when he was made knight of the Bath, it was done without his knowledge.

He served in all the parliaments of Charles II. either for the town of Radnor, or the county of Hereford: he was always heard with attention, and generally closed the debates in the house of commons. He served for the said county in the several parliaments called by king William to the time of his death, December 8, A. D. 1700. His remains were interred at Bramton.

On the twenty-sixth of June, A. D. 1654, he married Mary, daughter of Sir William Burton, of Park-Gate, in Devonshire, by his second wife the daughter of Arthur Escot, of Tetocote, in the same county; and by her had issue four daughters: Of which the two youngest, both named Mary, died young; the second Martha, married Samuel Hutchins, of London, merchant; and the eldest, Brilliana, married Alexander Popham, of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire.

By his second wife, Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel Stephens, of Effington, in Gloucestershire, he had four sons, and one daughter, Abigail, born A. D. 1664, who died unmarried on the fourth of October, A. D. 1726.

The sons were,

1. Robert, his successor.
2. Edward Harley, grandfather to the present earl of Oxford.
3. Nathaniel Harley, baptized March 6, A. D. 1665. He died a merchant at Aleppo, in January, A. D. 1719-20.
4. Brian Harley, who died an infant.

The eldest son, (First Earl.) ROBERT HARLEY, was born in Bow-Street, in the parish of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, on the fifth of December, A. D. 1661; and was educated at Shilton, near Burford, in Oxfordshire, under the reverend Mr. Birch.

He was by his personal services greatly instrumental in accomplishing the revolution, and together with his father, actually raised a troop of

* It is somewhat remarkable that seminary, although dignified by no other title than that of a private school, produced at the same time, a lord-high-treasurer, a lord-high-chancellor,

and a lord-chief-justice of the common-pleas; and ten members of the house of commons, who were all contemporaries as well at school as in parliament.

horse, at their own expence, with which they marched to Worcester, where he was governor by the appointment of the gentlemen of that county.

He was returned to the first parliament called by king William for Tregony, in Cornwall; and he afterwards served for the town of Radnor till he was called up to the house of peers. The many constitutional motions he made in the house of commons, and the strong arguments with which he was able to support them, raised him high in the opinion of all his countrymen, and especially the members of the house of commons, who were continually witnesses of his powers, insomuch, that on the eleventh of February, A. D. 1700-1, he was chosen their speaker, as he was also in the succeeding parliament, which assembled in December following. And the same honour was conferred upon him in the first parliament of queen Anne.

On the seventeenth of April, A. D. 1704, he was sworn of her majesty's privy-council; and on the eighteenth of May next ensuing, was sworn one of the principal secretaries of state, being at the same time speaker of the house of commons. In 1706, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the treaty of union with Scotland, which took effect. In February, A. D. 1707-8, he resigned his office of secretary of state.

On the tenth of August, A. D. 1710, he was appointed a commissioner of the Treasury, as also chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer: and having three days after been sworn again of the privy-council, he was of the committee at Whitehall, appointed for the examination of the marquis of Guiscard, a French papist; and by him was stabbed with a pen-knife. Those who interfered wounded the marquis in turn, and he died in Newgate nine days after he had made this attempt upon Mr. Harley's life. Whereupon an act of parliament passed, making it felony without benefit of clergy to make an attempt upon the life of a privy-counsellor in the execution of his office; and a clause was inserted, "to justify and indemnify all persons who, in assisting in defence of Mr. Harley, chancellor of the Exchequer, when he was stabbed by the Sieur de Guiscard, and in securing him, did give any wound or bruise to the said Sieur de Guiscard, whereby he received his death."

The wound Mr. Harley received confined him for some weeks; but when he returned to the house he met with congratulations from all quarters, and particularly from the members of the house of commons, by the voice of their speaker. And having formed a scheme to satisfy all public and national debts and deficiencies, by establishing the company, now called the South-Sea company, her majesty determined to reward his many eminent services, and was pleased to advance him to the peerage of Great-Britain by the style and titles of baron Harley, of Wigmore, in the county of Hereford, earl of Oxford and earl Mortimer, with remainder, for want of issue male of his own body, to the heirs male of Sir Robert Harley, knight of the Bath, his grandfather. The letters patent bear date May 24, A. D. 1711, the preamble to which is as follows, expressive of his many rare and eminent endowments.

"Whatever favour the equity of a prince can bestow on a gentleman descended from an illustri-

ous and very antient family, framed by nature for great things, improved by education in all manner of learning for greater, exercised by long experience in business, versed in very different employments of the commonwealth, with extraordinary reputation, and not without danger: such has our trusty and well-beloved counsellor Robert Harley justly deserved of us: he being the only man, who, by a full house of commons, was chosen speaker for three successive parliaments; and, at the same time that he held the chair, was one of our principal secretaries of state: his capacity fitting him for the management of those two important offices, which, though they seemed to disagree in themselves, were easily reconciled by one who knew how, with equal weight and address, to temper and turn the minds of men; so wisely to defend the rights of the people, without derogating from the prerogative of the crown; and who was thoroughly acquainted how well monarchy could consist with liberty. Having run through these two employments at the same time, after some breathing-while, he took care of our Treasury, as chancellor of our Exchequer; put a stop to the growing embezzlement of the public money, which was spreading far and wide, like a contagion; provided for the settling a new trade to the South-Seas; and having, with wonderful sagacity, very lately, and in a very good time, retrieved the languishing condition of our Exchequer; and thus restored the public credit, merited the applause of the parliament, filled our citizens with joy, and us (for our interest is ever the same with that of our people) with no small satisfaction: for these reasons, we determine to confer on a gentleman, who has deserved so well of us, and all our good subjects, those honours which were long since due to him and his family; being induced thereto by our own inclination, and the general voice of all Great-Britain. Since therefore the two Houses of parliament have declared, that the fidelity and affection he has expressed in our service, have exposed him to the hatred of wicked men, and the desperate rage of a villainous parricide; since they have congratulated his escape from such imminent dangers, and put us in mind that he might not be preserved in vain, we willingly comply with their desires, and grant him, who comes so honourably recommended by the hearty votes of our parliament, a place among the peers; to whom, by the noble blood, and long train of his ancestors, he is so nearly allied; and that, with all felicity, he take his title from the city, where learning flourishes in so high a degree, himself the ornament of learning and patron of learned men. Know ye, &c."

On the twenty-ninth of May, A. D. 1711, her majesty conferred upon him the important office of lord high treasurer. On the fifteenth of August following he was chosen governor of the South-Sea company. On the twenty-sixth of October, the year ensuing, he was elected a knight companion of the most noble order of the Garter, and entailed at Windsor on the fourth of August, A. D. 1713. His lordship was also one of the governors of the Charter-House; and custos rotulorum of the county of Radnor. He resigned his office of high treasurer on the twenty-seventh of July, A. D. 1714, five days before the death of his royal mistress.

On

On the tenth of June, A. D. 1715, his lordship was impeached by the house of commons of high-treason, and high crimes and misdemeanors, and was committed to the Tower by the house of lords on the sixteenth of July, that same year, where he suffered a severe and long confinement till the first of July, 1717, when after a public trial, he was unanimously acquitted by his peers.

He married first Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Foley, of Whitley-Court, in the county of Worcester, esquire, and sister to Thomas, lord Foley, by whom he had issue two daughters; Elizabeth, who, married Peregrine-Hyde, duke of Leeds, to whom she bore an only son, the present duke of Leeds. She died November 20, A. D. 1713. The second daughter was Abigail, the wife of George Henry, earl of Kinnoul in Scotland, and baron Hay of Ped-Warden, in England, to whom she bore many children; among the rest, Thomas, the present earl, &c. She died July 15, A. D. 1750. Also a son and successor.

He married, secondly, Sarah, daughter to Thomas Middleton, esquire, a son of Sir Hugh Middleton, baronet; but by her had no issue.

His lordship was not only an encourager of literature, but the greatest collector, in his time, of all curious books in print and manuscript, especially those which concerned the history of his own country, which were preserved and augmented greatly by his son.

It is with great justice said of him, that "during the time he was prime minister, notwithstanding such a weight of affairs rested on him, he was easy and disengaged in private conversation; he was endowed with great learning, and was a great favourer and protector of it. Intrepid by nature, as well as by the consciousness of his own integrity, he would have chosen rather to fall by an impeachment, than to have been saved by an act of grace; sagacious to view into the remotest consequences of things by which all difficulties fled before him. He was a courteous neighbour, a firm and affectionate friend, and a kind, generous, and placable enemy, sacrificing his just resentments, not only to public good, but to common intercession and acknowledgments. He was a despiser of money, and, what is yet more rare, an uncorrupted minister of state, which appeared by his not having made the least accession to his fortune.

(*Second Earl.*) EDWARD HARLEY, only son of the first earl, succeeded to the honours of the family. This nobleman made a most valuable addition to the manuscripts collected by the lord treasurer, his father, especially in the history and antiquities of England, both ecclesiastical and civil. Besides which he collected a curious treasure of original letters and papers of state, written by the greatest princes, statesmen and scholars as well of foreign nations as of Great-Britain; which invaluable collection was after his lordship's decease preserved by his lady at her house in Dover-Street, till overcome by the intreaties of the public, she consented that the parliament should purchase them in 1754.

He married Henrietta Cavendish Holles, daughter and heir of John Holles, duke of Newcastle, and by her had issue a son, Henry Cavendish Harley, who died young; and a

daughter, Margaret Cavendish, who married in 1734, William, duke of Portland.

His lordship departing this life on the sixteenth of June, A. D. 1741, was buried in Westminster-Abbey. For want of male issue, the honours, &c. devolved upon

(*Third Earl.*) EDWARD HARLEY, son to Edward Harley, already mentioned as the next brother to the first earl of Oxford. We must first speak of the father.

EDWARD HARLEY, esquire, seated at Eywood, in Herefordshire, whose character and eminent virtues, in public and private life, cannot be more justly set forth, than by inserting the inscription placed on his monument in the churchyard of Titley, in which parish his seat of Eywood is situated.

Under this STONE,

By his own Appointment, Lye humbly interr'd
The Reliques of the honourable Edward Harley, Esq.
Of Eywood, in the County of Hereford, second son of
Sir Edward Harley, Knight of the Bath, of Bramton
Brian, in the same County, and Brother to the Right
Honourable Robert, Earl of Oxford: He married
Sarah, third Daughter of Thomas Foley, of Witley,
in the County of Worcester, Esq. by whom he had
three sons and one daughter.

He was Recorder of Leominster, above forty years,
And Represented that Borough near 30 Years in Parliament,
In which his Skill in the Law,
An unwearied Application to Business,
And extensive Knowledge of public Affairs,
Join'd with a calm and unprejudic'd Judgment,
A steady and unbiass'd Adherence to the Constitution,
And a disinterested Zeal for the Good of his Country,
Made him justly esteemed,
One of the great Supports and Ornaments of it,

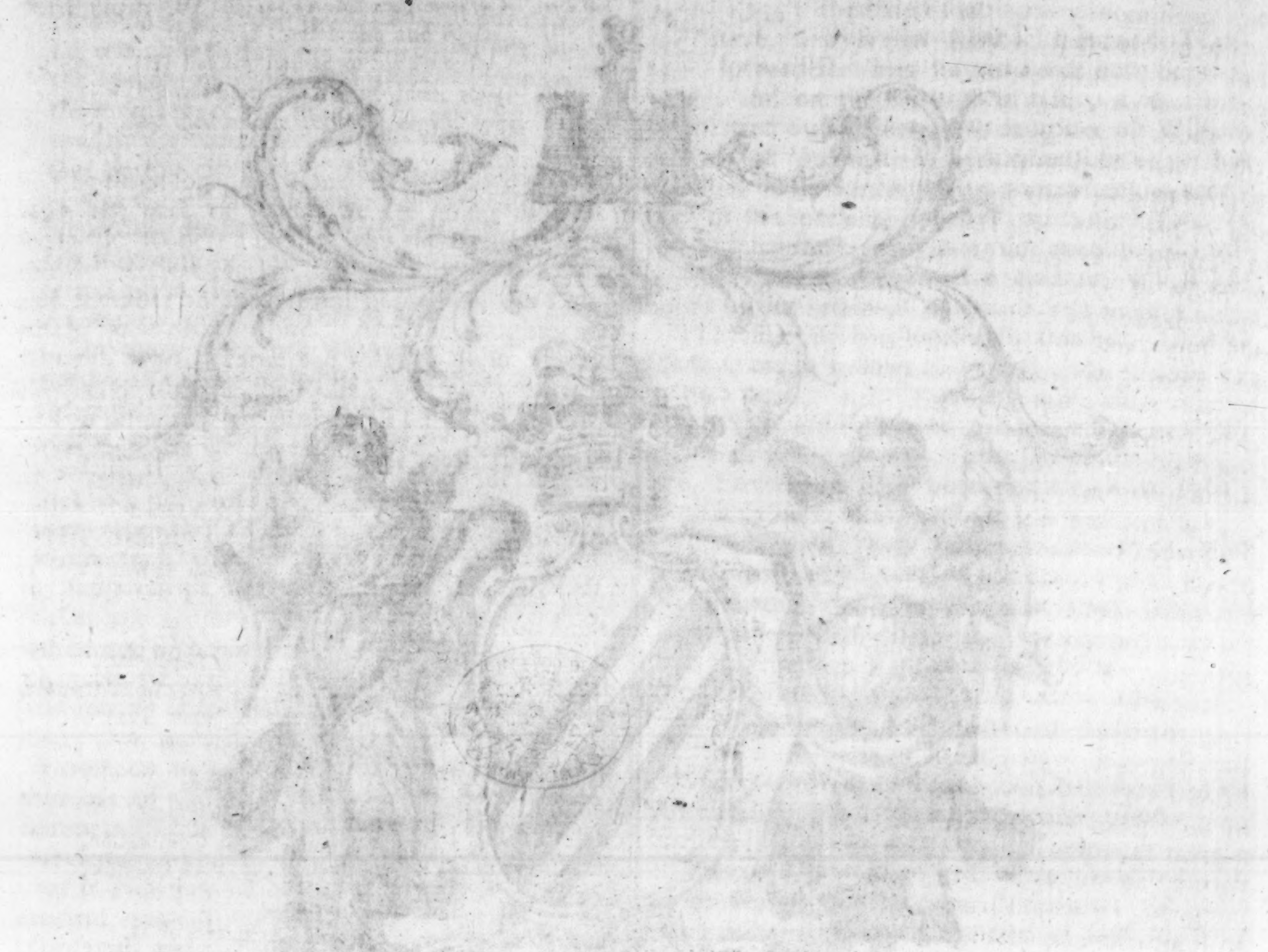
In 1702, He was advanced by Queen Anne,
To be one of the Auditors of the Imprest.
Which important Place he executed to his Death,
With great Care, Integrity, and Ability;
And, by his Regulation of the National Accounts,
His Service to the Public remains after his Death.
Yet his Assiduity in Civil Employments,
Neither lessen'd his Attention to Religion,
Nor interrupted his daily Course of Devotion;
The Discharge of his Duty, as a Christian,
Was the Source and Center of all his Desires.

His Hospitality was Great,
His Liberality Greater,
His Charity private and without Ostentation,
Nor ever made known but where it cou'd not be conceal'd.
He augmented several small Livings
In this County, and in Monmouthshire;
He maintain'd several Charity Schools in Both;
And endowed one for ever at Brampton Brian,
The Place of his Birth.

From his known Zeal to promote Christian Knowledge,
And particularly the Instruction of Youth,
In the Year 1725
He was chose Chairman of the Trustees
For the Charity Schools in London.

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The whole Tenor of his Life was strictly Moral,
 Without Dissimulation, Pride, or Envy;
 His Deportment Affable and Humble,
 His Conversation Cheerful and Instructive.
 He was faithful and constant to his Friends,
 Charitable and Forgiving to his Enemies,
 Just and Beneficent to all,
 And the great Example of Piety and Religion,
 (Which shone thro' his Life, and was most conspicuous on his death Bed;
 Is the great Consolation and Blessing,
 He has transmitted to his Posterity.
 He was born the 7th of June, 1664,
 And died on the 30th of August, 1735.

The three sons, mentioned in the above epitaph, were the earl, of whom we are going to treat; secondly, Robert Harley, who died young; and, thirdly, Robert Harley, who is a barrister at law, and member in the present parliament for Droitwich, in Worcestershire. And the daughter was Abigail, who became the wife of John Verney, esquire, master of the Rolls; and was mother to lord Willoughby de Broke. The eldest of these three sons, as we have observed, became EARL OF OXFORD, &c. upon the decease of his first cousin the second earl.

His lordship before his accession to the peerage in 1727, was elected knight of the shire for the county of Hereford; as also again in the years 1734 and 1742. In 1745 he was elected high-steward of Hereford, in the room of the duke of Beaufort, deceased; and on the twelfth of April, A. D. 1748, was in convocation at Oxford, presented with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In March, 1725, he married Martha, eldest daughter of John Morgan, of Tredegar, in Monmouthshire, and by her ladyship had issue,

1. Edward Harley, his successor.
2. Robert Harley, born Sept. 10, A. D. 1727, who died Jan. 12, A. D. 1760.
3. John Harley, born Sept. 29, A. D. 1728, who took holy orders, and is at present archdeacon of Shropshire, &c.
4. Thomas Harley, born Aug. 24, A. D. 1730, who is a merchant in the city of London; as also an alderman of the same, and is one of the four representatives of his brother citizens in the present parliament. He married on the fifteenth of March, A. D. 1754, Ann, the daughter of Edward Bangham, esquire, deputy-auditor of the imposts, and by her has issue, as hereafter will be mentioned.
5. William Harley, born May 30, A. D. 1733, who took holy orders, and is at present one of the prebendaries of Worcester, &c.

Also two daughters.

1. Sarah, born A. D. 1731, who died on the twenty-eighth of April, A. D. 1737.
2. Martha, born Nov. 23, A. D. 1736, who married in May, 1764, Charles Milborne, of the Priory, near Abergavenny, in Monmouthshire.

His lordship dying on the eleventh of April, A. D. 1755; the eldest son, (Fourth, and present Earl.) EDWARD HARLEY, succeeded. His lordship was born Sept. 2, 1726; and on the eleventh of July, A. D. 1751, he married Susannah, eldest daughter of William Archer, of Welford, in Berkshire; but as yet has no issue. His lordship was, soon after the accession of his present majesty, appointed lord of the bedchamber; and in 1766, constituted lord-lieutenant of the county of Radnor, which honours he yet retains.

The issue of his lordship's brother, Thomas Harley, are as follows:

Two sons.

1. Thomas Harley, born April 28, A. D. 1758, who died Jan. 17, A. D. 1763.
2. Edward Harley, born April 1, A. D. 1762; And six daughters.

1. Henrietta, born Jan. 7, A. D. 1755, who died July 4, A. D. 1759.
2. Martha, born May 1, A. D. 1757.
3. Anne, born May 13, A. D. 1759.
4. Sarah, born Oct. 19, A. D. 1760.
5. Elizabeth, born April 6, A. D. 1763.
6. Margaret, born July 4, A. D. 1765.

(TITLES.) Edward, earl of Oxford, and earl Mortimer, and baron Harley, of Wigmore.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Harley of Wigmore, in the county of Hereford, earl Mortimer, (the name of a family) and earl of the city of Oxford, May 23, A. D. 1711, (10 Q. Anne.)

(ARMS.) Topaz, a bend cottized, diamond.

(CREST.) On a wreath a castle pearl, tripple tower, with a demi lion rampant, ruby, issuing from out of the battlements of the middle-tower.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two angels habited in long robes, their hair and wings topaz.

(MOTTO.) "Virtute & fide."

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Eyewood, in the county of Hereford.

SHIRLEY, Earl FERRERS.

THIS noble family is confessedly of English extraction, claiming their descent from

SASUVALO, a man of great eminence at the time of the Conquest; being possessed of lordships, manors, and divers other lands in the several counties of Warwick, Lincoln, Northampton, and Derby. He founded and endowed the church of Nether Etendon in Warwickshire, where we are informed, he was at that time seated. He had issue two sons, Henry, who stands upon record at Kenilworth, in Warwickshire, as a benefactor to the canons there, and died in 1140. His second son,

FULCHER continued the line, and also became heir to the large estates, &c. He gave Idenbroc to the monks of Bildwas, in Shropshire. He had issue two sons, Fulcher, and Sewall; the youngest of which

Sir SEWALL DE ETENDON, assumed that name from the place of his residence, and being constituted heir to his father and uncle, by fine levied in the fourth of Richard I. *de Baronis Fulcheri & Henrici*, as the record testifies; he accordingly, in due time succeeded to their estates and honours. He married Maud, daughter of ——— Ridel, of Haloughton, in Derbyshire, and had issue

HENRY DE ETENDON, who attended William, earl Ferrers, A. D. 1202, 4 John, in that king's service into Poitiers; and in 7 John was restored to the manor of Edensoure in Derbyshire, of which he had been deprived when he was on that voyage. He founded a chantry in the church of Etendon, and was succeeded by

SEWALL DE ETENDON, his son and heir, who died 1260, leaving issue

JAMES DE ETENDON, who first assumed the surname of Shirley, and by that name had free warren granted to him in all his demesnes at Shirley, in Derbyshire and Etendon. He was afterwards knighted, and having married Agnes de Wauton, had issue by her, Ralph. Which

RALPH SHIRLEY, in 7 Edward I. held the manor of Etendon, in Warwickshire, of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, the king's brother, by the service of two knights fees. In 1281, he was of full age. In 1300, he had the custody of the counties of Salop and Stafford, with the castle of Shrewsbury, committed to his charge; and was sheriff of the counties of Derby and Nottingham, in the twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, and thirtieth of Edward I. In 29 Edward I. he was summoned to attend the king at Berwick upon Tweed,

on Midsummer-day, well-appointed with horse and arms, to march against the Scots. In 3 Edward II. he was constituted one of the justices in the county of Warwick for the gaol-delivery; and 5 Edward II. served in two parliaments, held that year, as a representative for that county. In 6 Edward II. he was discharged from the office of coroner, on account of his ill state of health; but in 8 Edw. II. he was governor of Horston castle, in Derbyshire; and in 16 Edward II. a commissioner for levying a fifteenth in Warwickshire. The next year he was in the list of those knights and men at arms, whose names were then certified in the Chancery.

He married Margaret, daughter and one of the coheirs of Walter de Waldefhef, butler to king Edward II. and dying in 1326, left issue

RALPH SHIRLEY, his son and heir, a commissioner for assessing and collecting a fifteenth and tenth, granted in 11 Edw. III. and in the twelfth, was appointed to collect the scutage due to the king for the Scotch expedition. In 14 Edward III. he served as one of the knights of the shire for the county of Warwick; and to him succeeded his son and heir,

Sir THOMAS SHIRLEY, knight, who dying in 1362, left issue by Isabella, daughter of Ralph, lord Bassett, of Drayton,

Sir HUGH SHIRLEY, who was knighted in 1400, and master of the king's hawks. He was made chief warden of Higham-Ferrers park in Northamptonshire, by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster; and in 22 Richard II. constable of Donnington-castle, by Henry, duke of Lancaster, (afterwards king Henry IV.) He married Beatrix, sister and heir to John de Brews, of West-Neston in Suffex, and was killed on the eve of St. Mary Magdalen, in 4 Henry IV. in the battle of Shrewsbury, fighting on the king's part. He left issue,

Sir RALPH SHIRLEY, his son and heir, then twelve years old, who in 3 Henry V. was retained to serve the king in person in his army in Guyen, with six men at arms and eighteen archers; and the next year with eight men at arms and sixteen archers, and was about that time knighted; for in 8 Henry V. being then sheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, he was stiled a knight. He married Joyce*, daughter and sole heir to Thomas Bassett of Brailsford, esquire, by whom he had issue,

* Mr. Edmondson gives him a second wife, Alice, daughter of Thomas Blount.

RALPH SHIRLEY, who died on St. Stephen's day, 1420; having had issue by his second wife, Elizabeth, sister to the lord Montjoy Ralph, from whom descended those of the name in Sussex; and by his first wife Margaret, daughter and coheir of John de Staunton, of Staunton-Harold, in Leicestershire.

JOHN SHIRLEY, his son and heir, who married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Hugh Willoughby of Middleton, in Warwickshire, and Wollaton, in Nottinghamshire, and died the eighteenth of May, 1485, leaving

SIR RALPH SHIRLEY, his son and heir, twenty-six years old, who for his valour in the battle of Stoke, in Nottinghamshire, June the sixteenth, 2 Henry VII. was made a banneret; to which battle he brought forces to the king's aid, when the earl of Lincoln was slain. In 7 Henry VII. he was retained to serve that king in his wars beyond sea for one year; and died on the sixth of January, A. D. 1516. By his last will and testament, which bears date four days before his death, writing himself SIR RAUF SHIRLEY, of Staunton-Harold in Leicestershire, knight, he orders his body to be buried at the discretion of his executors, and that one thousand masses be said the day of his burial, or shortly after, for the health of his soul, and all Christian souls; also that alms be distributed among three thousand poor people. He bequeaths to Jane his wife, his manors of Shirley and Brailesford, with the lands, rents, and services as also other lands, in full of her jointure and dower, for term of her life: and his manor of Barnham to the monastery of Grendens, for the term of fifty years.

It also appears by his will, that he had five brothers, and that he was possessed of the manors of Staunton-Harold, Rakedale, and Willowses, Burton, Long-Whatton, Rateliff, Dunton, Esterleyke, Sutton, Bonyngton, and Newton-Regis. And bequeathed lands in Melbourne and Worthington, to the chantry of St. Catherine, in St. Michael's church, in Melbourne, for ever, to pray for his soul; also to Lincoln church ten shillings, and to every house of friars in Leicester ten shillings. He bequeaths all his household furniture, plate, &c. to his wife and his son Francis, to be divided equally between them; and ordains executors, his cousin Sir Richard Sackvil (to whom he bequeaths a cross of gold, hanging at his chain) his brother Robert Hasylyrg (husband to Elizabeth his sister) Sir James Smith his priest, and Thomas Herbert.

He married four wives, but had no issue by his first and third*; and by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Thomas Walth, of Wanlip, in Leicestershire, had only a daughter, Anne, married to Sir Thomas Poultney, of Misterton, in Leicestershire, knight. By his last wife Jane, daughter to Sir Robert Sheffield, knight, ancestor to the late duke of Buckingham, he had

FRANCIS SHIRLEY †, his son and heir before-mentioned, who was sheriff of the counties of Warwick and Leicester, in the fourth of Philip and Mary; and having lived to an advanced age,

famous for his charity and hospitality, died on the twenty-seventh of July, A. D. 1571, 14 Elizabeth, and was buried in the church of Breedon on the Hill, in Leicestershire, where a monument was erected to the memory of him and Dorothy, his wife, who survived him but a short time, as appears by her last will and testament, bearing date the ninth of August, A. D. 1571, and the probate thereof the sixteenth of May following. She was daughter of Sir John Gifford of Chillington, in Staffordshire, knight, and married to her first husband, John Congreve, esquire, but had issue by the said Francis Shirley, three sons,

1. John Shirley, esquire, hereafter mentioned.
2. Edward, who died young; and
3. Ralph. Also three daughters;
 1. Cassandra, married to Walter Powtrel, of West-Hallum, in Derbyshire, esquire.
 2. Elizabeth, to Thomas Cotton, of Conington, in Huntingdonshire, esquire, father by her to the famous Sir Robert Cotton, baronet, the great collector of the records, now repositied in the library that bears his name; and
 3. Anne, married to John Broke, of Madley, in Shropshire, esquire.

JOHN SHIRLEY, eldest son and heir, died in the life-time of his father, and was buried in the church of Breedon before-mentioned, where a monument is erected to his memory, having the following inscription:

Memoriæ sacrum

"Johannis Shirlii Ar. de Stanton-Harrauld, qui postposita propria salute ut suo munere erga patriam fuit gerebat in ipso ætatis flore patre superstite, cum ex lectissima fœmina sola filia & hæreda Thoma Lovetti Armigeri, filios quinque, filias vero tres suscepisset, non sine suorum omnium dolore & magno reip. detrimento 35 tantum annos vi. dies Domino tandem requievit."

Georgius filius natu maximus natura & beneficiis hoc pietatis & observantiæ suæ monumentum mœrens mœstusque posuit, ob. Anno Salutis 1570.

GEORGE SHIRLEY, esquire, (son and heir of John) succeeded his grandfather in his estate, and was created a baronet the twenty-second of May, A. D. 1611, 9 Jac. I. on the first erection of that dignity, being the fourth in order of precedency. He married Frances, daughter to Henry, lord Berkeley, ancestor to the present earl of Berkeley, a lady, who to her noble descent, added many extraordinary virtues; and dying in the thirty-first year of her age, on the twenty-ninth of December, A. D. 1595, was buried in the church of Breedon, where a monument is erected by her affectionate husband; who married, secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Wroughton, of Wilcot, in Wiltshire, esquire, and relict of Sir Henry Umpton, of Farringdon, in Berks, knight; but by her had no issue. He had by his first wife four sons and one daughter, Mary, who died unmarried.

* For their names see the table.

† Mr. Edmondson calls his name Thomas, but the will sufficiently determines that point.

1. John Shirley, } died young.
2. George Shirley, }
3. Henry Shirley, succeeded his father; and
4. Thomas Shirley, the youngest son, received the honour of knighthood at Whitehall, the twenty-second of May, A. D. 1622, and is characterized by Sir William Dugdale, to have been "a great lover of learning, and especially affected to antiquities, in the study whereof he attained to much knowledge, and thereby gave no small lustre to his ancient and worthy family." He married Mary, daughter to Thomas Harpur, of Rushall, in the county of Stafford, esquire.

Sir GEORGE SHIRLEY, baronet, departed this life at Stanton-Harold, on the twenty-seventh of April, A. D. 1622, 10 Jac. I. and was buried at Breedon. To whom succeeded Henry, his eldest surviving son and heir. Which

Sir HENRY SHIRLEY, baronet, (who was sheriff of Leicester the last year of James I.) married in 1615, Dorothy, youngest of the two daughters of that great but unfortunate favourite to queen Elizabeth, Robert, earl of Essex, and sister and coheir to Robert, earl of Essex, her brother, by whom he had two sons, Charles and Robert; also a daughter, Lettice, married to William, earl of Clanrickard, in Ireland. By the inquisition taken at Leicester, on the eighteenth of April, A. D. 1633, it appears, that he died on the eighth of February, A. D. 1632, seized of the manors of Astwall Falcot, Billingham manor, alias Giffords manor, Brookes manor, alias Mamsfey manor; also of the manors of Stanton-Harold, Syleby, and Ragdale, with the impropriation, the manor of Willows, and rectory, all in Leicestershire; the manor of Etenton, Oxhill, Fulridie, and Whatcoate, in Warwickshire; the manors of Sutton, and Bunnington, in Nottinghamshire, and the manors of Shirley, and Bray Jefford, in Derbyshire: all which devolved on his son and heir,

Sir CHARLES SHIRLEY, baronet, born on the ninth of September, A. D. 1623, who dying without issue, in 1646, was succeeded by his brother,

Sir ROBERT SHIRLEY, baronet, who appeared very zealous, and no less useful in the cause of his sovereign, Charles I. which naturally drew upon him the resentment of Oliver Cromwell and his party, by whose direction he was sent to the Tower of London, where he was supposed to be poisoned. Dying however under his confinement, he left issue by Catherine, his wife, daughter to Humphry Okeover, of Okeover, in the county of Stafford, two sons and two daughters. The latter were,

1. Catherine, married to Peter Venables, of the county of Chester, commonly called baron of Kinderton; and

2. Dorothy, married to George Vernon, of Sudbury, in Derbyshire, esquire.

The sons were,

1. Sir Seymour Shirley, who succeeded his father as baronet at his decease, A. D. 1656, and by his wife Diana, daughter of Robert Bruce, earl of Ailesbury, had a son and heir, Sir George Shirley, who succeeded, upon his demise, A. D. 1684, as baronet; but dying without issue, that honour devolved upon his uncle,

2. Sir Robert Shirley; which

Sir ROBERT SHIRLEY, was born at East Sheen, in Surry, during his father's confinement in the Tower by Oliver Cromwell; and on the fourteenth of December, A. D. 1677, was summoned to parliament, by the title of lord Ferrers, of Chartley; which title, by the death of Robert Devereux, the last earl of Essex of that family, was immersed in the issue of his two sisters and coheirs, and so continued till king Charles was pleased to restore that title with the precedency thereunto belonging to this Sir Robert Shirley, grandson and heir of Dorothy, the youngest of those two sisters. He was introduced into the house of peers on the twenty-eighth of January, A. D. 1677, and took his seat according to the ancient writ of summons, viz. February 6, A. D. 1298.

This nobleman was master of the horse and steward of the household to Catherine, the consort of Charles II. and was sworn of the privy-council to king William, on the twenty-fifth of May, A. D. 1699. He was also sworn of the privy-council to queen Anne (according to the act for the union of the two kingdoms) and on the third of September, A. D. 1711, was raised to the dignity of a viscount, as also to that of an earl, by the titles and titles of earl Ferrers, (by reason of his descent from the ancient and noble family of Ferrers) and viscount Tamworth.

His lordship was twice married; first, to Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Laurence Washington, of Garesdon, in Wilts; secondly, to Selina, daughter of George Finch, of London, esquire. By the latter lady he had five sons and five daughters.

1. Selina, married to Peter Bathurst, of Clarendon park, in Wiltshire, brother to lord Bathurst.

2. Mary, married to Charles Tryon, of Bullwick, in the county of Northampton.

3. Anne, married to Sir Robert Furness, of Waldersnare, in Kent.

4. Frances.

5. Stuarda.

The sons were,

1. Robert Shirley, born May 27, A. D. 1700, and chosen member of parliament for Stamford, in 1727. He died in July, 1738.

2. George Shirley, died an infant.

3. George Shirley, born A. D. 1705, who was a captain in the first regiment of foot-guards, and by his wife, whose surname was Sturt, had issue a son of his own name, born at Lower Etington, in Warwickshire, his father's seat, and baptized on the twenty-ninth of November, A. D. 1750.

4. Sewallis Shirley, born A. D. 1709, who was member in two parliaments for Brackley, and in the last for Callington. On the twenty-fifth of May, A. D. 1751*, he married Margaret, countess dowager of Oxford. He died Oct. 31, 1765, being then comptroller of the household to her majesty.

5. John Shirley.

By the former lady, who died Oct. 2, 1693, his lordship had issue seven daughters.

1. Elizabeth, } died infants.

2. Catherine, }

3. Elizabeth, married Walter Clarges, esquire, half brother to Sir Thomas Clarges, baronet.

4. Anne Eleanor, died A. D. 1754.

5. Catherine, died unmarried in October, 1736.

* See Keith's Register from May-Fair Chapel, deposited now in St. George's Church, Hanover-square, London.



6. Dorothy, married John Cotes, of Woodcote, in Shropshire.

7. Barbara.

Also ten sons.

1. Robert Shirley, born September the fourth, A. D. 1673, died in the life-time of his father, leaving surviving issue an only daughter, who inherited the barony of Chartley. For the marriages of this gentleman, &c. see the account of the present baroness Ferrers.

2. Washington Shirley, successor to his father.

3. Charles Shirley,

4. Lewis Shirley,

5. George Shirley,

6. Charles Shirley,

7. Ferrers Shirley,

8. Walter Shirley,

} died unmarried.

9. Henry Shirley, successor to his brother in the earldom.

10. Laurence Shirley, who married Ann, daughter of Sir Walter Clarges, baronet, and had issue Laurence and Washington, successively earls Ferrers, after the death of their uncle, earl Henry; a third son, Robert Shirley, (who by Catherine, his wife, daughter of ——— Cotton, of Etwell, in Derbyshire, has issue three sons, Robert, Laurence Rowland, and Washington Shirley) a fourth son, Walter Shirley, in holy orders, and a fifth, John Shirley, who died young; also six daughters, Anne, Mary, and Mary, who died young; Elizabeth and Anne, now living, and Jane, who died an infant.

THE FIRST EARL FERRERS died on the twenty-fifth of December, A. D. 1717, and was succeeded in his titles, honours, &c. by the second, but eldest surviving son of the first marriage.

(Second Earl.) WASHINGTON SHIRLEY, born on the twenty-second of June, A. D. 1677. On the twelfth of April, A. D. 1725, he was constituted lord-lieutenant of the county of Stafford, and fifteen days after custos rotulorum of the same. He was re-appointed to both those offices soon after the accession of George II. on the seventeenth of November, A. D. 1727.

He married Mary, daughter to Sir Richard Levintz, baronet, one of the judges of the King's Bench, in Ireland, and by her, who died in France, in January, 1739-40, left issue three daughters, and coheiresses.

1. Elizabeth, married on the twenty-fourth of June, A. D. 1725, to Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale, of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, and bore to him a son and a daughter, of the latter of which she died in child-bed, in August, A. D. 1731, and was interred in Westminster-abbey.

2. Selina, married June 3, A. D. 1728, to Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon.

3. Mary, married on the twenty-ninth of June, A. D. 1730, to Thomas Needham, lord viscount Kilmurry, of the kingdom of Ireland.

His lordship dying without issue male on the fourteenth of April, A. D. 1729, the honours, &c. devolved upon his brother,

(Third Earl.) HENRY FERRERS, born on the

fourteenth of April, A. D. 1691. In May, 1731, he was appointed lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Stafford, in the room of his deceased brother.

His lordship departed this life unmarried, in August, 1745, and was succeeded in his honours, &c. by his nephew, (eldest son of his younger brother, Laurence Shirley, deceased.)

(Fourth Earl.) LAURENCE SHIRLEY, who on the sixteenth of September, A. D. 1752, married Mary, the youngest daughter of Amos Meredith, of Henbury, in Cheshire, esquire; which lady, induced by a series of unaccountable barbarities, laid her case before parliament, and obtained an act in her favour, whereby she became separated from her lord, and had a proper maintenance. Attempts were also made in parliament to prove his lordship insane, which were foiled by his own presence in the house, and his behaviour upon that occasion. In January, 1760, he shot Mr. Johnson, his own steward, through the body, of which wound he afterwards died. Being taken into custody for the perpetration of this horrid crime, he was, by an order from the house of peers, committed to the Tower, and after having enjoyed the privilege which his elevated station entitled him to, of a fair trial before that august assembly, he was condemned to be hanged, and his body ordered to be anatomised, as the law directs in cases of murder, which sentence was accordingly executed on the fifth of May following. At his decease without issue, the next brother,

(Fifth, and present Earl.) WASHINGTON SHIRLEY, succeeded as earl Ferrers. His lordship is captain in the royal navy, and a fellow of the Royal Society.

(TITLES.) Washington Shirley, earl Ferrers, viscount Tamworth, and baronet.

(CREATIONS.) Baronet, May 22, A. D. 1611, (9 James I.) viscount Tamworth, in the county of Stafford, and earl Ferrers, Sept. 3, A. D. 1711, (10 queen Anne.)

(ARMS.) Paly of six, topaz and sapphire, a canton, ermine

(CREST.) On a wreath, the bust of a saracen, side-faced and couped, proper, wreathed about the temples, topaz and sapphire.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a talbot, ermine, his ears topaz, and his ducal collar ruby. On the sinister, a rein deer, of the last attired pearl, ducally gorged, and semée of billets.

(MOTTO.) "Honor virtutis præmium."

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Stanton Harold, in the county of Leicester; at Astwell, in the county of Northampton; at Chartley castle, in the county of Stafford; and at Shirley, in the county of Derby.

WENTWORTH, Earl of STRAFFORD.

ALL Genealogists seem to agree, that the name of this noble family is of Saxon original, and was assumed from the lordship of Wentworth, in the county of York, where Reginald de Winteworde, as the name is written in Doomsday Book, resided at the time of the Norman Conquest. From this Reginald down to his lordship, the present earl of Strafford, we have a correct pedigree, which the reader will find in our table; the earliest part of which was drawn up and attested in 1558, by William Flower, norroy king at arms, and was approved and deduced somewhat farther by Robert Glover, Somerset herald, and Robert St. George, norroy king at arms. But as we find nothing interesting upon record, relative to the ancestors of this family, we shall begin our account here, with.

Sir WILLIAM WENTWORTH, who in the twenty-fourth of Elizabeth, was sheriff of the county of York, and on the twenty-ninth of June, A. D. 1611, was by king James created a baronet. He married Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Atkinson, of Stowell, in Gloucestershire, and by her, who died in 1611, had eight sons and three daughters.

1. Margaret, married to Sir Richard Hutton, of Goldsborough, in the county of York.

2. Anne, married Sir George Savile, of Thornhill, in the same county.

3. Elizabeth, married James Dillon, earl of Roscommon.

The sons were,

1. John Wentworth, who died in the life-time of his father, unmarried.

2. Sir Thomas Wentworth, of whom hereafter.

3. Sir William Wentworth, ancestor to the present earl.

4. Robert Wentworth,

5. Michael Wentworth,

6. Mathew Wentworth,

7. Philip Wentworth,

} all died unmarried.

8. Sir George Wentworth, who was general of the king's forces in Ireland, and one of the privy-council there. His descendants, till the male line became extinct, may be seen in the table.

Sir WILLIAM WENTWORTH, the father of these children, dying A. D. 1614, was buried at Wentworth, (where also lay his wife) and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

(*First Earl*.) Sir THOMAS WENTWORTH, who was born April 13, A. D. 1593, in Chancery-lane, London, in the house of Mr. Atkinson, his grandfather, and educated in St. John's college, in the university of Cambridge. In 1611, he

married Margaret, eldest daughter of Francis, earl of Cumberland, and was knighted; and about November, the same year, travelled into France. He returned to England, in February, 1612-13, and was chosen to serve in parliament, as knight of the shire for the county of York. In the latter end of 1614, having succeeded his father as baronet, he was appointed custos rotulorum of the West Riding in Yorkshire. In 1622 his lady died; and on the twenty-fourth of February, A. D. 1624-5, he married Arabella Holles, younger daughter of the earl of Clare, and eminent for the accomplishments of her person and mind. In November, 1625, he was made sheriff of Yorkshire, in order to prevent his serving in parliament, where he had before constantly appeared in opposition to the interests of the court; and in May, 1627, was committed prisoner to the Marshalsea, by the lords of the council, for refusing the royal loan; and about six weeks after this imprisonment, he was confined at Dartford, in Kent, but released about the Christmas following. In the parliament, which began March 17, A. D. 1627-8, he served again as knight for his own county, where he exerted himself with great vigour against the administration of the government, insisting upon the petition of rights, and proposing what passed into a resolution of the house, that the redress of grievances, and the granting the supplies should go hand in hand.

However, at the end of that parliament, in June following, he was reconciled to the duke of Buckingham, and consequently to the measures of the court, to which he became firmly attached, and was the greatest zealot for advancing the power of the crown, the lord-treasurer Weston having been the instrument of this change in his public conduct. On the 22d of July, that same year, he was advanced to the title of baron Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse; and on the tenth of December following, to that of viscount Wentworth. He was likewise appointed lord-president of the North, and one of the privy council; and in January, 1631-2, lord-deputy of Ireland. His lady's death, in October, 1631, was a sensible loss to him; but in the same month, the year following, he privately married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Godfrey Rhodes.

He entered upon his government in Ireland, in July, 1633; and the year following summoned a parliament there, who granted three subsidies; by virtue of which, and his prudent management thereof, he paid an arrear of eighty thousand pounds due before his arrival, and all the salaries civil and military, without any charge

to England, besides what else he advanced to his majesty's purse. He continued in Ireland till June, A. D. 1636, when he came over to England, and gave the king in full council at Hampton-court, an account of his administration in Ireland, concerning the restitution of the rights of the church, the establishing of English laws, the reformation of the army, the king's revenue and discharge of his debts, the securing the seas, and the advancement of trade, &c. with some future designs for his majesty's service in that kingdom. His lordship's conduct in all these respects being highly approved, he returned to his government of Ireland in the end of November, where he continued till September, A. D. 1639; when having secured the northern parts of that kingdom against the designs of the Scots there, he came over to England by his majesty's order, who wanted his assistance in the perplexed state of his affairs arising from the jealousies of his subjects. His lordship, however, gave so satisfactory an account of the situation of Ireland, during his administration, as lord-deputy, that he was advanced to the dignity of lord-lieutenant; and was by letters patent, bearing date the twelfth of January, A. D. 1639, created baron of Raby, in Durham, with limitation in failure of issue male, to his younger brothers; also earl of Strafford. His advice now to his majesty was, for a parliament in Ireland, which was immediately summoned; and afterwards for a parliament in England, against the beginning of the next year. In Lent following he returned to Ireland, where he continued about a fortnight, in which time he sat in parliament; had four subsidies given there; appointed a council of war; and gave orders to levy eight thousand foot in Ireland, who, together with two thousand foot, and a thousand horse, which was the standing army in Ireland, and five hundred horse to be joined with them, were to be sent into Scotland under his lordship's command, at the same time that the earl of Northumberland was to be general of the English forces. In April he came over into England, arriving at London before the meeting of the short parliament; after the dissolution of which, and upon the indisposition of the earl of Northumberland, he was made lieutenant-general of the English forces, and sent into the North, where the English army was; but before he reached them, they were defeated at Newborne, under the command of lord Conway. However, the earl's conduct was so highly approved of by his majesty, that on the twelfth of September, A. D. 1640, he was elected a knight of the most noble order of the Garter. But this distinction was a very short-lived satisfaction to him; for upon the meeting of the parliament, in November following, the leading members, secretly confederating with those whose principles were anti-monarchical, and whom nothing could please but the absolute extirpation of the religion established, and the total ruin of the government, whereby they might share the revenues of both church and king, attempted the removal of every thing that they thought would impede their designs. They first began with this incomparable nobleman, exhibiting a charge of high-treason against him; whereupon he was brought to a trial before his peers: but when they came to the particulars of proof, although they searched

into all the actions of his life, from the first time that he had any public employment of trust, and found nothing that amounted to a considerable misdemeanor; nevertheless, by certain unjustifiable devices, they at length passed a special bill of attainder, but with this particular clause, (resulting from a self-conviction of their base proceedings) that the like should never be drawn into practice again.

And having so done, by sundry other indirect practices, they extorted from that good king, his royal assent thereunto, and then beheaded him at Tower-hill, on the twelfth of May next ensuing. (1641) An act so truly unjust and cruel, that not only some of those who had been seduced to concur with them herein, when they themselves came afterwards to be destroyed by the hands of the common executioner, infinitely bewailed and repented thereof; but which lay heavy upon the conscience of that most pious and devout martyr, (the king himself) when he suffered death by that barbarous generation; in whose destruction they had designed the utter ruin and extirpation of this formerly flourishing and famous monarchy. His lordship's body was buried at Wentworth.

He was extremely temperate in his diet, drinking, and recreations, but naturally very choleric, an infirmity which he endeavoured to controul; though upon sudden occasions it broke through all restraints. He was sincere and zealous in his friendships. Whitlocke assures us, that for natural parts and abilities, and for improvement of knowledge, by experience in the greatest affairs, for wisdom, faithfulness, and gallantry of mind, he left few behind him that might be ranked equal with him. Lord Clarendon acknowledges indeed, that the earl in his government of Ireland, had been compelled, for reasons of state, to exercise many acts of power, and had indulged some to his own appetite and passion; and as he was a man of too high and severe a deportment, and too great a contemner of ceremony to have many friends at court, so he could not but have enemies enough. But he was a man, continues that noble historian, of great parts, and extraordinary endowments of nature, not unadorned with some addition of art and learning; though that again was more improved and illustrated by the other; for he had a readiness of conception, and a sharpness of expression, which made his learning thought more than in truth it was. He was, no doubt, of great observation and a piercing judgment both in things and persons; but his too great skill in persons, made him judge the worse of things: for it was his misfortune to live at a time wherein very few wise men were equally employed with him, and scarce any but the lord Coventry, (whose trust was more confined) whose faculties and abilities were equal to his. So that upon the matter, he relied wholly upon himself, and discerning many defects in most men, he too much neglected what they said or did. Of all his passions, pride was most predominant, which a moderate exercise of ill fortune might have corrected and reformed, and which the hand of heaven strangely punished, by bringing his destruction upon him by two things that he most despised, the people, and Sir Henry Vane. In a word, the epitaph which Plutarch records, that Sylla wrote for himself, may not unfairly be applied to

be applied to him, "That no man ever did exceed him, either in doing good to his friends, or in doing mischief to his enemies;" for his acts of both kinds are notorious.

His lordship's issue by his last wife were, a son and a daughter, Thomas and Margaret, who both died unmarried.

By his second lady he was father of two daughters; Anne, married to Edward Watson, lord Rockingham, and Arabella, married to Justin Maccartie, second son of Donagh, earl of Clincartie; also a son and heir,

(*Second Earl.*) WILLIAM WENTWORTH, born June 8, A. D. 1626, who was on the first of December, A. D. 1665, by letters patent, restored to all his father's honours, having been installed knight of the garter, on the fifteenth of April, A. D. 1661. He was of the privy-council to king Charles II.

He married, first, Henrietta Maria, daughter of James Stanley, earl of Derby, who was beheaded by the rebels. She was widow of Richard, lord Molineux. By this lady, who died on the twenty-seventh of December, A. D. 1685, and was buried in York minster, he had no issue. His second lady, (Henrietta de Roye de la Rochefoucauld, daughter to Frederic Charles de Roye de la Rochefoucauld, earl of Rouci and Roye, knight of the most noble order of the Elephant, and generalissimo of the armies of the king of Denmark) died issueless on the eleventh of November, A. D. 1732.

His lordship dying on the sixteenth of October, A. D. 1695, left the bulk of his estate to his sister's son, Thomas Watson, esquire, third son of Edward, lord Rockingham, by the lady Anne, his eldest sister, who thereupon changed his name to Wentworth, whose son was created marquis of Rockingham, as we have already set forth in our account of that noble family. This branch thus expiring, and with it all the honours of the peerage, except the barony of Raby, which Thomas, earl of Strafford had taken out, with limitation for want of heirs male, to his younger brothers; we now return to

Sir WILLIAM WENTWORTH, of Ashby, in the county of Lincoln, third son of the first baronet of this family. Having been knighted, he took up arms for king Charles I. and was commander of those forces under William Cavendish, marquis of Newcastle, who were besieged in York three months; and at the breaking up of the siege, this Sir William was slain on the third of July, A. D. 1644. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Thomas Saville, of Northgate-head, in Wakefield, (founder of Wakefield school) in Yorkshire, by whom he had issue two sons, William and Thomas, the latter of which died young, and a daughter, Anne, married to Edward Skinner, of Thornton college, in Lincolnshire, esquire.

The eldest son,

Sir WILLIAM WENTWORTH, was a knight, and lived at Northgate-head, in Wakefield. He married Isabella, daughter of Sir Allen Apsey, knight, treasurer of the household to the duke of York, by whom he had issue six daughters. She died July 31, A. D. 1733, aged eighty years.

1. Elizabeth, who died young.

2. Frances Arabella, maid of honour to queen Mary, consort to king James II. married Walter, lord Bellew, of the kingdom of Ireland.

3. Anne, maid of honour to the princess of Denmark, (after queen Anne) married James Donolan, of the kingdom of Ireland, esquire.

4. Isabella, maid of honour to queen Anne, and after one of the bedchamber-women to her majesty, married Francis Arundel, of Stoke-park, in Northamptonshire.

5. Mary, died young.

6. Elizabeth, married John, lord Arundel, of Trerice.

Also five sons,

1. William Wentworth, died in Flanders, unmarried, A. D. 1693.

2. Thomas Wentworth.

3. Peter Wentworth, seated at Henbury, in the county of Gloucester, was first equerry to the duke of Gloucester, afterwards to prince George of Denmark, queen Anne, George I. and lastly, to queen Caroline. He married Juliana, daughter of Thomas Hoard, of Coat, in the county of Oxford, by whom he had eleven children, all of whom, except a daughter, Henrietta, and a son, William, died young. Henrietta married Thomas, son of Francis Arundel, above-mentioned; and William, who became seated at Henbury, in Dorsetshire, had a cornet's commission in the royal regiment of dragoons when he was but two years old, and continued in the regiment forty-three years, being captain of a troop therein at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy. He was gentleman-usher to the late prince of Wales, and is now in the same post to her royal highness the princess dowager. He married, on the twenty-third of October, A. D. 1731, Susannah, daughter of John Slaughter, of Upper Slaughter-hall, in the county of Gloucester, by whom he had a son and two daughters, Frederic Thomas, Caroline, who died A. D. 1762, and Augusta.

4. Paul Wentworth was killed at the siege of Namur, A. D. 1695, unmarried.

5. Allen Wentworth, page to king William III. and a cornet in his brother's regiment of dragoons, was killed at the siege of Liege, unmarried, October 23, A. D. 1702.

Sir WILLIAM WENTWORTH, the father of these children, died in 1691. We now proceed with the second son,

(*First Earl of the Second Creation.*) THOMAS WENTWORTH, who on the death of his cousin, William, earl of Strafford, in 1695, inherited the dignity of baronet by descent, and the barony of Raby, which (as said before) was limited to the brothers of Thomas, earl of Strafford.

At the time of the Revolution, being then a younger brother, he was made cornet in the lord Colchester's (after earl Rivers's) regiment of horse, and his commission was signed by the prince of Orange, December 31, A. D. 1688, which was before he was declared king: and was (though then very young) commanded into Scotland, where he made his first campaign in the Highlands, against the lord Dundee and his forces. He afterwards served every campaign with king William in Flanders, where his elder brother, who was his captain, died of a fever at Brussels, contracted in

in the field, and his two younger brothers, Paul and Allen, were killed in his presence; one at the siege of Namur, and the other at Liege, as before-mentioned.

His lordship was commanded on the detachment that made the vanguard at the battle of Steinkirk, which appeared before the French by break of day, and rested in the fight till after sun-set, and then made the rear-guard of the army. And of the squadron of which he was, there came not fifty off alive out of two hundred and fifty. Whereupon, on the report of his behaviour in that action, by major-general Dimprie, in the Dutch service, who commanded that vanguard, king William desired the lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, who was then a groom of his bed-chamber, to bring him into his presence, and then promised him in person to advance him in the army, and made him his aid-de-camp.

At the battle of Landen, he was one of the four or five, who standing by king William to the last, accompanied him over the river Manhain, after the defeat of his army. And at the end of that campaign, October 4, A. D. 1693, his majesty gave him a commission of guidon and major in the first troop of horse-guards. Also soon after, the twentieth of January, A. D. 1693-4, made him cornet and first major in the said troop of guards, and groom of his bedchamber.

On the decease of William, earl of Strafford, he succeeded to the title of lord Raby, and was introduced into the house of peers, November 25, A. D. 1695. On June 13, A. D. 1697, his majesty gave him the royal regiment of dragoons. And in 1698, when king William went to meet the duke of Zell at the Goor, his lordship was chosen to be one of the few of his court to attend him thither, where he was in the utmost danger of his life; for at a hunting of wild beasts, he (like a young man of spirit) went alone to attack a wild boar, who at his second thrust threw him down, ript up his breeches from the knee to the binding, cut his shirt, and some part of his flesh, and would have torn him to pieces, had not king William sent the two huntsmen, who were his only seconds, to his relief, who with their spears killed the wild boar upon him. It was then at Zell, his lordship first saw and became acquainted with the princess Sophia, her son, the then elector of Hanover, and her grandson, then a youth.

In 1700, he was sent by king William to congratulate Frederick the First, king of Prussia, when by the emperor's consent he assumed that title; and on July 5, A. D. 1701, his lordship arriving from Berlin, at the Hague, set out the same day from Rotterdam to embark for England. He continued in great favour with his sovereign to the time of his death. That day the king had the fall from his horse (of which he died) he was seeing his regiment embark at Greenwich for Flanders; but on his return, his lordship was every day with his majesty till he expired.

In 1702, the first year of queen Anne, he served with his regiment in Flanders, and was then made brigadier-general of her forces. But the year after, at the earnest request of the king of Prussia, he was sent (though against his inclination, it being in time of war) envoy-extraordinary to that king. His lordship arrived in the Maes,

April 21, N. S. 1703, and after went to Arnheim to review his regiment quartered there, and from thence waited on the duke of Marlborough. Returning from the army to the Hague, the beginning of May, he set out on his journey two days after. And in his turn, viz. January 1, 1703-4, was made major-general. The duke of Marlborough after the battle of Hockstet, 1704, arriving at Berlin, on the twenty-second of November, was met without the town by the lord Raby, her majesty's envoy-extraordinary to the king of Prussia; and on the twenty-fifth, his lordship gave his grace an entertainment; and the king, with the margrave his brother, came and supped with them.

In 1705, he had the character of ambassador-extraordinary to the king of Prussia, and made his public entry into Berlin, April 7, A. D. 1706, through a multitude of spectators, (as our Gazette, N^o 4220, recites) whom the magnificence of his retinue, and servants cloathed in rich liveries had drawn together; and (though in that post) he served the duke of Marlborough the campaign, in which he forced the French lines, and took Menin, Ostend, &c. at which sieges he was assisting in 1706. In his return from the army, he waited on the elector of Hanover, arriving there October 3, and after a week's stay, proceeded to Berlin on his embassy. And whilst he was there, January 1, (1706-7) was constituted lieutenant-general of her majesty's forces. Also on January 14, N. S. following, the king of Prussia, with the prince and princess royal, (daughter of the elector of Hanover) dined with his lordship at Berlin, which was the first time of their royal highness's dining abroad after they were married. And June 9, 1707, the king and the prince royal did his lordship the honour to sup with him at his house of retirement near Berlin. He had the same year credential letters to the Imperial court, to which the queen had a mind to remove him, to have his service there; but at the pressing desire of the king of Prussia, he was continued ambassador-extraordinary at his court, till he succeeded the lord viscount Townshend, as ambassador-extraordinary to the States-general, viz. in March, 1710-11. And a treaty of peace being then in agitation, his lordship was sent for to England, to concert measures relating thereto; and on his arrival was sworn of the privy-council, June 14, A. D. 1711.

And her majesty taking into consideration his great merits and services, was pleased to advance him to the dignities of earl and viscount, by the style and title of earl of Strafford, viscount Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, and of Stainborough, in Yorkshire, with remainder to his brother Peter Wentworth, esquire, and his issue male, by letters patent, bearing date September 4, A. D. 1711, 10 queen Anne.

His lordship soon after returned to the Hague, and being again sent for by her majesty, arrived at London the fifteenth of May, A. D. 1712; after which, having received instructions to go to the army, (though ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary for the treaty of Utrecht) he accordingly left London the twenty-third of June following, being ordered by the queen first to the Hague, to invite the States-general to join with her majesty in a cessation of arms, on the French

giving

giving up Dunkirk to the English. On their refusing to comply with the queen's measures, he went, pursuant to his instructions, with a very few domesticks (not staying for an escort) up to the late duke of Ormond, then encamped at Chateau Cambresis, and in his way thither was in some danger, being stopped and examined by several parties, as well French and Spaniards, as Dutch, Imperialists, &c. Having executed his commission, by seeing the cessation of arms declared between the French and English, on Dunkirk's being put into the queen's hands, he returned to Utrecht through Lisle, Tournay, Ostend, Bruges, Ghent, and Brussels, and had all the honours paid him as to a crowned head, as well by the Dutch as the others, being saluted by a treble discharge of the cannon round the towns as he passed, and by part of the several garrisons under arms to receive him. After having staid two days at Brussels to give the necessary orders, (the Catholic Netherlands being then equally under the administration of the queen and States-general) he passed through Antwerp, where on his arrival he was saluted by the cannon round the town and works, was met by the prince Esquilatchy, governor of the town, and carried to his palace, where he lay, and was most magnificently treated. The magistrates waited on him in their formalities, made him a handsome speech, and presented him with several large flagons of wine, and other things, brought in by the several burghers of the town, and their under officers, in great numbers; and the next morning, on his departure, he was again saluted with a treble discharge of cannon round the town and ramparts, as at his entrance.

On his arrival at Utrecht, the negotiation for the treaty of peace was continued by his lordship, and the lord privy-seal, with the several ministers of all the foreign powers of Europe. And being again sent for to England, he was, at a chapter held at Windsor, October 26, A. D. 1712, elected a knight companion of the most noble order of the Garter; but being again sent in her majesty's service beyond the seas, was installed by proxy at Windsor, on the fourth of August following. Whilst he was abroad, he was highly esteemed by several foreign princes, especially by the princess Sophia, who often, with the queen of Prussia, dined with him at Berlin: and when absent, kept almost a continual correspondence by letters. And the kings of Denmark and Poland, having an interview with the king of Prussia, those three kings, with the queen of Prussia, dined together at his lordship's, and made him a present of their pictures at full length in one piece, in memory of his having treated three kings and a queen at the same time.

He was, at the demise of queen Anne, plenipotentiary for the treaty of Utrecht; and by a distinct appointment, ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States-general, lieutenant-general of her majesty's forces, colonel of the first regiment of dragoons, first lord of the admiralty, appointed August 29, A. D. 1712, and of her cabinet and privy-council. The treaties of Utrecht were signed at his lordship's house at Utrecht (though in the annals of queen Anne, by mistake, it is printed as signed at the lord privy-seal's house) between the queen of Great-

Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, the States-general, duke of Savoy, and all the allies, except the emperor, on the eleventh of April, A. D. 1713.

As first lord of the admiralty, he was by act of parliament one of the lords justices for the administration of the kingdom, till the arrival of George I. from Hanover, who on his coming to the Hague to embark for England, shewed him particular marks of his esteem, even so far as to come publicly with his royal highness the prince of Wales, our late sovereign, to the earl's house, where he played at ombre with his lady among a great many foreign ministers, and many other persons of distinction; and when the king was stepping into the boat to embark for England, it was observed, that he took leave of the earl in a most kind and distinguished manner. His lordship continued at the Hague in his public character till the twentieth of December, A. D. 1714, when in a public audience, taking leave of the States-general, he was before his departure, presented with a gold medal and chain, valued at six thousand guilders, and landed in England on the first day of January following.

He was married at Bradenham, on the sixth of September, A. D. 1711, to Anne, sole daughter and heir of Sir Henry Johnson, of Bradenham, in the county of Bucks; also of Tudington, in Bedfordshire, and of Freston-hall, in Suffolk; by his first wife, Anne, daughter to Hugh Smithson, esquire, son of Sir Hugh Smithson, of Stanwick, in Yorkshire, baronet; by whom he had issue one son, WILLIAM, his successor, and three daughters.

1. Anne, god-daughter to queen Anne, who was married in April, A. D. 1733, to the right honourable William Conolly, esquire, one of his majesty's privy-council of the kingdom of Ireland, and member both of the English and Irish parliaments. She became a widow in January, 1754.

2. Lucy, who in 1747, married George Howard, colonel of the Old Buffs.

3. Henrietta, married in December, 1743, to James Vernon, esquire, son of James Vernon, esquire, clerk of the council, and nephew to admiral Vernon.

The mother of these children died on the nineteenth of September, A. D. 1754, at Twickenham, in Middlesex, and his lordship dying at his seat in Yorkshire, in November, 1739, was succeeded by his only son,

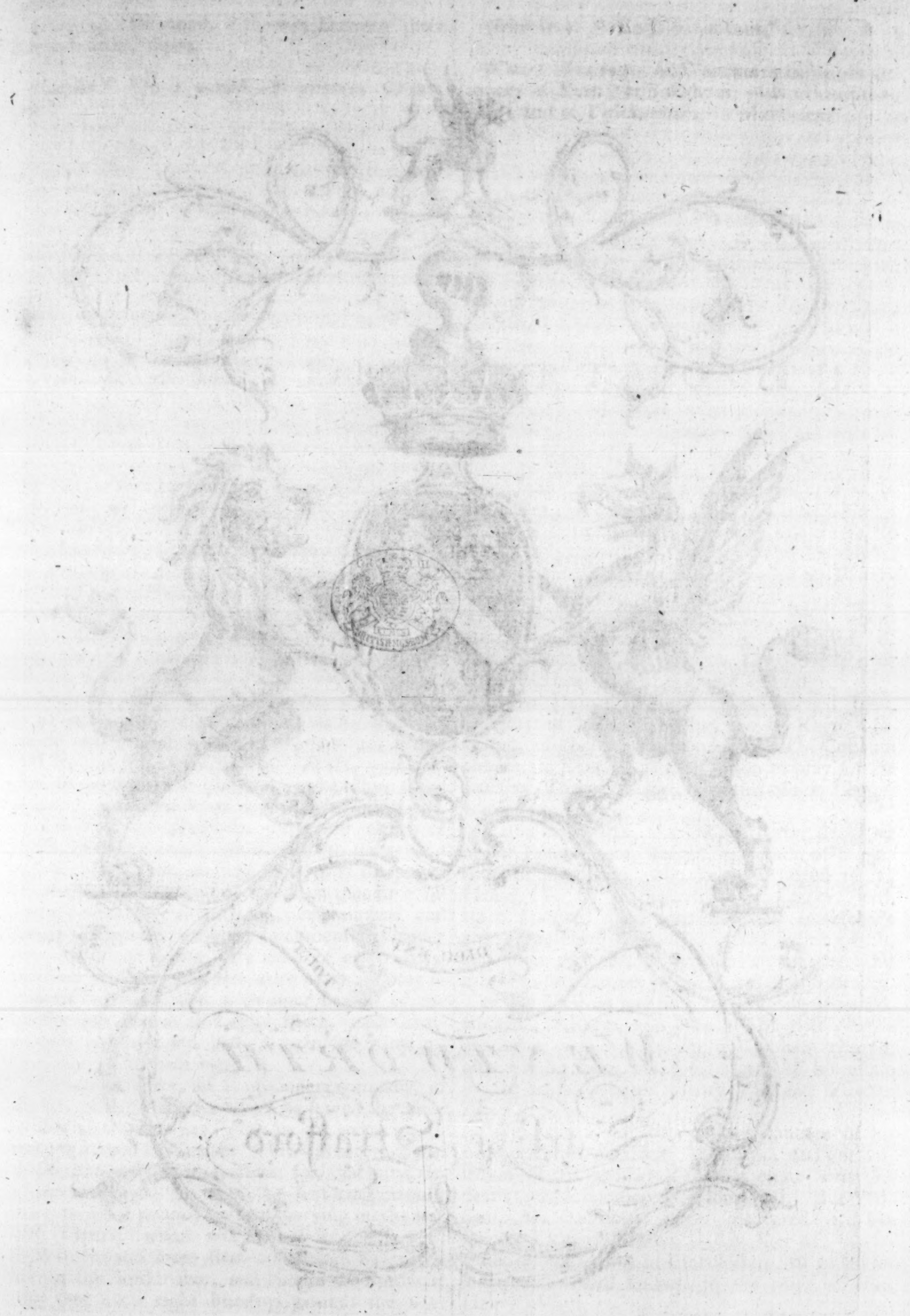
(Fourth and present Earl.) WILLIAM WENTWORTH, who returned from his travels on the third of April, A. D. 1741. He married Anne, second daughter and coheir of John Campbell, duke of Argyle and Greenwich, but has no issue. His lordship is a fellow of the Royal Society.

(TITLES.) William Wentworth, earl of Stratford, viscount Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, and of Stainborough, baron Raby, Newark and Oversley, and baronet.

(CREATIONS.) Baronet, June 29, A. D. 1611, (9 James I.) baron Raby, of Raby castle, in the bishopric of Durham, January 12, A. D. 1639, (15 Charles I.) viscount Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, and of Stainborough, and earl

of

THE ROYAL CANAL COMPANY
LIMITED
GENERAL MANAGERS
OF THE
CANALS OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND





of Strafford, in the county of York, September 4, A. D. 1711, (10 queen Anne) baron Newarsh and Oversley, by descent.

(ARMS.) Diamond, a chevron between three leopards faces, topaz.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a griphon passant, pearl.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a griphon, pearl; on the sinister, a lion, topaz.

(MOTTO.) "En Dieu est tout."

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Wentworth castle, in the county of York; at Boughton, in Northamptonshire; and at Twickenham, in Middlesex.

LEGGE, Earl of DARTMOUTH.

THAT there have been and still are many of this name in Italy, who have always been considered as men of eminence, and been honoured with posts of the first consequence, cannot be disputed. We must not be surprized therefore that the noble family now in England should claim, or that genealogists should compliment them with, the same origin. We are far from disputing, however unable we are to establish, the fact; leaving it as we found it, at best conjectural.

The first time we find the name upon record in England, is in the reign of Henry II. when for six years together, from 1164 to 1170, Hugh de Lega, and Richard, son of Osbert, were sheriffs of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire; and again, in 1171, we meet with William de Lega, as sheriff of Herefordshire. Whether either of these gentlemen was direct ancestor to the present earl of Dartmouth, or not, is beyond the power of any one to determine; for from that time till 1343, including a space of one hundred and seventy-two years, we have no authentic evidence that any of the name were men of either large property or personal consequence; but are only in general informed, that a younger branch of the family was seated at Leggs Place, near Tunbridge, in Kent, and had so been for many generations; of which was

THOMAS LEGGE, of the Skinners company, in the city of London, for which he served the office of sheriff, A. D. 1343; and in the years 1346, and 1353, was lord-mayor. He was returned one of the burgesses in parliament for that city, in 1349, and 1352. In 1338, he sent king Edward three hundred pounds towards carrying on the war with France, which was a considerable sum in those days, and more than any citizen advanced, except the lord-mayor, and Simon de Frauncis, who lent each eight hundred pounds the next

He married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and had issue by her two sons.

1. Simon Legge; and

2. John Legge, who was a serjeant at arms, in 1373. In 1381, being then in the Tower with Simon Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, and others, he was there surprized by Wat Tyler and his rebels, taken from that place, and beheaded on Tower-hill. He was knight of the shire for the county of Surry, in 1379, and had issue, from whom those of the name in Norfolk descended, of which family was Dr. Thomas Legge, master of Caius and Gonville college, in Cambridge.

SIMON LEGGE, the eldest son, married Joan, daughter of John Clavering, son of Roger Clavering, of the city of London; and in Cobham church, in Kent, is an exhortation to pray for the souls of Thomas Legge, and this Simon Legge, whose son,

THOMAS LEGGE, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Blount, knight, governor of a garrison in Aquitaine, who being besieged in 14 Henry IV. by the mareschal of France, with three hundred men, overthrew the mareschal's army, consisting of four thousand fighting men, and took prisoners twelve persons of note, and others to the number of one hundred and twenty. The said Thomas had issue by his wife aforesaid, Richard, William, and John. The first died a batchelor, and was buried in Cobham church, after having spent the greatest part of his estate in the wars between Henry VI. and Edward IV.

John, the third son, took advantage of his brother William's absence in Ireland, and got possession of his brother Richard's estate after his death, which occasioned a long suit. But William, nor his heirs, never recovered it. He married Eleanor Talboys, a daughter of ——— Talboys, of Kyme, in Lincolnshire, of which family was the lord Talboys in the reign of king Henry VIII.

WILLIAM LEGGE, the second son, went into Ireland, where he married Anne, only daughter of John, son of Miles, lord Bermingham, of Athenree, and had issue by her Edward, his son and

and heir; and dying aged ninety-two, was buried at Caffils, in Ireland. Which

EDWARD LEGGE, was sent by his father into England on the law-suit with his uncle John; but being unsuccessful, he made a voyage in 1584 with Sir Walter Raleigh to the Indies; and on his return into Ireland, had a company given him in Sir Henry Danvers's regiment. He was afterwards made vice-president of Munster, when Sir Charles Blount, lord Montjoy, knight of the Garter, (afterwards earl of Devon) was lord-lieutenant, to whom he was related; and often transacted affairs with the earl of Tir-Oen, being in favour with both parties. He had issue by Mary his wife, daughter of Percy Walsh, of Moyvallis, six sons and seven daughters, and died in the seventy-fourth year of his age, A. D. 1616. He was the first Protestant of his family; but most of his children were brought up Roman catholics by his wife, who outlived him several years.

1. Elizabeth, his eldest daughter, never married, but lived to one hundred and five years. She was well versed in the Latin, English, French, Spanish, and Irish tongues.

2. Mary, married to — Spragge, was mother of Sir Edward Spragge, admiral of the blue, who commanded the rear under prince Rupert in the last engagement with the Dutch, A. D. 1673.

3. Margaret, wife of — Fitz-Gerald, esq; lived above one hundred years, and was buried in Ireland.

4. Eleanor, married to — Davys, esquire, son of Sir John Davys, attorney-general, in Ireland, to king James I.

5. Susannah, wife of — Nugent, esquire, by whom she had issue, and was interred in Ireland.

6. Anne, espoused to — Anthony, esquire, and died in the one hundred and twelfth year of her age, in 1702.

7. Jane, married to — Usher, esquire, and had issue.

The sons were,

1. William Legge.

2. Thomas Legge, died young, and was buried in Ireland.

3. Richard Legge, was ensign in the earl of Newport's regiment in the first expedition against the Scots, and afterwards lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, and taken prisoner when the earl of Derby was defeated by Lilburn, at Wigan, in Lancashire. After the Restoration, he was sent with forces under the earl of Peterborough to take possession of Tangier, and was ranger of Whichwood, alias Whittlebury forest, in Oxfordshire, and died unmarried.

4. John Legge, was a lieutenant colonel in the marquis of Antrim's regiment in Ireland, in the reign of Charles I. And on the accession of king Charles II. by the cruel murder of his royal father, in 1648, being then in Ireland, he was sent by prince Rupert, prince Maurice, and the marquis of Ormond, then lord lieutenant, from Kinsale, to hasten his majesty's coming into Ireland; but the ship he was in being taken, he was for a long time imprisoned at Plymouth, and by a court-martial condemned to die: Whitlock gives the following account, July 16, A. D. 1649, "that the fleet before Kinsale took a vessel of

prince Rupert's, of eleven guns, and in her, Legg, Sir Hugh Windham, captain Darcy, and sixty men, and ammunition. On the twenty-first of July, letters from Plymouth, of colonel Legg, Sir Hugh Windham, and others being brought thither prisoners, to know the pleasure of the house concerning them. Ordered, that colonel Legg be committed in Bristol, and Sir Hugh Windham to the Mount, for high-treason." However, he afterwards was released, and was deputy-governor of Jersey, in the reign of king James II. and ranger of Whichwood forest aforesaid, where he died in 1702, aged one hundred and nine years. He married Anne Allot, and had issue two sons and four daughters.

5. Edward Legge, died in his infancy.

6. Robert Legge, was sent by king Charles I. into Holland with the queen, to provide arms and ammunition; and on her return she gave this account of her army, from Newark, June 27, A. D. 1644. "I carry with me three thousand foot, thirty companies of horse and dragoons, six pieces of cannon, and two mortars. Harry Jermyn commands the forces which go with me, as colonel of my guards, Sir Alexander Lesley the foot under him, Gerard the horse, and Robin Legge the artillery." He was in most of the battles during the civil war, and received several wounds. In 1645, he was colonel of foot, and taken prisoner by colonel Massey, at the storming of Evesham. He was much trusted by the king and queen, on all hazardous occasions, both their majesties having a good opinion of his courage and fidelity, which he never forfeited. He married a daughter of Sir Daniel Norton, of Southwick, in Hampshire, by whom he had no issue. In order to the restoration of king Charles II. he had Portsmouth delivered to him by colonel Norton, his wife's brother, the government of which he possessed to his death, which happened soon after, and was buried there. We now return to

WILLIAM LEGGE, eldest son to Edward Legge and Mary Walsh. He was brought out of Ireland by Henry Danvers, earl of Danby, president of Munster, his godfather, who had promised (his father being infirm) to take care of his education, and was sent by him to serve as a volunteer under Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden; and after served under prince Maurice, of Orange, in the Low-Countries. On his return to England, he was first constituted, November 30, 2 Car. I. keeper of the king's wardrobe during life; and soon after made groom of the bed-chamber to king Charles I. In 1639, he had a commission to be lieutenant-general of the ordnance, in the first expedition against the Scots; and in 1640, brought up that petition from the army, to which his majesty subscribed C. R. whereupon he was examined by the house of commons, and ordered into custody as a delinquent; but was allowed his liberty, giving ten thousand pounds bail for himself, with the earls of Cumberland, and Newport, five thousand pounds each, for his appearance. The parliament soon after publishing a declaration, mentioning the king's attempting to incense the Northern army against them, &c. On which his majesty in answer thereto, said, "He signed captain Legge's petition to satisfy the army." And immediately after removing north-

northward, the earl of Pembroke and Holland, having waited on him at Royston, from the parliament, March 9, A. D. 1642, they reported on their return, that the king on reading that part of their message, concerning captain Legge, said, "That's a lie." And on going with the king to York, who being with him when his majesty demanded entrance into Hull, the parliament thereupon remanded him. However, in that year, he was constituted serjeant-major and captain of a troop of cuirassiers in prince Rupert's regiment, and was taken prisoner at Dunsmore-heath, by major Ballard. He was soon at liberty; for, as Rushworth writes, he joined prince Rupert at Bridgnorth, with one thousand one hundred and twenty musketeers, before the fight between the prince and Sir John Meldrum at Newark, March 21, A. D. 1643. And in April following, was wounded and taken prisoner at Litchfield (as Echard writes) and soon after again released. For in the first battle at Newbury, the twentieth of September, A. D. 1643, having valiantly behaved, and the night after attending his majesty in his bed-chamber, the king presented him with a hanger he had that day worn, which was in an agate handle set in gold, and would have knighted him with it, had he consented; but the hanger was kept in his family till the house at Blackheath was robbed in 1693.

In 1644, he was governor of Chester; and December 25, that year, was made governor of Oxford. He had a regiment of foot, and another of cuirassiers; also a commission to be governor in chief of the city and county of Oxford, with power for impressing what soldiers he pleased in the counties of Bucks and Berks. On April 16, A. D. 1645, being then one of the grooms of the king's bedchamber, and governor of Oxford, he was admitted doctor of laws of that university; and on the eighth of October following, surrendered it to Sir Thomas Glemham, his majesty taking him with him when he left Oxford. When king Charles made his escape from Hampton-Court, he, with Sir John Berkley, and Mr. Ashburnham, were the only persons to whose fidelity the king committed himself. The earl of Clarendon relates, that Ashburnham alone seemed to know what they were to do, the other two having received only orders to attend. Whereupon he had no hand in that unfortunate step, of carrying the king over to the Isle of Wight, in which the other two were involved; for he staid with the king at Titchfield-house, while Ashburnham and Sir John Berkeley went to colonel Hammond. And on that, the earl of Clarendon gives him the following character: "Legge had so general a reputation of integrity and fidelity to his master, that he never fell under the least imputation or reproach with any man: he was a very punctual and steady observer of the orders received, but no contriver of them; and though he had in truth a better judgment and understanding than either of the other two, his modesty, and diffidence of himself, never suffered him to contrive bold counsels."

Cromwell sent a warrant to colonel Hammond for securing Mr. Legge, Mr. Ashburnham, and Sir John Berkeley; but the colonel desired to forbear the execution thereof, till he might know the pleasure of the houses: "In regard, (as he

said) if those gentlemen should be apprehended, it would be very difficult for him to secure the person of his majesty." And that the king said, "If these gentlemen should be taken from him, and punished as evil doers, for counselling him not to go out of the kingdom, but rather to come to this place, for the more conveniency as to settlement of peace, and for endeavouring it accordingly, in attending him hither, he cannot but himself expect to be dealt with accordingly, his case being the same."

"That these gentlemen have engaged their honours not to depart from him: and having cast themselves upon him, in case they should be removed from thence, it would much reflect upon him."

On May 19, A. D. 1648, he was committed prisoner to Windsor castle, but was soon after released; and during the treaty of the Isle of Wight, he was nominated among others to attend his majesty; but on the thirty-first of August following, he was with Mr. Doucet, the only two disapproved of by the parliament. And engaging in that design of the earl of Holland's to restore the king, he was wounded, and taken prisoner with the earl, at St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire. King Charles was so sensible of his sufferings, and had so great an esteem of his fidelity, that a little before his death, he charged the duke of Richmond to tell the prince of Wales from him, that whenever he was restored to his right, he should be sure to take care of honest Will. Legge; for he was the faithfulest servant that ever any prince had.

After the unfortunate death of that king, he and his family suffered great hardships, and being imprisoned in Plymouth, he was by order of parliament, in 1649, removed to Bristol, with a charge of high-treason, and from thence was sent to Arundel castle, in Suffex; from whence he applied to the speaker, Lenthall, for leave to go abroad; who obtained it for him; and in return, colonel Legge, on the Restoration, was very instrumental in procuring Lenthall's pardon, who, when he died, left him by his will two hundred pounds as a legacy.

As he had eminently distinguished his loyalty to king Charles the First, so was he not backward in espousing the interests of his son and successor, king Charles the Second, accompanying him in 1650 into Scotland, where he was committed prisoner to Edinburgh castle, and so continued till the king made his escape from St. Johnstown, when, to gratify his majesty, he was released. At the battle of Worcester he was wounded and taken prisoner, and had been certainly executed, if his wife had not contrived his escape out of Coventry gaol, by hiring an old woman to carry him her cloaths, which he put on, and brought a close-stool pan, well filled, under his arm, the stench of which occasioned the guards to stand clear, and let him pass unregarded.

In the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell, he, with the earl of Oxford, and others, were committed to prison, being betrayed by the treachery of Manning, who corresponded with Thurlow, Cromwell's secretary, with a design to get money from them, and thereupon informed against such whose fidelity to the king was most notorious. In 1659, when risings were designed throughout the kingdom, he had a commission to raise a regiment.

giment of foot, with several blank commissions, to dispose of as he thought fit. He was also commissioned, with Arthur Annesley, after earl of Anglesey, John Mordant, soon after created viscount Mordant, Sir John Greenville, and Sir Thomas Peyton, to promise pardon to all those who shall endeavour his majesty's restoration, except those who sat as judges on his father.

After the Restoration, the king told him the message he had received from his royal father by the duke of Richmond, which, he said, must always intitle him to any marks of favour he could give him, and offered to create him an earl before his coronation, which he modestly declined, having a numerous family with a small fortune; but told the king, he hoped his sons might live to deserve his majesty's favour. On which he was restored to his place in the bedchamber, and lieutenantancy of the ordnance, with a commission to be superintendant, with general's pay. Also was constituted treasurer of the ordnance, and colonel of an independent company of foot in the Tower of London. All these were granted in 1660 to him during his life.

The next year he was chosen member of parliament for Southampton: and obtained a grant of the king's house in the Minories, London, the lieutenantancy of Alice-Holt, and Woolmer forests, in Hampshire, for forty-five years; also of lands in Ireland, to a considerable value, with a pension of five hundred pounds per annum for his own and his wife's life. In 1663, he was made woodward of Chute forest, in Wiltshire. He died October 13, A. D. 1670, in the sixty-third year of his age, and was buried in the vault, in the Trinity chapel in the Minories, with great solemnity; prince Rupert, the dukes of Buckingham, Richmond, Monmouth, Newcastle, and Ormond, with most of the court, being present at his funeral; and a monument of white marble is erected to his memory, on which is the following inscription:

DEPOSITUM.

"Gulielmi Leg Armigeri, Viri amplissimi Chiarchæ Strenui, R. Ma^{ti} circa Machinas bellicas Locum tenentis Generalis, & Thesaurarij nec non Armorum polionibus præfecti, ejusdem etiam unius ex interioribus, secundi quidem Ordinis, utriq; Carolo sacri cubiculi Ministris: qui domi suæ Fratrum quondam minorum propter Arcem Londinensem, febricula coreptus (in ipem ampliore) excessit. die Octobris xiii. Anno salutis humanæ MDCLXX. ætatis verò propriæ LXIII."

He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William Washington, of Packington, in Leicestershire, by Anne, daughter of Sir George Villiers, of Brooksby, in the said county, and sister to the first duke of Buckingham of that family. She died in 1688, in the seventy-sixth year of her age, and was buried in the vault in the Trinity chapel, in the Minories, by her husband. They had issue three sons and two daughters;

1. Mary, married to Sir Henry Gooderick, of Ribston, in the county of York, knight and ba-

ronet, who was envoy-extraordinary to Spain, in the reign of king Charles II. and lieutenant-general of the ordnance, and privy-counsellor to king William III. by whom she had no issue. She died aged seventy years, and was buried in the vault with her father, though it is mentioned (by mistake) on Sir Henry Gooderick's monument in Ribston chapel, that she was buried there.

2. Susannah, married on the twenty-fifth of April, A. D. 1678, in King Henry the Seventh's chapel, in Westminster-abbey, to Thomas Bilson, of Mapledurham, in the county of Southampton, esquire; by whom she had one daughter, that died in her infancy, and two sons, Leonard Bilson, and Thomas Bilson, both which died in her life-time, without issue; Thomas by a fall from his horse, and Leonard in 1715, who left the remainder of his whole estate, after Thomas Bettesworth, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, to Henry Legge, fourth son to William, earl of Dartmouth, provided he should take the name of Bilson.

The sons were,

1. George Legge.
2. William Legge, who was page of honour to king Charles II. groom of the bedchamber, and captain of a troop of horse, in the regiment of horse-guards, commanded by Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford. In the reign of king James II. he was lieutenant-colonel to the queen's regiment of horse, governor of Kinsale, in Ireland, and member of parliament for Portsmouth. He married Mary Pool, widow of ——— Townshend, esquire, but had no issue by her; and dying in Dublin, in the forty-eighth year of his age, was buried there.

3. Edward Legge, died in his infancy, and was buried at Stoke, in Middlesex, where his mother resided during the absence of his father beyond the seas.

(First Lord.) GEORGE LEGGE, eldest son and heir, was sent to sea at the age of seventeen, under the care of Sir Edward Spragge. He commanded the Pembroke in 1667, the Fairfax in 1671, and the Royal Catherine in 1672. In the Dutch wars he was wounded, taking and destroying several of their ships. In 1669 he had the command of his father's independent company of foot; and in 1672, was made lieutenant governor of Portsmouth, under his royal highness, James, duke of York. In 1673, governor of Portsmouth, master of the horse, and gentleman of the bedchamber to the duke of York. In 1677, he had a grant of three hundred pounds per annum, as assistant to the office of ordnance. And before the end of that year, was constituted colonel of a regiment of foot, and lieutenant-general of the ordnance. Soon after he was made master of the ordnance; and on the third of March, A. D. 1680-1, was sworn of the privy-council to king Charles II. In 1682, he had a commission for viewing all the forts and garrisons in England, and for commanding in chief. And before the end of the same year, was by letters patent, * bearing date the second of Decem-

* The preamble to the patent imports: "That his majesty remembering the great merits of William Legge, one of the

grooms of the royal bedchamber to his late father king Charles I. especially in that unparalleled rebellion raised against him; in

December, in the thirty-fourth year of his reign, advanced to the degree of a baron of this realm, by the title of baron of Dartmouth, in the county of Devon, to hold and enjoy to himself and the heirs male of his body; and for default of such issue, to William Legge, esquire, one of the grooms of the royal bedchamber (brother to him the said George) and to the heirs male of his body; which remainder the king particularly ordered, in justice (as he was pleased to say) to the memory of old colonel Legge, whose modesty ought not to prejudice his children.

The following year he was sent admiral of the whole English fleet, to demolish Tangier, having a commission to be captain-general of all his majesty's forces in Africa, and governor of that city. On his return, he had, as a reward of his many faithful services, a grant from his majesty of ten thousand pounds. He also obtained from king Charles II. a grant to hold a fair twice a year, and a market twice a week, upon Black-heath, in the parish of Lewisham, in Kent.

During the reign of king James II. he was master of the horse, general of the ordnance, constable of the Tower of London, one of the lords of the privy-council, colonel of the royal regiment of fusileers, and captain of an independent company of foot. Also was high-steward of Dartmouth, Kingston upon Thames, King's college, in Cambridge, and recorder of Litchfield. He resigned his post of master of the horse, December 16, A. D. 1687. And in the succeeding year he was made admiral of the fleet of England, then set out to intercept the Dutch fleet bringing over the prince of Orange: which employment he accepted out of gratitude to the king, who, as bishop Burnet writes, (in his History of his own Times) loved him, and in whose service and confidence he had long been. The bishop also says, "that he was indeed one of the worthiest men of his court, but he was much against the conduct of his affairs; yet he resolved to stick to him at all hazards."

After the prince had landed, our Gazettes relate, that he passed by Portsmouth, the eighteenth of November, A. D. 1688, and after bad weather returned to Spithead November the twenty-third following, with forty-three ships of war; the rest of the fleet being put into other ports. Afterwards he sailed from thence for the Downs, December the twenty-ninth, and leaving there several men of war under the command of the lord Berkeley, his lordship with the rest of the fleet, sailed for the Buoy of the Nore.

Yet, notwithstanding he brought the fleet safe home, and had acted by order of king James, when in power, he was in 1691, committed prisoner to the Tower of London, where, after three months imprisonment, he departed this life suddenly of an apoplexy, on the twenty-fifth of October, A. D. 1691, in the forty-fourth year of his age. He was interred by his father in the vault in the Minories, where a monument of white

marble was erected to his memory, by Barbara, his lady, who died on the twenty-eighth of January, A. D. 1717-18, in the sixty-eighth year of her age, and was buried by him. She was daughter of Sir Henry Archbold, of Abbots Bromley, in Staffordshire, and by her lord had issue one son, William, and seven daughters.

1. Mary, married November 12, A. D. 1685, in King Henry the Seventh's chapel, in Westminster-abbey, to Philip Musgrave, esquire, eldest son of Sir Christopher Musgrave, of Eden-hall, in Westmorland, baronet, and after his decease, to John Crawford, esquire, son to commissary-general Crawford, and died February 25, A. D. 1753.

2. Elizabeth.

3. Barbara.

4. Susannah.

5. Anne.

And the sixth and seventh died in their infancies.

(First Earl.) WILLIAM LEGGE, only son to George, lord Dartmouth, was born on the fourteenth of October, A. D. 1672. He was lieutenant of Alice-Holt, and Woolmer forests, till king William granted the reversion, after the term of colonel William Legge's grant for forty-five years, to Emanuel How, esquire, groom of his bedchamber; on which he surrendered the remainder of his term for a valuable consideration. He took his place in the house of peers, November 22, 1695. On the accession of queen Anne, he was constituted one of the lords commissioners for trade and plantations, 14 June, A. D. 1702; and on the eighteenth following, was sworn of her privy-council, at St. James's. In 1710, he was sworn one of her majesty's principal secretaries of state, and constituted keeper of the signet of Scotland, in commission with James, duke of Queensberry. Also the following year, on the fifth of September, was advanced to the dignities of viscount Lewisham, in Kent, and earl of Dartmouth. In 1713, he was appointed lord-keeper of the privy-seal; and on the demise of queen Anne, was one of the lords justices of Great-Britain, high-steward of Dartmouth, and one of the governors of the Charter house.

His lordship married in July, A. D. 1700, Anne Finch, third daughter to Heneage, earl of Aylesford, and by her ladyship, who died November 30, A. D. 1751, had issue six sons and two daughters;

1. Barbara, born October 3, A. D. 1701, married to Sir Walter Baggot, of Blithfield, in Staffordshire, baronet; and,

2. Anne, married in October, A. D. 1739, to Sir Leicester Holt, of Aston, in Warwickshire, baronet.

The sons were,

1. George, called lord viscount Lewisham, who married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Sir Arthur Kaye, of Woodsome, in Yorkshire, baronet, by his wife, Anne Marrow, eldest daughter

in which, being a person of singular skill and experience in military affairs, as also a valiant and expert commander, he faithfully served him in most of the battles and sieges of those unhappy times. Also performed several eminent services to the said king since his most happy restoration. And further considering, that George Legge, eldest son of the said Wil-

liam, following his father's steps in divers military employments, especially in sundry sharp and dangerous naval fights, wherein he did freely hazard his life; for which respect being made general of the ordnance and artillery, and one of his most honourable privy-council, his majesty thought fit to dignify him with some farther honour."

ter and coheir of Sir Samuel Marrow, of Berkeſwell, in Warwickſhire, baronet. And having been elected a member in the parliament that ſat firſt on buſineſs, November 28, A. D. 1727, for Great-Bedwin, in Wiltſhire, died of the ſmall-pox at his houſe, in Hollis-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, London, on the twenty-ninth of Auguſt, A. D. 1732. He had iſſue, a daughter that was ſtill-born; ſecondly, a ſon, Arthur Legge, who died October 6, A. D. 1729, aged two years and ten weeks; alſo a ſon, William, lord viſcount Lewiſham, now earl of Dartmouth, and two daughters, Anne, married to James Brudenell, eſquire, brother to his grace the preſent duke of Montagu, and Elizabeth. His lady ſurviving him, married ſecondly, Francis, lord North and Guilford, afterwards created earl of Guilford.

2. Heneage Legge, baptized March 12, A. D. 1703-4, was at the age of nineteen admitted a ſtudent in the Inner-Temple. On the twelfth of December, A. D. 1734, he was choſen high-ſteward of the city of Litchfield. In February, A. D. 1739, he was ſworn one of the king's council; and in 1749, conſtituted one of the barons of the Exchequer. In June, 1740, he married Catherine, daughter, and one of the coheirs of Jonathan Fogg, of London, merchant, and niece to Sir John Barnard, by whom he had iſſue a ſon, Heneage, born January 7, A. D. 1746-7, and two daughters, Catherine, born July 27, A. D. 1741, and Anne, born October 8, A. D. 1742, which laſt mentioned child died July 30, 1752.

3. William Legge, born Auguſt 1, A. D. 1705, died an infant.

4. Henry Legge, born March 29, A. D. 1708, who took the name of Biſon, for reaſons already mentioned. In November, 1740, he was elected member of parliament for Eaſtlow, in Cornwall, being then a commissioner of the navy; after which he was appointed joint ſecretary of the treaſury. In the ſucceeding parliament ſummoned to meet on the twenty-fifth of June, A. D. 1741, he was returned member for Orford, in Suffolk; alſo again in the years 1747 and 1754, for the ſame place. On the ſixteenth of July, A. D. 1752, he had a grant of the office of ſurveyor-general of all his majeſty's woods in the ſeveral parks, foreſts and chafes, and in the lands of ancient inheritance of the crown, on the north and ſouth ſides of the river Trent, at which time he reſigned his place in the treaſury. On the twentieth of April, A. D. 1745, he was appointed a lord of the admiralty; and on the twenty-fourth of June the following year, was conſtituted a lord of the treaſury. In February, 1747-8, he was appointed envoy-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Prussia. Returning from his embaſſy in January, 1748-9, he was appointed in the April following treaſurer of the navy. On the fixth of April, A. D. 1754, he was conſtituted chancellor and under treaſurer of his majeſty's exchequer, and one of the lords commissioners of the treaſury, which he reſigned in November, 1755, but was reſtated on the ſixteenth of November the following year. In 1759, he was choſen member of parliament for the county of Southampton, upon a vacancy; and at the general election, A. D. 1761, he was returned again for the ſame county; but in March, that year, was diſmiſſed from all

his employments, and never afterwards accepted of any place under the government. On the third of September, A. D. 1750, he married Charlotte, only daughter and heir of William lord Stawell; and by her had iſſue, as may be ſeen by inſpecting the account of her ladyſhip's family; where the reader will find, that the extinct title of Stawell was revived in the daughter by a freſh creation. He died at Tunbridge-Wells, (where he went for the recovery of his health) on the twenty-third of Auguſt, A. D. 1764.

5. Edward Legge, born A. D. 1710, was entered a volunteer on board the Royal-Oak on the thirty-firſt of May, A. D. 1726; and, on the fifth of March, A. D. 1733-4, was appointed lieutenant of the Deptford man of war. After paſſing through the neceſſary ſubordinate offices, he was commodore of a ſquadron in the Weſt-Indies, where he died in 1747; in which year he was elected member of parliament for Portſmouth.

6. Robert Legge, died an infant.

His lordſhip departed this life at his houſe at Blackheath, in Kent, on the fifteenth of December, A. D. 1750, in the ſeventy-ninth year of his age. The honours, &c. devolved upon his grandſon,

(Second, and preſent Earl.) WILLIAM LEGGE, ſecond, but only ſurviving ſon, of George, commonly called lord Lewiſham.

His lordſhip ſtudied at the univerſity of Oxford, where he was honoured with the degree of doctor of laws. From thence he travelled into foreign parts; was at Rome A. D. 1752; and, returning to England in the beginning of the year 1754, he took his ſeat in the houſe of peers on the thirty-firſt of May enſuing.

On the eleventh of January, A. D. 1755, he married Frances-Catherine, daughter and ſole heir of Sir Charles Gunter Nicoll, knight of the Bath, by whom he has iſſue five ſons:

1. George, commonly called lord Lewiſham, born October 3, A. D. 1755.

2. William Legge, born February 4, A. D. 1757.

3. Charles Gunter Legge, born May 18, A. D. 1759.

4. Heneage Legge, born May 7, A. D. 1761.

5. Henry Legge, born January 23, A. D. 1765. His lordſhip on the ſeventeenth of Auguſt, 1765, was appointed firſt commissioner for trade and plantations, but he reſigned his place at that board in 1766. He is a fellow of the Royal Society, and recorder of Litchfield.

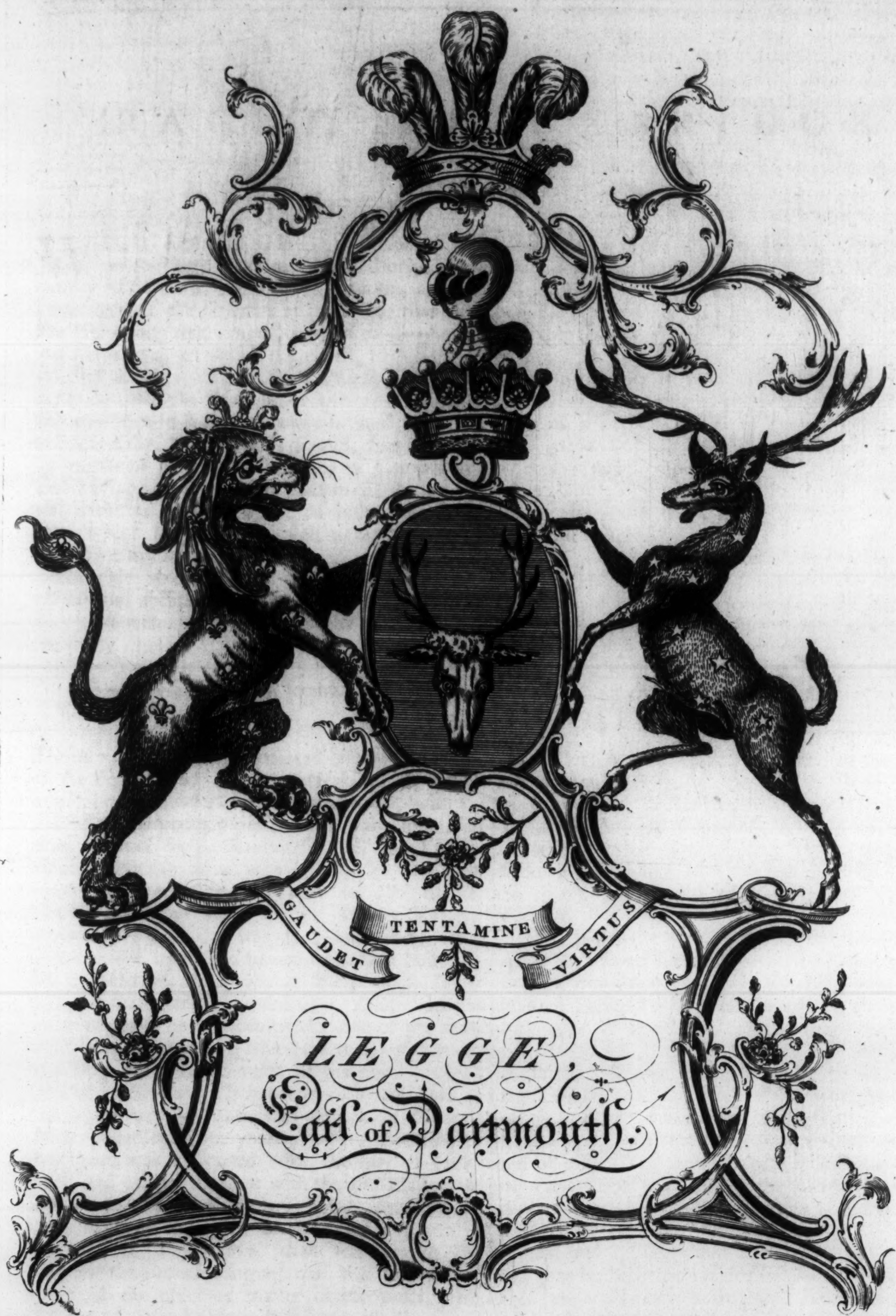
(TITLES.) William Legge, earl of Dartmouth, viſcount Lewiſham, and baron of Dartmouth.

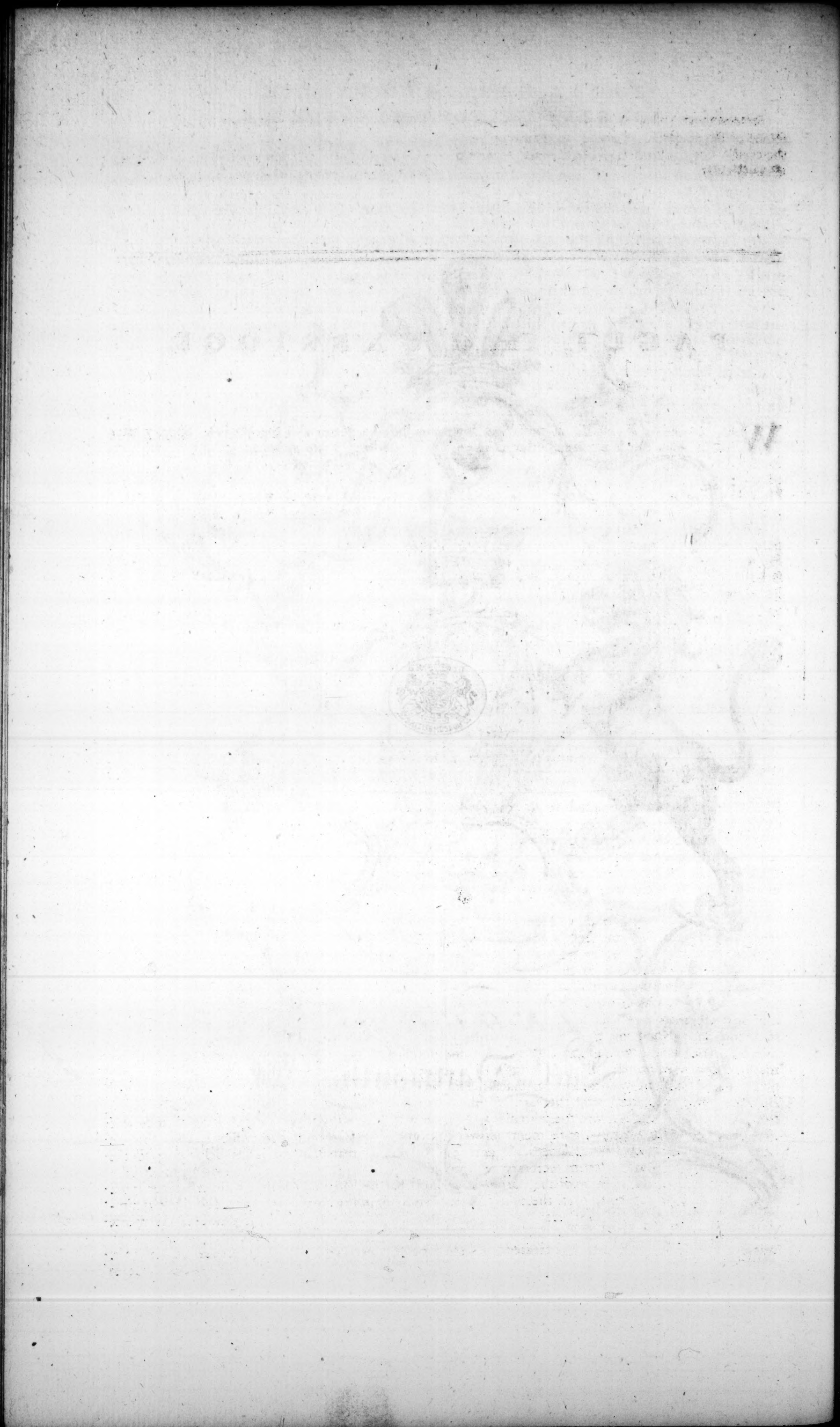
(CREATIONS.) Baron of Dartmouth, in Devonſhire, by letters patent, dated Dec. 2, 1682, (34 Charles II.) Viſcount Lewiſham, in Kent, and earl of Dartmouth, Sept. 5, 1711, (10 Anne).

(ARMS.) Sapphire a buck's head caboſſed pearl.

(CREST.) In a ducal coronet, topaz, a plume of five oſtrich feathers party per pale, pearl and ſapphire.

SVP





(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a lion pearl, semée of fleurs-de-lis, diamond and crowned with the crest. On the sinister, a buck pearl, semée of mullets ruby.

(MOTTO.) "Gaudet tentamine virtus."

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Sandwell-Hall, in the county of Stafford; and at Blackheath, in Kent.

PAGET, Earl of UXBRIDGE.

WILLIAM PAGET, a person of low extraction, born at Wednesbury, in the county of Stafford, came up to London, and acted as one of the serjeants at mace for that city. He had a daughter, Anne, married to —Smith, and three sons, of which the eldest,

(*First Lord.*) Sir WILLIAM PAGET, may properly be stiled the founder of this noble family. He was born in London, and educated under the famous Lilly, at St. Paul's school, from whence he removed to Trinity college, in Cambridge; and having completed his academical studies, he was admitted into the house of bishop Gardiner, after which he applied himself again to study at the university of Paris.

Dugdale observes upon this nobleman's great genius and abilities, together with his extraordinary advancement, that he might well say with the poet,

—Et quæ non fecimus ipsi
Vix ea nostra voco.

For in 1532, he was appointed one of the clerks of the signet; and in 1541, clerk of the privy-council; as also clerk of the privy-seal, with the fee of thirty pounds per annum, and, soon after that, clerk of the parliament for life. In all which employments he acted with a diligence and prudence that recommended him to the further confidence of his royal master, Henry VII. by whom, in 1542, he was sent ambassador into France, and upon his return from that honourable negociation, made one of the principal secretaries of state, and knighted A. D. 1544. In the following year he was constituted one of the commissioners to treat with Matthew, earl of Lenox, touching the advancement of his royal master's interest in Scotland; whereupon the earl was to marry the lady Margaret Douglas, king Henry's niece. And the same year attending that king to Bologne, was associated with the earl of Hertford, and others, to treat with the ambassadors of France, in order for a general agreement between both realms. In 1546, he obtained a grant to himself and John Mason, (then secretary to the king for the French tongue) and the survivor of them, of the office of master of the posts, with the fee of sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence per annum; and the following year was one of the commissioners that treated of and

concluded a peace with the French. Shortly after this, the king lying on his death-bed, he was constituted one of his executors, and appointed one of the council to his successor king Edward VI. in the second year of whose reign he obtained a grant in fee of that house without Temple-Bar, in the city of London, called Exeter Place, (formerly belonging to the bishops of that see) as also of a certain parcel of ground lying within the garden of the Middle Temple, adjoining thereto; which house he rebuilt, and called it Paget-house: but it did not long retain that name, being afterwards called Leicester-house, and after that Essex-house.

In 1550, he was sent ambassador to the emperor Charles V. to acquaint him with the distressed situation of his majesty, exposed to the inroads of the Scots, the insults of the French, and the still more alarming dissensions among his own people; and to beg immediate assistance. Upon the third of December that year, being then knight of the most noble order of the Garter, comptroller of the king's household, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, he was called by writ to the parliament then sitting, by the title of lord Paget, of Beaudefert, in Staffordshire; upon the nineteenth of January following, he had his solemn creation to that honour, and within three days following was sent with the earl of Bedford, and Sir John Mason, to treat of peace with the French.

His lordship's elevation, notwithstanding his many and signal services to the state, did not fail to raise him some enemies; insomuch, that in the fifth of Edward VI. upon the fall of the protector, duke of Somerset, against whom the principal charge was, that he had designed the murder of some noblemen at Paget-house, he was sent to the Tower, and bereaved of the ensigns of the garter. But "money was not a little wanting at that time, whereupon several persons were put out of office, and some of them grievously fined; he was charged with selling the king's lands and timber woods without commission; also, that he had taken great fines for lands belonging to the crown, and applied them to his own proper use; and that he had made leases in reversion for more than one and twenty years; and submitting himself to be fined at the king's pleasure, his mulct was set at six thousand pounds, whereof two thousand were remitted, upon condition, that the

other four should be paid within the compass of that year; all which he endured with a manly patience, knowing right well, that he held the residue of his estate upon the courtesy of those who hated him at the heart."

Whatever hardships he endured in this reign, they were soon after, upon the death of Edward VI. obliterated, by a new turn of fortune in his lordship's favour; for upon an attempt to advance lady Jane Grey to the throne, this nobleman joined with the earl of Arundel, the chief support of queen Mary's interest, and after they had proclaimed her, he rode all night post to give her notice thereof. For which zeal and respect he obtained an high place in her esteem, and soon after her marriage with king Philip, he was sent ambassador (together with the lord Hastings) to the emperor then at Brussels, to signify their joint desires to see cardinal Pole; to the end, that by his authority the church of England, (at that time in much disorder, by reason of the schism as it was then called) might be put under proper regulations.

Upon the twenty-ninth of January, in the third of Mary, he was made lord privy-seal; but upon the accession of queen Elizabeth, he obtained leave to quit the public service. By his last will and testament, bearing date November 4, A. D. 1560*, wherein he styles himself William, lord Paget, knight of the Garter, lord Paget of Beaufort, he orders his body to be buried at Drayton in Middlesex, if he deceased within forty miles; or at Burton, in Staffordshire, if he died within forty miles of that place, with such funeral solemnities as his executors think convenient. He bequeathed to the lady Anne, his wife, the use of the furniture of his houses in London, and West-Drayton, in Middlesex, as long as she lived unmarried, and after her decease, to his son and heir, Sir Henry Paget, knight, to whom he bequeathed the use of his great standing cup, with the cover double gilt, weighing one hundred ounces and a half, and to remain from heir to heir as an heir-loom. And to his sons, Thomas, and Charles Paget, and to every one of his children living at his decease, a pair of gilt pots, of the value of twenty pounds. He leaves, besides other legacies, annuities to his sons Charles, and Thomas, and his daughter Eleanor Palmer. The residue of his estate he bequeaths to his son and heir Sir Henry Paget, with his mansion-house without Temple-Bar, called Paget-Place, and appoints him his sole executor. Which was proved, 1 Julii, 1563.

He departed this life, aged fifty-seven, on the ninth of June, A. D. 1563, and was buried at Drayton; but his lady, and his son Thomas, erected a very stately monument to his memory above the choir in the cathedral of Litchfield, which, together with that beautiful church, was destroyed in the time of the rebellion against king Charles I. but by the care, and at the cost of the lord Hatton, a draught of it was taken, whereon the following inscription was engraven:

Illustri Heroi, piæ memoriæ, Domino Gulielmo Paget, Equiti maxime honorati ordinis Garterii, Regu-

lo seu Baroni de Beaufort; potentissimi Principis Henrici Octavi ad Carolum Quintum Imperatorem, semper augustum, & Franciscum, Gallorum Regem Christianissimum, Legato sapientissimo, ejusdem Principis principi Secretario, & Consiliario fidelissimo; inter alios hujus potentissimi Regni Administratori, in Testamento Regio nominato: Ducatus Lancastrie (regnante Edwardo) Cancellario dignissimo: Hospitii Regii Censori, seu Contrarotulatori prudentissimo: Privati Sigilli serenissimæ Regine Mariæ Custodi sanctissimo: Illustrissimæ Regine Elizabethæ Seni charissimo, Senatori gravissimo; & optime de Patria sua, & bonis omnibus merito. Necnon Domine Annæ fidelissimæ Conjugi suæ, & Domino Henrico utriusque charissimo Filio, & Katharina, Henrici uxori dulcissimæ; prædicta Anna clarissima Fæmina & Domina Catharina, uxor dicti Henrici suavissima; & prænobilis Vir Dominus Thomas Paget in præsentia Regulus de Beaufort, de sententia & ultima voluntate dictorum Gulielmi & Henrici, animis libentissimis, & summo studio officii memores posuere. Vixit Annis 57, ob. 9 Junii, 1563.

His lordship married Anne, daughter and sole heir of Henry Preston, esquire, son and heir of Laurence Preston, second son to Thomas Preston, of Preston, in Yorkshire. She survived him many years, and was buried by him at West-Drayton, with great funeral solemnity, on the fifteenth of February, A. D. 1586. Their issue were four sons,

1. Henry Paget.
2. Thomas Paget.
3. Charles Paget, and
4. Edward Paget, which last died young; also six daughters.

1. Etheldred, married to Sir Christopher Allen, knight.
2. Joan, to Sir Thomas Kitson, of Hengrave, in Suffolk, knight.
3. Anne, to Sir Henry Lee, knight.
4. Eleanor, to Jerome Palmer, esquire; and secondly, to Sir Rowland Clerk, knight.
5. Dorothy, to Thomas Willoughby, of Wolaton, in Nottinghamshire, knight; and
6. Grisfold, to Sir Thomas Rivet, of Chipenham, in Cambridgeshire, knight; and secondly, to Sir William Waldgrave, of Smallbridge, in Suffolk, knight.

His eldest son,

(Second Lord.) HENRY PAGET, was made one of the knights of the Bath at the coronation of queen Mary; and being summoned to parliament in the eighth of Elizabeth, took his place there, on the thirtieth of September. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Knevet, of Buckenham, in the county of Norfolk, knight, and by her (who surviving him, married, secondly, Sir Edward Cary, of Aldenham, in Hertfordshire, knight, and bore to him Henry, the first viscount Falkland) had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, who died young.

His lordship departing this life A. D. 1569, was interred at Drayton; and the honours of the family devolved upon the next brother,

(Third Lord.) THOMAS PAGET. He had summons to parliament in the thirteenth of Eliza-

* Dugdale says the will was without a date.

beth, and took his seat accordingly on the fourth of April. But being zealously attached to the religion of the church of Rome, he had reason to apprehend great danger from the subtlety of Robert, earl of Leicester, and secretary Walsingham, and deemed it more salutary to fly, than stand the result of their enquiries. He accordingly went to France; soon after which, some discoveries were made that he was a well-wisher to the queen of Scots: for which, in the twenty-ninth of Elizabeth, he was attainted in parliament; as was also his brother Charles, whose bigotry was no less notorious. Their effects were confiscated; and by that means the earl of Leicester got a grant of Paget-house from the crown.

This nobleman was remarkable in the literary world, inasmuch that Camden observes, that his death proved "a sad and universal loss to the commonwealth of learning."

He died at Brussels in 1589, leaving issue by his wife, Lazaret, daughter of Sir John Newton, of Somersetshire, knight, and widow of Sir Thomas Southwell, an only son and successor.

(*Fourth Lord.*) SIR WILLIAM PAGET, who was knighted before the 39th of Elizabeth, when he accompanied the earl of Essex in that signal expedition of taking the town and island of Calais. And in the parliament held in the first of king James, was restored to his lands and honours. He married Lettice, daughter and co-heir to Henry Knowles, of Kingsbury, in Warwickshire, esquire, by Margaret his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir Ambrose Cave, knight, of the privy-council to queen Elizabeth, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, fourth son of Richard Cave, of Stamford, in Northamptonshire, esquire, ancestor to Sir Thomas Cave, baronet. And the said Henry Knowles was a younger son to Sir Francis Knowles, knight of the Garter, and treasurer of the household to queen Elizabeth. By this lady, the lord Paget had issue three sons, William, his successor, Henry, and Thomas, who both died unmarried; also four daughters,

1. Elizabeth, married to Sir William Hicks, of Ruckholt, in Essex, baronet.
2. Dorothy, who died unmarried.
3. Catharine, married to Sir Anthony Irby, of Boston, in Lincolnshire, baronet.

4. Anne, married, first, Sir Simon Harcourt, of Stanton-Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, ancestor to the present earl Harcourt; and after his decease, to Sir William Waller, of Osterly-Park, in Middlesex.

His lordship died on the twenty-ninth of August, A. D. 1629, and was buried at Drayton. His eldest son,

(*Fifth Lord.*) WILLIAM PAGET, was born on the thirteenth of September, A. D. 1609. He was made knight of the Bath at the coronation of king Charles I.

In 1642, he was appointed by the parliament, lord-lieutenant of the county of Buckingham. But soon after, as the earl of Clarendon writes, "being convinced in his conscience, fled from them, and besought the king's pardon. And for the better manifesting the tenderness of his compunction, and the horror he had of his former guilt, he frankly discovered whatsoever he had known of their counsels; and aggravated all the ill they

had done, with declaring it to be done to worse and more horrid ends, than many good men believed to be possible for them to propose to themselves." And at the battle of Edgehill, the regiment raised by him for the king, did great service. He was one of the lords that, at Oxford, January the twenty-seventh, A. D. 1643, signed a declaration, by the king's command, of the most probable means to settle the peace of the kingdom. He lived some years after the restoration of the royal family; and departed this life the nineteenth of October, A. D. 1678, at his house in the Old Palace-yard, Westminster, and was buried with his ancestors at Drayton.

He married Frances Rich, eldest daughter to Henry, earl of Holland, who was beheaded by the rebels; and by her had three sons, and seven daughters; William, Henry, and Thomas; whereof the second married a daughter of — Sandford, of Sandford, in Shropshire, esquire; and settling in Ireland, had issue Thomas Paget, esquire, (one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to his majesty, so appointed December the twenty-second, A. D. 1727; and brigadier-general of his majesty's forces, and colonel of a regiment of foot; whose lady, Mary, daughter and co-heir to Peter Whitcombe, of Great Braxted, in Essex, died February the fifteenth, A. D. 1740-1, whose only daughter was married in April, A. D. 1737, to Nicholas Bayley, of Placenywyd, baronet, member in two parliaments for Anglesey) and a daughter, Dorothy, married to Sir Edward Irby, of Boston in Lincolnshire, bart. father, by her, to the present lord Boston, chamberlain to the princess dowager of Wales.

The seven daughters were,

1. Isabella, who died unmarried.
2. Lettice, wedded to Richard Hampden, of Great-Hampden, in Buckinghamshire, esquire.
3. Elizabeth, who died unmarried.
4. Frances, espoused to Rowland Hunt, of Boreatton, in Shropshire, esquire.
5. Penelope, married to Philip Foley, of Prestwood, in Staffordshire, esquire.
6. Diana, married to Sir Henry Ashhurst, of Waterstock, in Oxfordshire, baronet. And,
7. Anne, who died unmarried.

His eldest son,

(*Sixth Lord.*) WILLIAM PAGET, succeeding to the honours of the family, took his seat in the house of peers on the twenty-fifth of November, A. D. 1678.

In the reign of king James II. he was one of the peers who appeared in Westminster-Hall, on the trial of the seven bishops; which had an effect in their favour, both on the judges and jury.

After the landing of the prince of Orange, he was one of the lords who voted for the vacancy of the throne, and settling the crown on his highness and the princess of Orange. Whereupon, on their accession, he was, in March A. D. 1688, constituted lord-lieutenant and custos-rotulorum of the county of Stafford, and appointed envoy extraordinary to the emperor. He arrived in that character at the Hague, October the third, A. D. 1689, and remained at the court of Vienna till February, A. D. 1692; when being appointed ambassador extraordinary to the grand signior, he travelled through Hungary and the Turkish territories

ritories to Constantinople; and by his prudent negotiation effected the memorable peace of Carlowitz, in 1698; which stroke of policy will ever be remembered to his lordship's honour.

He married, first, Frances, daughter of Francis Pierrepont, a younger son of Robert earl of Kingston, and by this lady (who surviving * him near thirty-six years, died September the second, A. D. 1749, aged near one hundred years) had issue two sons; of which, William, the eldest, died before his father, and the second,

(*First Earl*.) HENRY PAGET, in his father's life time, was elected knight of the shire for the county of Stafford, in the seventh year of king William, as also in the tenth, twelfth, and thirteenth of that king; likewise in the several parliaments in the reign of queen Anne, whilst a commoner. In 1702, when his royal highness prince George of Denmark was constituted lord high-admiral of England, he was appointed one of his council in the affairs of the admiralty; and on the thirteenth of June, A. D. 1711, was declared captain of the yeomen of the guard; and the next day sworn of her majesty's privy-council. In the same year, on the first of January (his father yet living) he was created a peer of Great Britain, by the style and title of lord Burton, baron of Burton, in the county of Stafford. And on the twenty-fifth of February the year following, succeeding his father in honour and estate, was constituted lord-lieutenant and custos-rotulorum of the county of Stafford. On the seventeenth of April, A. D. 1714, her majesty appointed his lordship to be her envoy extraordinary to his most serene highness the elector of Hanover, and to the princess Sophia, electress and dutchess dowager of Hanover. And the same year, on the accession of George I. he was continued captain of the yeomen of the guards, and lord-lieutenant of the county of Stafford. Also on the nineteenth of October, A. D. 1714, in the first year of his reign, he was created earl of Uxbridge, in the county of Middlesex. And in September, A. D. 1715, resigned his employments. His lordship married Mary, daughter and coheir to Thomas Catesby, of Whiston, in the county of Northampton, esquire, by whom he had issue two sons, Henry, and Thomas-Catesby; the elder of which died

young. But his lady dying suddenly at Isleworth, in February, A. D. 1735-6; he married, secondly, A. D. 1739, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Bagot, of Blithfield, baronet, but had no issue by her; his lordship deceased in September A. D. 1743. Which

THOMAS-CATESBY, was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to his late majesty, when prince of Wales; and on his accession to the throne, was, July the fourth, A. D. 1727, continued in the same post to his majesty. He was elected to parliament for the county of Stafford, in the two parliaments called by George I. His lordship married, on the third of May, A. D. 1718, Elizabeth, daughter to John Egerton, duke of Bridgewater, by whom he had issue two sons, Henry, and George; which last died at Colchester in the seventeenth year of his age, in April, A. D. 1737, and was buried at Drayton. His lordship dying before his father, in January, A. D. 1741-2, the honours of the family, upon the death of the first earl, devolved upon the grandson,

(*Second and present Earl*.) HENRY PAGET.

(*TITLES.*) Henry Paget, earl of Uxbridge, baron Paget of Beaufort, and baron Burton.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baron Paget, of Beaufort in Staffordshire, Jan. 19, 1550 (4 Edw. VI.) Baron of Burton, in the same county, Dec. 31, 1711 (10 Queen Anne.) And earl of Uxbridge, in Middlesex, Oct. 19, 1714 (1 Geo. I.)

(*ARMS.*) Diamond on a cross engrailed between four eagles displayed pearl, five lions passant guardant of the first.

(*CREST.*) On a wreath, a demi tyger rampant, diamond, his majesty's ducal collar and tufts, pearl.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) Two tygers maned, gorged, and tufted as the crest.

(*MOTTO.*) "Per il suo contrado."

(*CHIEF SEATS.*) At Drayton, in Middlesex; and at Beaufort, in Staffordshire.

* Mr. Edmondson contradicts this, and expressly says, that he married secondly, Isabel, daughter of Sir Anthony Irby, but gives the death of neither lady.



THE
OFFICE OF THE
SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF
NEW YORK
IN SENATE CHAMBERS
JANUARY 18 1880
ROBERT J. BROWN
SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF
NEW YORK
THOMAS J. BROWN
SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF
NEW YORK

B E N N E T, Earl of T A N K E R V I L L E.

THIS noble family is said to have been long seated at Clopcot, in Berkshire, and we find John Bennet, in 1433, returned among the gentlemen of that county, who made oath for the observance of the laws then made for themselves and retainers. This gentleman was probably grandfather to

THOMAS BENNET, of Clopcot, to whose memory a monument is erected, in Allhallow's church, in Wallingford, Berkshire, with this inscription :

“ This is the monument of Thomas Bennet, of Clopcot, esquire, who had issue Thomas Bennet, knight, citizen and alderman of London, his third son, who gave twenty pounds yearly for ever, to fifteen poor people of the town of Wallingford.”

The wife of this Thomas Bennet, the father, was Anne, daughter of — Molines, of Mackney, in Oxfordshire, and their issue were three sons ; the name of the second is not handed down, but the youngest, Thomas Bennet, was sheriff of London, in 1594, and lord-mayor of that city in 1603 ; and during his mayoralty, on the twenty-sixth of July, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him at Whitehall. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Cradock, esquire, by whom he has issue three sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Simon Bennet, seated at Beechampton, Bucks, was created a baronet, July 17, A. D. 1627: But this branch is extinct.

RICHARD BENNET, elder brother to Thomas Bennet, just mentioned, as lord-mayor of London, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Tisdale, of Deanly, in Berkshire, and had issue three sons,

1. Ralph Bennet, ancestor to the Bennets, of Morden, in Surry.

2. John Bennet, ancestor to three earls of Tankerville, &c.

3. Thomas Bennet, alderman of the city of London, who died 1622, whose eldest son, Richard Bennet, was seated at Kew, and had two daughters, coheiresses, married, as in the table, and whose younger son, Thomas Bennet, was seated at Baberham, in Cambridgeshire, and was created a baronet, on the twenty-second of November, A. D. 1660, which honour is now extinct.

4. Walter Bennet, D. D.

Sir JOHN BENNET, second son of Richard Bennet, was seated at Dawley, in Middlesex, and was

judge of the prerogative court, doctor of laws, chancellor to queen Anne, (confort to king James I.) and member of parliament for the city of York. He was knighted, A. D. 1603, and in 1617, was sent ambassador to Brussels. He departed this life in the beginning of the year 1627, leaving issue three sons by his wife Anne, daughter of Christopher Weeks, of Salisbury, in Wiltshire.

1. John Bennet, his successor.

2. Sir Thomas Bennet, doctor of civil laws, and master in Chancery, who by his first wife, Charlotte, daughter of William Harrison, of London, had issue two daughters, who died unmarried. By his second wife, Thomasine, daughter and coheir of George Dethic, esquire, counsellor at law, son of Sir William Dethic, he had issue Thomas Bennet, of Salthorp, in Wiltshire, who married Martha, daughter of John Smith, of Tidworth, in the county of Southampton, esquire.

3. Matthew Bennet, died unmarried.

The eldest son,

Sir JOHN BENNET, of Dawley, was knighted at Theobalds, on the fifteenth of June, A. D. 1616. He married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Crofts, of Saxham, in the county of Suffolk, knight, by whom he had issue two daughters ;

1. Dorothy, married to Benjamin Bacon, of London.

2. Elizabeth, married to Sir Robert Carr, of Sleeford, in Lincolnshire, baronet.

Also six sons,

1. John Bennet, his successor.

2. Henry Bennet, created baron of Arlington, by letters patent, bearing date March 14, A. D. 1663, viscount Thetford, in the county of Norfolk, and earl of Arlington, by other letters patent, bearing date April 22, A. D. 1672. This nobleman, who was knight of the Garter, and lord chamberlain to the king, married Isabella, daughter of Lewis of Nassau, lord of Beaverwaert, and count of Nassau, and by her had issue an only daughter and heir, Isabella, successor to her father's titles, according to the limitation of the several patents ; which titles are now enjoyed by his grace the duke of Grafton, by virtue of his descent from this lady, who, on the first of August, A. D. 1672, became the wife of Henry Fitzroy, natural son to Charles II. afterwards created duke of Grafton, &c.

3. Robert Bennet,

4. Thomas Bennet, } died without issue.

5. Edward Bennet, }

6. Charles

6. Charles Bennet, who married Anne, daughter of Richard Wigmore, of Upton-court, in Herefordshire, and had issue a son and two daughters.

(*First Lord.*) Sir JOHN BENNET, the eldest son, was made knight of the Bath, at the coronation of Charles II. in whose reign, on the twenty-fourth of November, A. D. 1682, he was created baron Ossulston, of Ossulston, in the county of Middlesex. In the same reign he was lieutenant, and afterwards captain of the band of pensioners. At Harlington church, where he was interred, we find the following monumental inscription:

"To the Memory of Sir JOHN BENNET, Knight of the Honourable Order of the Bath, Lord OSSULSTON, Baron of Ossulston, in the County of Middlesex, Lord of this Manor, and Patron of this Church. And of both his Wives, the first ELIZABETH Countess of Mulgrave, Daughter of LIONEL CRANFIELD, Earl of Middlesex. The other BRIDGET, daughter of JOHN HOWE, of Langor in the County of Nottingham, Esq; by whom he had issue one Son and two Daughters.

Anno Dom. 1688.

Ætat Suxæ 70."

Of the two daughters, Dorothy, died young, and Annabella married John Cecil, earl of Exeter.

The son and heir was

(*First Earl.*) CHARLES BENNET, born A. D. 1674, who took his seat in the house of peers, on the twelfth of December, A. D. 1695. By letters patent, bearing date, October 19, A. D. 1714, his lordship was by George I. raised to the dignity of an earl, by the title of earl of Tankerville. On the ninth of December, the following year, he was appointed chief justice and justice in eyre of all the forests, chases, parks, and warrens, south of Trent. On the twenty-seventh of February, A. D. 1720-1, he was made knight of the Thistle.

In July, A. D. 1695, he married Mary, only daughter of Ford, lord Grey, of Wark, and earl of Tankerville, by his wife Mary, fourth daughter of George, earl of Berkeley. By this lady, who died on the thirty-first of May, A. D. 1710, he had issue four sons and three daughters.

1. Bridget, married on the twenty-sixth of May, A. D. 1716, to John Wallop, esquire, created afterwards viscount Lymington, and after her decease, created earl of Portsmouth. She died October 12, A. D. 1738.

2. Annabella, married in 1721, to William Powlet, esquire, eldest son to lord William Powlet, second son of Charles, first duke of Bolton.

3. Mary, married August 6, A. D. 1720, to William Wilmer, of Syvell, in Northamptonshire. She died May 24, A. D. 1729, leaving three sons, Charles, George, and Bennet.

Of four sons, John, the second, died an infant; Henry and Grey, the two youngest, died unmarried, and the eldest, upon the death of his father, May 21, A. D. 1722,

(*Second Earl.*) CHARLES BENNET, succeeded to the earldom. On the twenty-eighth of February, A. D. 1728-9, he was appointed gentleman, or lord

of the bedchamber to Frederic, prince of Wales; and on the sixteenth of May, A. D. 1730, was made knight of the Thistle. In September, 1731, he was appointed captain of the yeomen of the guards, which he held near two years, and was then made master of the buck-hounds. In June, 1737, he was appointed lord of the bedchamber to the king; but this post he soon resigned. On the first of May, A. D. 1740, having been appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Northumberland, and of the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne, he was sworn into the same.

He married Camilla, daughter of Edward Colville, of Whitehouse, in the bishopric of Durham, and by her, who was lady of the bedchamber to queen Caroline, and who died on the thirteenth of June, A. D. 1750, aged one hundred and five years, had issue two sons; of which George, the youngest, was born, A. D. 1727, and one daughter, Camilla, who was married on the eleventh of January, A. D. 1754, to Gilbert Fane Fleming, esquire, son to governor Fleming. His lordship dying on the fourteenth of March, A. D. 1753, the eldest son,

(*Third, and present Earl.*) CHARLES BENNET, succeeded to the honours of the family. In 1748, he was elected knight of the shire for the county of Northumberland. His lordship was originally disposed for a military life, and gradually passed through the several posts of ensign, captain, and lieutenant-colonel, and served, in the latter capacity, under the duke of Cumberland, in his (the first) regiment of foot-guards.

After his accession to the peerage, he was appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Northumberland, which honour he afterwards resigned.

On the twenty-third of September, A. D. 1742, he married Alicia, third daughter of Sir John Astley, of Patehull, in Staffordshire, baronet, and by her ladyship has had issue three sons;

1. Charles Bennet, commonly called lord Ossulston, born November the twenty-sixth, A. D. 1743.

2. John Grey Bennet, died, aged near two years.

3. Henry Astley Bennet, born April 3, A. D. 1757.

And two daughters,

1. Camilla, born March 11, A. D. 1746-7, married count Donhoff of the holy Roman empire.

2. Frances Alicia, born January the eighth, A. D. 1749.

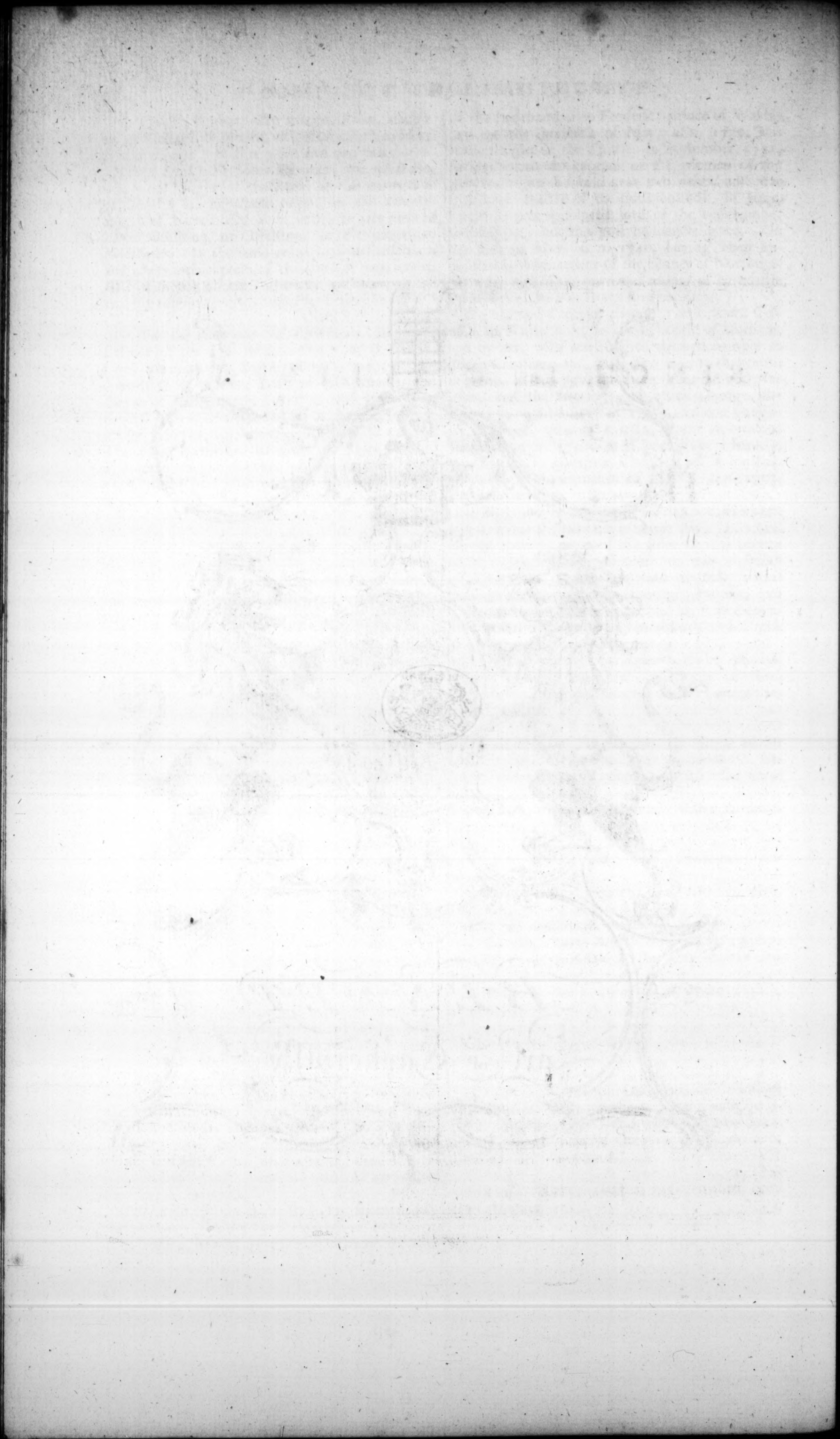
(TITLES.) Charles Bennet, earl of Tankerville, and baron Ossulston.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Ossulston, of Ossulston, in Middlesex, November the twenty-fourth, A. D. 1682, (34 Charles II.) and earl of Tankerville, a castle in Normandy, October the nineteenth, A. D. 1714, (1 George I.)

(ARMS.) Ruby, a bezant between three demi lions rampant, pearl.

(CREST.)





(CREST.) On a wreath, a scaling, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two lions, pearl, each charged on its shoulder with a bezant, and ducally crowned, topaz.

(MOTTO.) "De bon vouloir servir le roy."

(CHIEF SEATS.) Chillingham castle, in Northumberland, and Dawney-court, Bucks.

FINCH, Earl of AYLESFORD.

(First Earl.) **H**ENEAGE FINCH, second son of Heneage, earl of Nottingham*, was member of Christ-church college, in Oxford, and from thence went to the Inner-Temple, London, and diligently applied himself to the study of the law, wherein he made such a proficiency, that on the thirteenth of January, A. D. 1678, he was appointed solicitor-general to king Charles II. from which office he was removed in April, A. D. 1686, by the succeeding monarch.

He was one of the chief council for the seven bishops in 1688, and very strenuously opposed their commitment to the Tower. He was chosen member of parliament for the university of Oxford in 1678-9, as he was for the borough of Guilford, in 1685. After this he was returned to the several parliaments of 1688, 1690, 1695, and 1701, for the university of Oxford.

By letters patent, bearing date the fifteenth of March, A. D. 1702-3, he was, by the favour of queen Anne, raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the stile and title of baron of Guernsey, and five days after was sworn of the privy-council; of which board he continued a member during that and the succeeding reign, till his death. On the twelfth of October, A. D. 1714, he was appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, which office he resigned on the twenty-ninth of February, A. D. 1715-16. By letters patent, bearing date the twenty-sixth of October, A. D. 1714, his lordship was created earl of Aylesford.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Sir John Banks, of Aylesford, baronet, and by her, who died on the first of September, A. D. 1743, was father of three sons and six daughters;

1. Elizabeth, married to Robert, lord Bingley; she died February 26, A. D. 1757.

2. Mary, who died unmarried in February, A. D. 1734-5.

3. Anne, married to William Legge, earl of Dartmouth; she died November the thirtieth, A. D. 1751.

4. Martha, died in January, 1760.

5. Frances, married to Sir John Bland, baronet; she died A. D. 1759.

6. Essex, died unmarried, A. D. 1744.

The sons were,

1. Heneage Finch.

2. John Finch, who served in parliament for Maidstone, from 1722, till the time of his death, January 1, A. D. 1739-40. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Saville, of Methley, in Yorkshire, whom he married on the thirtieth of April, A. D. 1726, he had issue a son that died an infant, a daughter, Mary, and a second son, named Saville Finch, member in the present parliament for Malton, in Yorkshire; which Saville Finch married Judith, daughter of John Fullerton, of Dorsetshire, esquire.

3. Henry Finch, who died July 14, A. D. 1757.

His lordship dying on the twenty-second of July, A. D. 1719, was buried at Aylesford, and his eldest son,

(Second Earl.) **H**ENEAGE FINCH, succeeded to the honours of the family; before which, from the ninth of queen Anne, he had been constantly elected to parliament for the county of Surry. On the eleventh of June, A. D. 1711, he was appointed master of the Jewel-office, which post was continued to him after the accession of George I. till he resigned it at the same time that his father quitted the court.

He married Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Clement Fisher, of Packington, in Warwickshire, baronet, and by her, who died at Bath, in April, 1740, had issue one son and five daughters.

1. Anne, born October the seventeenth, A. D. 1713.

2. Mary, born March 1, A. D. 1716, married in November, A. D. 1736, to William, commonly called viscount Andover, to whom she bore, among other issue, the present earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.

3. Elizabeth, born November the twenty-eighth, A. D. 1717.

* See page 536, Vol. I.

4. Frances, born February 4, A. D. 1720, who married on the second of April, A. D. 1741, Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham, in Devonshire. She died in December, 1761.

5. Jane, born A. D. 1721, died A. D. 1726.

The only son and heir,

(*Third, and present Earl.*) HENEAGE FINCH, who was born on the sixth of November, A. D. 1715, succeeded to the earldom, &c. upon the demise of his father, June 26, A. D. 1757, who was interred at Allbury, in Surry.

In December, 1739, he was elected knight of the shire for the county of Leicester, and in 1741, and 1754, for Maidstone, in Kent. On the sixth of October, A. D. 1750, he married Charlotte, youngest daughter of Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset, who bore to him issue eight sons and two daughters, as underneath.

1. Heneage Finch, called lord Guernsey, born July the fourth, A. D. 1751.

2. Charles Finch, born May the twenty-fourth, A. D. 1752.

3. William Clement Finch, born May the twenty-seventh, A. D. 1753.

4. Charlotte, born May the thirteenth, A. D. 1754.

5. John Finch, born May the twenty-second, A. D. 1755.

6. Edward Finch, born April the twenty-sixth, A. D. 1756.

7. Daniel Finch, born April the third, A. D. 1757.

8. Seymour Finch, born June the eleventh, A. D. 1758.

9. Henry Allington Finch, born February the twenty-sixth, A. D. 1760.

10. Frances, born February the ninth, A. D. 1761.

(TITLES.) Heneage Finch, earl of Aylesford, and baron of Guernsey.

(CREATIONS.) Baron of the Isle of Guernsey, May the fifteenth, A. D. 1702-3, (1 Anne) and earl of Aylesford, in the county of Kent, October the twenty-sixth, A. D. 1714, (1 George I.)

(ARMS.) Quarterly, first and fourth, pearl, a chevron, between three griffons passant, diamond, for Finch. Second and third, pearl, a chevron vaire, between three demi-lions rampant, ruby, for Fisher.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a griffon passant, as in the coat.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a griffon diamond, gorged with a ducal collar, topaz. On the sinister, a lion, of the latter, ducally gorged, sapphire.

(MOTTO.) "Aperto vivere voto."

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Aylesford, near Rochester, Kent; Allbury, near Guilford, in Surry; and at Packington, in Warwickshire.

HERVEY, Earl of BRISTOL.

THIS noble family is undoubtedly of Norman extraction, and descended from Herve, duke of Orleans, a younger son, of whom we are informed by Stow, attended William the Conqueror into Rugland, and shared with other adventurers the royal favour, when he rewarded his followers with divers grants of lands, lordships, &c. This gentleman was called

ROBERT FITZ-HERVEY. He had many sons, one of which was bishop of Bangor, and from thence was translated to the see of Ely, and was the first bishop of that place, A. D. 1109. He is also upon record, as the founder of Thorney monastery, in Cambridge, and departed this life on the thirtieth of August, A. D. 1131. The elder brother was another

ROBERT FITZ-HERVEY, called by some count Herve, who, in the reign of king Stephen, was governor of the castle of the Devizes, and was signally serviceable to that monarch in his wars with Maud the empress, and so valiantly de-

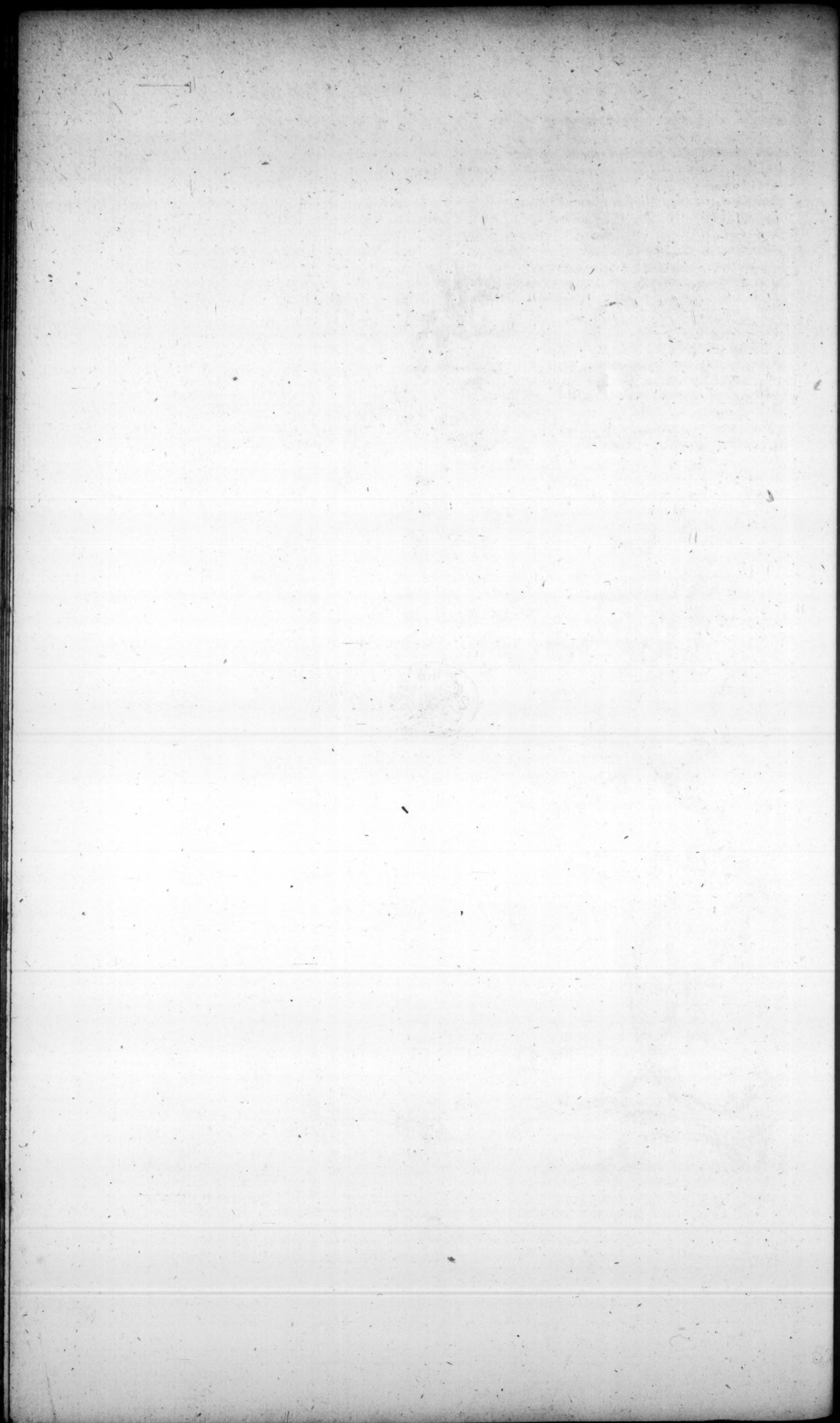
fended his castle against the earl of Gloucester, that the siege was soon raised. It is said, however, that at last he was obliged to leave the kingdom with a very few attendants; but as a reward for his attachment to that king, he obtained several castles in France. Which castles, his son

HERVEY DE YUON surrendered, or rather delivered to king Henry II. finding himself unequal in force to the earl of Chartres, who, by aid of the French king, sought to dispossess him in 1169; and Camden informs us, that he was afterwards with that monarch at the conquest of Ireland. He married Wiccia, daughter of William Goieth, of Normandy; and had issue,

HENRY FITZ-HERVEY, who was in the crusade with Richard I. and was much in favour with king John, from whom he obtained many grants, and particularly the foresterhip of New Forest. By his wife, Alice, daughter to Henry, son of Ivo, he had issue,

OSBERT





OSBERT HERVEY, who was seated in Norfolk, and was justice itinerant, both in the reign of Richard I. and in that of king of John, till the time of his decease, A. D. 1206. By his wife Dionisia, daughter of Geoffrey de Grey, he had a son,

ADAM HERVEY, who married Juliana, daughter and heir of John Fitz-Hugh, and dying A. D. 1224, was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN HERVEY, (whose younger brother, William Hervey, was seated at Boxted, in Suffolk, and was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, in the thirty-second of Henry II. and in the first and second of Richard I. His son William Hervey, of Boxted, married Beatrice, daughter of Thomas de Weyland, by whom he had a daughter, Amy, married to Robert Leyes, whose daughter and heir, Beatrix, became the wife of Thomas Badwella, and brought with her the manor of Boxted.) He married Joan, daughter and heir of John Harman, (or Hammon) of Thurley, in Bedfordshire, which, after the decease of his stepfather, became the chief place of his residence, although he had before been seated at Risely, in the same county. He had two sons, William and Francis, and dying A. D. 1260, was succeeded by the eldest,

WILLIAM HERVEY, of Thurley also, who married Mary, daughter and coheir of Richard Folliot, esquire, and had issue two sons, John and Peter; from the latter of which, seated at West-Walton, and Warnfield, in the county of Norfolk, the Herveys of Norfolk, and those of Northamptonshire, claim their descent.

He died A. D. 1297, and was succeeded at Thurley, and in his other possessions, by his eldest son,

Sir JOHN HERVEY, who added greatly thereunto, by marrying Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir John Nernit, or Nornwit, of Burnham, in Buckinghamshire, knight, son of Thomas Nernit, by Alice, his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Buckland, of Devonshire, esquire. His issue were, a younger son, Nicholas Hervey, slain at the battle of Tewkesbury, May 4, A. D. 1471, and

JOHN HERVEY, his eldest son and successor. In 1386, he was elected knight of the shire for the county of Bedford, and had to defray the expences of sixty-three days attendance twelve pounds and twelve shillings. In the fourth of Henry IV. he was in commission with others, to treat with Owen Glendower, concerning the redemption of Reginald, lord Grey of Ruthyn, then his prisoner; and we know no more of him, but that with others he obtained licence in the sixth of the same reign, to found a collegiate church, at North Yevell, in Bedfordshire, in the room of the parish church there, to celebrate divine service for the souls of Sir John Trally, knt. and Reginald, his son.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Calthrop, knight, and by this lady, who surviving him, married secondly, Sir John Argentine,

and died A. D. 1427, he had issue his successor,

THOMAS HERVEY, of Thurley, esquire; who marrying Joane, daughter of William Paston, esquire, one of the justices of the King's Bench, had issue,

JOHN HERVEY, esquire, of Thurley, who was appointed master of the ordnance in 1461, with a grant of three shillings a day for himself, clerk, and servants in the office. He married Christian, daughter of John Chicheley, chamberlain of London, nephew and heir of Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, and founder of All Souls college, in Oxford, and cardinal of St. Eusebius, and had issue four sons and four daughters, entered in the table.

The eldest son,

JOHN HERVEY, succeeded to Thurley, and marrying Alice, daughter and coheir of Nicholas Morley, of Glynd, in Suffex, esquire, had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, first, the wife of Thomas Atcliffe, esquire; secondly, of John Leigh, of Addington, in Surry, esquire, and two sons, of which the eldest,

Sir GEORGE HERVEY, seated at Thurley, was a man of great eminence. He was sheriff of the counties of Bedford and Bucks, in 1509, and 1517; had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king Henry VIII. (as a reward for his bravery at the sieges of Therouenne and Tournay, and the battle of Spurs) on the thirteenth of October, A. D. 1513. He died A. D. 1526, having had issue by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Stamford, an only child, Joane, who became the wife of Arthur Walton, of Elstow. By his will he bequeathed the manor place of Thurley, with many other fair possessions, to Gerard, the son of Margaret Smart, provided he took the name of Hervey; with which, and other conditions, this Gerard complying, he became seated at the ancient manor-house of the family, and from him descended the Herveys of that place. The younger brother of this Sir George, and who continued our line, was

THOMAS HERVEY, who in right of his wife, Jane, daughter and heir of Henry Drury of Ickworth, in the county of Suffolk, became seated at that place. This gentleman attended Henry VIII. in his wars, and was council for the city of Tournay, A. D. 1517. By his lady already mentioned, who surviving him, married, secondly, Sir William Carew, and at length departed this life on the second of July, A. D. 1525, and was buried at St. Mary's church, in St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk, he had issue four sons and two daughters. Simon, the second son, died young. John Hervey, the eldest son, was one of the executors to his uncle, Sir George Hervey, and was seated at Ickworth; but dying without issue, that and all other his possessions, devolved upon his brother,

WILLIAM HERVEY, of Ickworth aforesaid, who married Joan, daughter of John Cocket, of Ampton, in the county of Suffolk. He died on

* In this we have followed Mr. Edmondson; because his table concerning this noble family, seems to have an accuracy that deserves notice; and a part is declared by the author, to have been adopted *ex Eviden. penes Comitum Bristol*. We cannot however help thinking, that Nicholas was a younger son,

not brother to John Hervey; for if we call him brother, we shall find him fighting at Tewkesbury, A. D. 1471, eighty-five years after the time John was summoned to parliament; a circumstance although possible, not very probable.

the first of August, A. D. 1538, having had issue three daughters, Elizabeth, Jane, and Margaret; the eldest married to ——— Guybon, of Sudbury, in Suffolk, the second to ——— Vynnes, esquire, and the youngest to ——— Prat, esquire.

Also five sons.

1. John Hervey, ancestor to the two earls of Bristol.

2. Sir Nicholas Hervey, of whom we shall have occasion to speak presently.

3. Edmund Hervey, seated at Elstow, who by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Giles Wentworth, knight, left an only daughter and heir, Isabella, who became the wife of Sir Humphrey Ratcliff, knight.

4. Francis Hervey, seated at Witham, who married Jane, the daughter of William Downer, esquire.

5. Anthony Hervey, who by his wife Lucy, daughter of Sir Humphrey Lisley, knight, had an only daughter and heir, Margaret, who married Sir Amias Powlet, knight.

The second son,

Sir NICHOLAS HERVEY, was gentleman of the privy-chamber to king Henry VIII. in the twenty-third year of whose reign he was ambassador in the emperor's court at Gaunt. He was twice married; by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Fitz-William, and widow of Sir Thomas Maleverer, he had an only son, Sir Thomas Hervey, knight, marshal, in the reign of queen Mary, whose eldest of two daughters and coheirs, Eleanor, was married to William Worsley, of the Isle of Wight. Sir Nicholas married, secondly, Bridget, daughter and heir of Sir John Wiltshire, and widow of Sir Richard Wingfield, and by her had issue three sons and two daughters, as in the table. From the second son, Sir George Hervey, lieutenant of the Tower of London, the Herveys of Marks-hall, in Essex, are descended. The eldest son, Henry Hervey, married Jane, daughter of James Thomas, of Glamorgan, esquire; and by her had issue seven daughters, as in the table, all married except the youngest; their brother, the only son of Henry Hervey last mentioned,

Sir WILLIAM HERVEY, distinguished himself on several occasions, and for his eminent services, was at length advanced to the dignity of a peer of this kingdom, by the title of lord Hervey of Kidbrook.

He first signalized himself in 1588, in the memorable engagement of the Spanish Armada, wherein he was principally concerned in boarding one of the Spanish galleons, killing the captain, Hugh Moncada, with his own hands. He was afterwards knighted, June 27, A. D. 1596, with many other persons of note, who had valiantly behaved in taking the town and island of Cales; and the year following embarking again with the earl of Essex, and Sir Walter Raleigh, was present at the taking of the town of Fyal. In 1600, he commanded one of the queen's ships, and brought succours to the lord-president of Munster, then reducing the rebels in Ireland, who were in expectation of assistance from the Spaniards. He staid some time in that kingdom, and behaved himself in several actions with great bravery and conduct, particularly with seventy foot and twenty-four horse, he defeated one hundred and sixty foot, and eighteen horse of the

rebels, killing and taking sixty of them, without the loss of one man. He was also very serviceable at the siege of Kinsale (possessed by the Spaniards in 1601) and on the surrender thereof the ninth of January, he was sent to take possession of the castles of Dunboy, Castlehaven, and Flower, pursuant to the capitulation. Being afterwards made governor of Carbery from Ross to Bantry, he took in Capeclear castle, and performed many successful acts, till the rebels were entirely reduced.

For which services, king James advanced him to the dignity of a baronet, on the 31st of May, in the seventeenth of his reign, and the year following created him a peer of the kingdom of Ireland, viz. baron of Ross, in Wexford, by letters patent dated August 5, A. D. 1620. Lastly, "By reason of his eminent services at home and abroad, both in the times of king James and king Charles I. as well in council as in the wars, and other foreign expeditions," (as the patent expresses) was created a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Hervey, of Kidbrook, in the county of Kent, February 7, 1628. He first, in 1597, took to wife Mary, relict of Henry, earl of Southampton, and daughter of Anthony Brown, viscount Montacute, by whom he had no issue. He secondly married on February 5, A. D. 1607, at Cripplegate church, London, Cordelia, daughter and coheir of Brian Annesley, of Lee, in Kent, esquire, by whom he had three sons, William, slain in the German wars; John, who died in Ireland; and Henry, who died young: also three daughters, Dorothy and Helen, who died unmarried; and Elizabeth, who became his sole daughter and heir, and was wedded to John Hervey, of Ickworth, esquire, hereafter mentioned. This lord Hervey departing this life, in June, 1642, was buried with great solemnity on the eighth of July following, in St. Edward's chapel, in Westminster-abbey, and his titles became extinct.

We must now return to

JOHN HERVEY, of Ickworth, esquire, eldest son of William, father of Sir Nicholas, grandfather to the said lord Hervey. Which John took to wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Pope, of Mildenhall, in Suffolk, esq; and departed this life in July, 1557: he was succeeded at Ickworth by William, his eldest son; but he had a numerous issue, for which we refer our readers to the table. The said

WILLIAM HERVEY, esquire, eldest son, was born in 1509, 1 Henry VIII. and having taken to wife Elizabeth, daughter to John Poter, of Boxted, in Suffolk, esquire, departed this life on the second of November, A. D. 1592, and was buried at Ickworth. He had three daughters;

1. Ursula, who died young.
2. Elizabeth, married to William Haward, of St. Edmundsbury, esquire; and
3. Bridget, married to ——— Collins, of the same town;

As also five sons,

1. John Hervey, his successor, at Ickworth.
2. Francis Hervey, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Nevil, of Holt, in Leicestershire.
3. William Hervey.
4. Ambrose Hervey, and
5. Thomas Hervey. Which

JOHN

JOHN HERVEY, esquire, was born in the year 1555, and by his wife Frances, daughter and co-heir of Edmund Bocking, of Bocking, in Suffolk, esquire, who died before him the twenty-second of February, A. D. 1620, had issue two sons;

1. William Hervey, and
2. Robert Hervey, who died A. D. 1619.

As also three daughters;

1. Frances, who deceased in 1619.
2. Elizabeth, who also died unmarried, on the twenty-second of April, A. D. 1623, and

3. Mary, espoused to Giles Allington, of Horfeheath, in Cambridgeshire, esquire, and departed this life on the fourth of September, A. D. 1626. This John Hervey lived to the seventy-fifth year of his age, deceasing in 1630, and was succeeded by William, his son and heir. Which

WILLIAM HERVEY, knighted at Whitehall, on the thirtieth of April, 1608, married Susan, daughter of Sir Robert Jermyn, of Rushbrook, in Suffolk, knight, (grandfather to Sir Henry Jermyn, earl of St. Albans) on Sunday the twenty-first of March, A. D. 1613, in St. Mary's church, St. Edmundsbury, on which day of the month and week he was born in the same town, A. D. 1585. In the third of king Charles I. he was elected to parliament for St. Edmundsbury; but being in years, lived afterwards retired from public business, without concerning himself in the civil wars, and departed this life on September 30, A. D. 1660. His first lady dying on February 6, A. D. 1637, he married secondly, Penelope, daughter of Thomas Darcy, earl Rivers, relict first of Sir George Trenchard, of Wolverton, in Dorsetshire, and secondly, of Sir George Gage, of Firle, in Sussex, baronet; but had issue only by his first wife, viz.

His first child was still-born at St. Edmundsbury, April 17, A. D. 1614, and was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's church in the same town.

2. Judith Hervey, born at his house in Southgate-street, in St. Edmundsbury, April 20, 1615, was married to James Reynolds, of Bumsted, in Essex, esquire, and died July 12, A. D. 1679.

3. John Hervey, who succeeded his father, of whom we shall further treat.

4. Anne Hervey, born at St. Edmundsbury, April 9, A. D. 1618, died December 12, A. D. 1619.

5. William Hervey, born at St. Edmundsbury, on Whitsunday, May 15, A. D. 1619, died at Cambridge, September 23, A. D. 1642. He was fellow collegian with Mr. Cowley in that university, who bemoans his death in an excellent copy of verses, the most celebrated in all his works. The perusal whereof will give the reader a true idea of this gentleman's great worth; he having therein described the highest characters of religion, knowledge, and friendship, which were conspicuous in him at an age when most other men begin to learn them.

6. Mary Hervey, born at Ickworth, May 22, A. D. 1620, was married to Sir Edward Gage, of Hengrave, in Suffolk, baronet, and died July 13, A. D. 1654.

7. Susan Hervey, born at Ickworth, July 14, A. D. 1621, was second wife to Sir Thomas Hanmer, of Hanmer, in Flint, knight and baronet.

8. Kezia Hervey, born at St. Edmundsbury,

November 11, A. D. 1622, was married to Thomas Tyrrel, of Gipping, in Suffolk, esquire, and died November 22, A. D. 1659.

9. Catharine Hervey, born at St. Edmundsbury, the twenty-fourth of January, A. D. 1623, died January 16, A. D. 1625-6.

10. Thomas Hervey, born in Northgate street, St. Edmundsbury, May 25, A. D. 1625, who will be mentioned hereafter, being ancestor to the present earl of Bristol.

11. Nicholas Hervey, born at St. Edmundsbury, July 12, A. D. 1627, died March 22, A. D. 1629; and

12. Henry Hervey, born at St. Edmundsbury, June 18, A. D. 1631, died on the eighth of September following. We now return to

JOHN HERVEY, the eldest son of Sir William. He was born at Ickworth, his father's seat in Suffolk, on Sunday the eighteenth of August, A. D. 1616.

In the last parliament called by king Charles I. which met at Westminster, November 3, A. D. 1640, and continued sitting till the twentieth of April, A. D. 1653, he served for the port of Hyeth in Kent; but asserting the royal prerogative, and taking arms in behalf of his majesty, he was secluded the house, and obliged to compound for his estate.

However, having heartily concurred in the restoration of king Charles the Second, he was constituted treasurer of the household to queen Catharine his consort; and was in the peculiar esteem of his majesty, and in the strictest intimacy with the most ingenious, as well as greatest men in the kingdom. In parliament he was one of the leading members; and bishop Burnet relates of him, "That he was one whom the king (Charles II.) loved personally, and yet upon a great occasion he voted against that which the king desired. So the king chid him severely for it. Next day another important question falling in, he voted as the king would have him. So the king took notice of it at night, and said, you were not against me to-day. He answered, No, Sir, I was against my conscience to-day." Which was so gravely delivered, it was much talked of, being about the time of the Popish plot. He was a particular favourer of men of letters; and the famous Mr. Cowley, by his recommendation, was taken into the service of his kinsman, Henry, earl of St. Albans, lord chamberlain of the household to king Charles II. and was his great patron. This Mr. Hervey married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of William, lord Hervey, of Kidbrook, before-mentioned; but dying without issue, January 18, A. D. 1679, his estate devolved on his only surviving brother,

Sir THOMAS HERVEY, knighted by king Charles II. who was elected for St. Edmundsbury in the three last parliaments called by that prince, as also by that called by king James II. and in all others to the time of his death. He shewed himself in all parts of life one of the best of men, and was particularly remarkable for his piety, chastity, charity, and other christian and moral virtues, whereby he was in the esteem of all that knew him; and having lived to the seventieth year of his age, died on the twenty-seventh of May, A. D. 1694, and was buried with his ancestors at Ickworth.

He

He married in 1658, Isabella, daughter of Sir Humphry May, vice-chamberlain of the household to king Charles I. which lady died on the fifth of June, A. D. 1686, and they had issue,

1. William Hervey, eldest son, born October 31, A. D. 1661, who died June 14, A. D. 1663.

2. John Hervey.

3. Thomas Hervey, born January 13, A. D. 1668, who betook himself to a military employment, served in Ireland under king William, and dying at St. Edmundsbury, the twenty-ninth of December, A. D. 1695, was buried at Ickworth.

Also three daughters,

1. Isabella Hervey, eldest daughter, born August 23, A. D. 1659, was married to Gervase Elwes, son and heir of Sir Gervase Elwes, of Stoke, in Suffolk, baronet.

2. Elizabeth, born September 16, A. D. 1660, died on the eighteenth of February, A. D. 1673.

3. Kezia, born April 24, A. D. 1664, married to Aubrie Porter, of St. Edmundsbury, esquire.

(*First Earl.*) JOHN HERVEY, eldest surviving son, born Aug. 27, 1665, married in the life-time of his father, on the first of November, 1668, Isabella, daughter and sole heir of Sir Robert Carr, of Astwarby, in Leicestershire, baronet, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and of the privy-council to king Charles II. On the death of Henry Goldwell, esquire, he was elected in his place for St. Edmundsbury, in that parliament which first met in the second of king William and queen Mary, and was chosen for the same place in a new parliament, which met at Westminster, November 22, A. D. 1695, and in all other parliaments called by king William; as also in that of the first year of her late majesty queen Anne. Having distinguished himself in the house of commons, he was, for the nobleness of his extraction, the antiquity of his family, and his many eminent virtues, advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the stile and title of lord Hervey, of Ickworth in the county of Suffolk, by letters patent, bearing date the twenty-third of March, A. D. 1703. And having always appeared in the interests of George I. and strenuously asserted his succession to the crown of these realms, was, in consideration thereof, and his many eminent qualities, created earl of Bristol, on the nineteenth of October, A. D. 1714, in the first year of his reign.

By his lady already mentioned, he had issue two daughters and one son, Carr, lord Hervey, born the seventeenth of September, A. D. 1691, who was educated at Clare-hall, in Cambridge, and as soon as he came of age, was elected to parliament for the borough of St. Edmundsbury, as also in the first parliament called by king George I. and was of the bedchamber to the late king, when prince of Wales. He died unmarried at the Bath, where he went for the recovery of his health, on Thursday the fourteenth of November, A. D. 1723.

Isabella, eldest daughter, died unmarried in November, 1711; and Elizabeth, his second daughter, of whom her mother deceased in childhood, the seventh of March, A. D. 1692-3, died an infant.

In 1695, his lordship married, secondly, Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir to Sir Thomas Felton, of Playford, in the county of Suffolk,

baronet, comptroller of the household to her majesty queen Anne; she was one of the ladies of the bedchamber to her late majesty queen Caroline, when princess of Wales, and died on the second of May, A. D. 1741. They had issue eleven sons, and six daughters, viz.

1. John, lord Hervey, born the fifteenth of October, A. D. 1696, of whom we shall hereafter treat.

2. Thomas Hervey, born the twentieth of January, 1698-9, who was a member in three parliaments for the borough of St. Edmundsbury, and was one of the equeries to queen Caroline. Also May 23, A. D. 1738, he was constituted superintendant of all his majesty's gardens of every his royal palaces, &c. He married in 1744, Anne, daughter and coheir of Francis Cogland, esquire, counsellor at law of the kingdom of Ireland, and hath issue by her one son, William-Thomas Hervey.

3. William Hervey, born the twenty-fifth of December, A. D. 1699, captain in his majesty's navy; and on the twenty-seventh of November, A. D. 1729, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ridge, of Portsmouth, in the county of Southampton, esquire; which lady died in childhood, the thirteenth of July, A. D. 1730, of a daughter, named Elizabeth.

4. Henry Hervey, born the fifth of January, 1700, who was a cornet in the lord Mark Ker's regiment of dragoons; and on the second of March, A. D. 1730, was married to Catharine, sister and heir to Sir Thomas Aston, of Aston, in the county of Chester, baronet. Whereupon, soon after he went into holy orders, was doctor of divinity, and took the name of Aston. His issue were, one son, Henry, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Harriot.

5. Charles Hervey, born the fifth of April, A. D. 1703, (twin with a daughter Henrietta, who died young) went into holy orders, and became prebend of Ely. He married December 31, A. D. 1743, Martha Maria Howard, daughter of — Howard of St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk, esquire.

6. A son still-born, the sixth of July, A. D. 1704.

7. James Porter Hervey, born the twenty-fourth of June, A. D. 1706, who died unmarried.

8. Humphrey Hervey, born the third of June, A. D. 1708, who died soon after.

9. Felton Hervey, born the third of July, A. D. 1710, and died the sixteenth following.

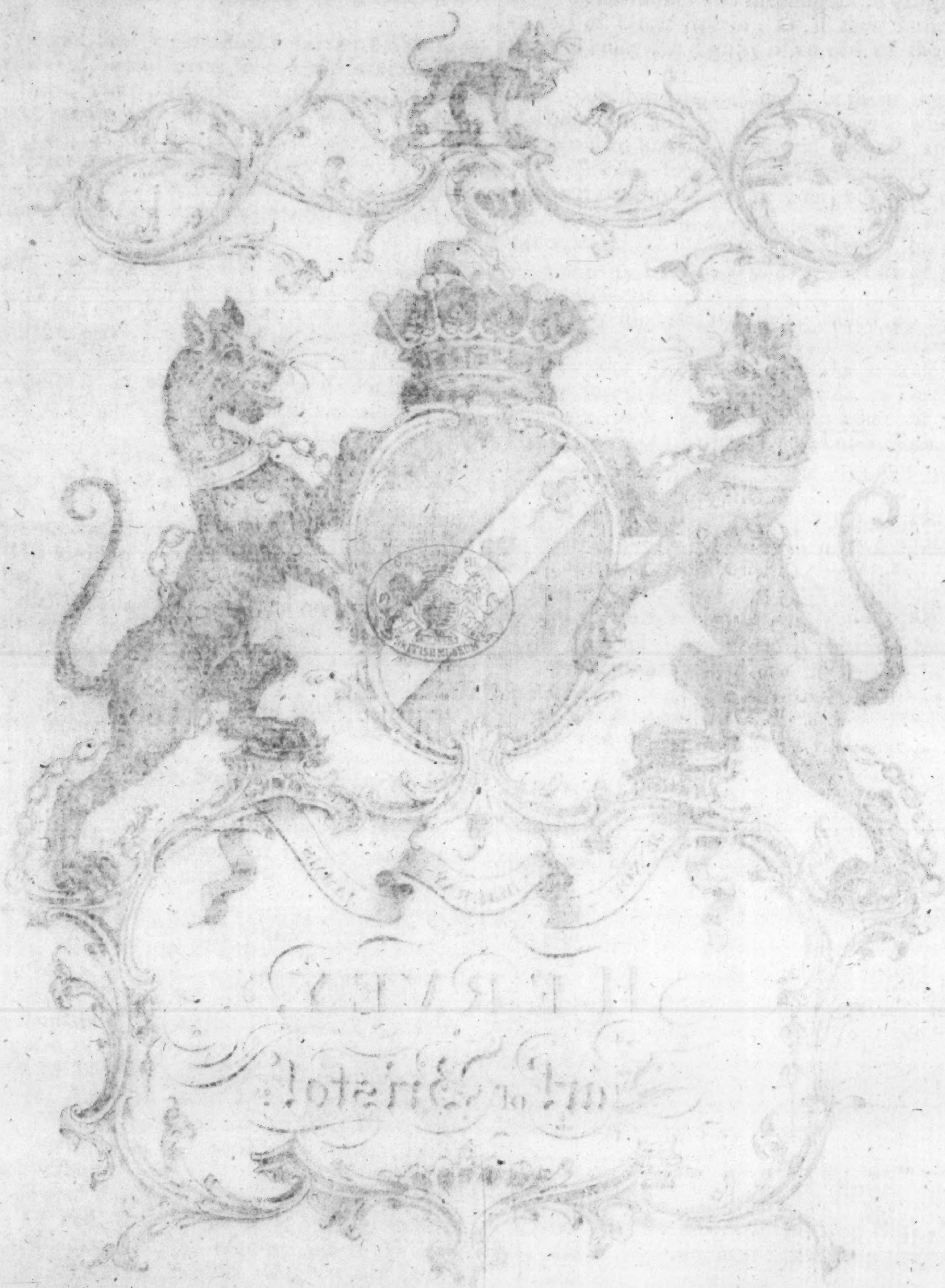
10. Felton Hervey, born the twelfth of February, A. D. 1711-12, member in the last parliament for St. Edmundsbury, who was appointed equery to queen Caroline, and in December, A. D. 1737, was appointed groom of the bed-chamber to his royal highness the late duke of Cumberland. He married Dorothy, daughter of Solomon Ashley, esquire, and widow of Charles Pitfield, of Hoxton, esquire. By her, who died A. D. 1761, he had issue one son, Lionel Felton Hervey, and three daughters, Emily, Caroline, and Isabel.

11. James, born the fifth of March, A. D. 1712-13.

The daughters were,

1. Elizabeth, married May 8, 1724, to Bussy Mansell, esquire, son of Thomas, lord Mansell. She died in the thirtieth year of her age, July 24, A. D. 1727, without issue.

2. Anne,





2. Anne.
3. Barbara, died unmarried, July 24, A. D. 1727.
4. Louisa-Carolina-Isabella, who was married on the twenty-third of September, A. D. 1731, to Sir Robert Smith, of Smith-street, in the city of Westminster, baronet; and
5. Henrietta, died in August, A. D. 1732.

His lordship, the first earl of Bristol, departed this life, January 20, 1750-1, and was succeeded in his honours and estate, by his grandson and heir,

(Second, and present Earl.) GEORGE-WILLIAM HERVEY, son and heir of John, lord Hervey. Which

JOHN, LORD HERVEY, in consideration of his great merits, was called up by writ to the house of peers, as lord Hervey, of Ickworth, and took his place on the twelfth of June, A. D. 1733, according to his father's creation. His lordship was chosen one of the members for St. Edmundsbury, in the first parliament called by our late sovereign; and on the sixth of May, A. D. 1730, was appointed vice-chamberlain of his majesty's household, and two days after sworn of his most honourable privy-council. On the first of May, A. D. 1740, his majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the privy-seal to his lordship, the oath of keeper of the privy-seal was administered to him at St. James's; and his lordship took his place at the council-board accordingly. And, on the twelfth of May following, was nominated one of the lords justices for the administration of the government, during his majesty's absence.

His lordship married on the twenty-fifth of October, A. D. 1720, Mary, daughter of brigadier-general Nicholas Le Pell, then one of the maids of honour to her royal highness the princess of Wales, afterwards queen Caroline; and had issue by her four sons,

1. George William, born August 31, A. D. 1721, second earl of Bristol, of whom we are treating.
2. Augustus John, born the nineteenth of May, A. D. 1724, chosen member of parliament for Bury, in 1757, and serves at present for Saltash, in Cornwall. He is groom of the bedchamber to his present majesty, captain in the navy, and colonel of marines.
3. Frederick, born in August, 1730, in holy orders, clerk of the privy-seal, which he resigned upon being in February, 1767, appointed bishop of Cloyne, in the kingdom of Ireland. He was also chaplain to the king. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Jermyn Danvers, baronet, by whom he has issue two sons and two daughters, George, Augustus John, Mary, and Elizabeth.
4. William, born the thirteenth of May, A. D. 1732, member in the present parliament for St. Edmundsbury.

Also four daughters,

1. Le Pell, born in January, 1722-3, married to Constantine Phipps, esquire, son of William Phipps, by Catherine, only daughter and heir to

James, earl of Anglesey, by Catherine, duchess of Buckingham, natural daughter to king James II. She died before, 1753.

2. Mary, born A. D. 1726, wife of George Fitz-Gerald, esquire, who, together with her sisters.

3. Emily-Caroline-Nassau Hervey, and

4. Caroline Hervey, had by his majesty's warrant, dated June 6, 1753, a grant to enjoy respectively the same place, prehemineny and precedence, in all assemblies and meetings, as a daughter of an earl of Great-Britain; as if their father had lived to enjoy the dignity of an earl of the kingdom.

His lordship was well heard both in the house of commons, and the house of peers, where he distinguished himself on several debates, and was much esteemed for his learning and oratory. He departed this life in the forty-seventh year of his age, on the fifth of August, A. D. 1743, and was succeeded in his honour and estate by his eldest son and heir, George-William, the earl of whom we are treating.

His lordship's father, being called up by writ to the house of peers, as lord Hervey of Ickworth, he succeeded to the barony on his decease; and on the meeting of the parliament, in December following, took his place in the house of peers. On the death of Charles, late earl of Suffolk, April 22, A. D. 1745, his lordship by his grandmother, with Elizabeth, countess of Portsmouth, were heirs to his estate, and to the barony of Howard, of Walden. And on the death of his grandfather, John, earl of Bristol, January 20, A. D. 1750-1, succeeded to his honours and estate. In 1759, he was appointed ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Spain, and is now a privy-counsellor, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

(TITLES.) George-William Hervey, earl of Bristol, and baron Hervey, of Ickworth.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Hervey, of Ickworth, in the county of Suffolk, March 23, A. D. 1702-3, (2 Anne) and earl of the city of Bristol, October 19, 1714, (1 George I.)

(ARMS.) Ruby on a bend, pearl, three trefoils slipped, emerald.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a leopard passant, proper, bezanté, ducally gorged and chained, topaz, holding in his dexter paw a trefoil, as those in the coat.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two leopards proper, collar, chained, and bezanté, as the crest.

(MOTTO.) "Je n'oubleray jamais."

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Ickworth, near Bury, Suffolk; and at Asgarbie, near Sleaford, in the county of Lincoln.

CARTARET, Earl GRANVILLE.

THE surname of this noble and ancient family was certainly assumed from the lordship of Cartaret, in Normandy, but has been variously written, viz. Carteray, Charteray, Carteres, Cartred, Katereck, Caterek, Kerteret, Quarteret, and Carteret.

The chief of this family in the year 1002, took upon him sovereign authority in the barony of Carteret, as is evident from a charter found among the archives of the cathedral of Contance, wherein Sir WILLIAM DE CARTERET is mentioned as *co-lord with the king of France, of the barony of Carteret, in Normandy*. The father of this Sir WILLIAM, probably was Guy de Carteret; for we find a person of that name living in 1000, lord of Carteret, who was also called l'Oiselaer, from his being an extraordinary marksman. He is said to have had four sons, two of which, Aufrey, and Mauger de Carterays, accompanied William the Conqueror into England. We are at a loss for the descendants, or successors of the eldest brother, Sir William, till the barony of Carteret devolved upon the heirs of the younger branch; and we are equally in the dark as to any thing further than what we have said concerning Mauger, the youngest brother.

AUFREY DE CARTERET, was father of

REGINALD DE CARTERET, who went into the Holy Land with Robert, duke of Normandy, eldest son of the Conqueror. His son,

Sir PHILIP DE CARTERET, succeeded to the lordship of Carteret, in Normandy, and was lord of St. Owen, in the Isle of Jersey. He was also founder of the church of Torteval, in Guernsey, in consequence of a vow he made when in danger of shipwreck; that if he escaped with safety, he would build a church where he should land. His son,

REGINALD DE CARTERET, living A. D. 1156, was father of

REGINALD DE CARTREY, (as the name was wrote in the reign of king John) who in 1204, was governor of Jersey, and lost his lands in Normandy, for his adherence to the crown of England, when that duchy was given up to the French. Dying in the year 1207, he was succeeded by his only son,

PHILIP DE CARTERET, who being with king Henry III. in his expedition into Brittany, A. D. 1231, was, in the following year with Arnauld de St. Amand, made joint-governor of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark. He had two sons and two daughters; the youngest of the former, John de Carteret, was one of the justices itinerant in Guernsey, A. D. 1304; and the eldest,

PHILIP DE CARTERET, marrying Margaret, niece of Philip Dawbeney, bailiff of the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, &c. dying 1274, he left an only son and successor,

Sir REGINALD DE CARTERET, who obtained the manor of Meleches, in the Isle of Jersey, as a gift from king Edward I. in the year 1306. He certainly had been of great service to that monarch, although the particulars are not upon record. In 1304, he had been justice itinerant in the Isle of Guernsey, and before him and others, assizes were held upon the feast of the apostles Peter and Paul that year. He died before the year 1309, and left issue three sons, John, Philip, and Geoffrey; of which the eldest,

Sir JOHN DE CARTERET, succeeded to the manor of Meleches; but marrying Lucia de Winchelaes, and having no children, the estates of the family at his demise, A. D. 1311, devolved upon his brother,

PHILIP DE CARTERET, the lord of St. Owen, who dying, A. D. 1328, was succeeded by his son,

Sir REGINALD DE CARTERET, at that time governor of Mount Orguil castle, in the Isle of Jersey. For, in consideration of his being at that time employed in the king's service, his majesty respites his homage for a year; and we find that he did homage to the king the following year at Amiens, in France. He was lord of the manor of St. Owen, as his ancestors, time out of mind, had been. At length he lost his life, with many other brave leaders, who joined the English fleet, under the command of Reynold de Cobham, and Jeffery de Harcourt, in order to dispossess the French of the Isle of Guernsey, which they had for some time been masters of.

He had three sons,

1. Philip de Carteret, who died without issue.
2. Sir Reginald de Carteret.
3. William de Carteret, who died in March, 1349.

The second son,

Sir REGINALD DE CARTERET, at last became possessed of all the family possessions, which had been in some measure divided between the three brothers. Towards the latter end of Edward the Third's reign, Bertrand de Guesclin, constable of France, famous for his many victories over the English, passed suddenly from Bretagne into Jersey, with an army of ten thousand men, and there in the duke of Bourbon, and the flower of the French chivalry. The inhabitants, it seems, did not oppose their entrance, but confided entirely in the strength of their castle, and their determination

nation to defend it. This Reginald de Carteret had the chief command, and with him seven sons, who by their prudence and valour, encouraged the rest to hold out to the last extremity. It is said, that nothing was omitted by the assailants in carrying on the siege: some of the out walls were thrown down by sap, which, however, did not affect the main body of the place. At last they came to this composition, that if the castle should not be succoured by Michaelmas-day next ensuing, they would surrender, and in the mean time the constable should break up his camp and depart. Such compositions to prevent the effusion of blood, and where both parties seemed resolute, were frequent in those days; and the constable being returned into Bretagne, soon after heard that the English fleet had appeared at sea, coming to relieve the castle, which was accordingly performed.

The preservation of the Island of Jersey was solely attributed to the courage and conduct of the said Reginald de Carteret and his sons. For which they were all eight knighted in one day, as is observed in an ancient manuscript of this family, wrote in the reign of queen Elizabeth; as also by Ashmole, and other authorities.

His eldest son,

SIR REGINALD DE CARTERET, was lord of St. Owen and Longville, and was constituted bailiff of the Island of Jersey, an office of great honour and trust, by virtue of which he took place of the governor, as the king's representative, holding by patent immediately from him. In general he is recorded for "great wisdom, and all manly virtues." Dying, A. D. 1381, he left issue three sons, Philip, John, and Reginald; John, the second son, was lord of Meleches, and had a son and heir of his own name.

The eldest son,

SIR PHILIP DE CARTERET, was under age at the decease of his father, and consequently in ward to the king: the custody of him was given to Roger de Walden, parson of the church of Drayton, in Leicestershire; but in 1385, being of full age, he had full seisin of all his lands and tenements. The conduct and valour of this gentleman eminently shone throughout his whole life, and were particularly exercised in defence of the Island of Jersey, the field of honour in which his ancestors had reaped so many laurels. Peter Ma-leurier, a French nobleman, obtained from queen Margaret, a grant of that island, in return for the assistance given her against king Edward, and thereupon the French seized the castle of Mount Orguel. Notwithstanding this, Sir Philip de Carteret, by his interest with the inhabitants, kept the castle of Grosnez, and half of the island in subjection to the crown of England, for the space of six years, but not without frequent skirmishes. At length king Edward being quietly seated upon the throne of England, Sir Robert Harleston, vice-admiral of England, was sent with a Squadron of the king's ships to Guernsey; and Sir Philip sending to him for succour, the fleet blocked up mount Orgueil by sea, while he (Sir Philip) at the head of the islanders, besieged it so effectually, that the French were at length obliged to surrender the said castle. Falle in his account of Jersey, after having given a detail of the circumstances attending this siege, says,

"Sir Richard Harleston was recompensed with the government of the island; but what reward was conferred upon Philip de Carteret, who had been the very life and soul of the undertaking, I cannot find. However, he could not miss that which always attends the doing of brave and worthy actions; I mean the public esteem and the inward satisfaction of having faithfully and honourably acquitted himself to his king and to his country, following therein the example of his ancestors."

This valiant knight married a daughter of Sir ——— Newton, knight, of Gloucestershire, and had a son of his own name, Philip de Carteret, who dying in the life-time of his father, left issue by Penna, daughter of Perine, of Caux, in the county of Tauf, in Normandy, a son, heir to his grandfather, named also

PHILIP DE CARTERET, who is recorded to have been in ward to the king for the space of eighteen years; and that the persons who had the care of his person and effects during that time, were so covetous that elder trees grew in the hall and other places of his manor-house at the time he performed his homage. He married Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Sir Richard Harleston (already mentioned) of the county of Lincoln, knight, governor of Jersey; by whom he had issue nineteen sons and two daughters. The eldest son died unmarried: the third son, Helier or Elias de Carteret, became lord of Handois, and bailiff of Jersey, and had an only daughter, Margaret, married to her first cousin, as will be seen. Philip de Carteret dying A. D. 1479, was succeeded as lord of St. Owen, by his second, but eldest surviving son,

EDWARD DE CARTERET, who was carver to prince Arthur, eldest son of king Henry VII. He died A. D. 1530, leaving a son and successor,

HELIER DE CARTERET, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Helier de Carteret, his uncle, and in her right obtained the lordship of Handois, as in his own right he did that of St. Owen. He was also Bailiff of the isle of Jersey; and very early conformed to the protestant religion. In the reign of queen Mary he was principally concerned in recovering the island of Sark from the French, who had built forts, and planted a colony there; for this and other good services done the crown, queen Elizabeth, in the seventh year of her reign, granted to him and his heirs for ever, the said isle of Sark, with all the members, liberties, &c. thereunto belonging to be held of the crown in capite, paying an annual rent of fifty shillings. He had two sons,

1. Sir Philip Carteret.

2. Amicias Carteret, lord of Handois, who in right of his wife, Catherine, daughter and heir of ——— Lampriere, and also heir to the family of St. Martin, became possessed of the lordship and estate of La Trinite, in which he was succeeded by Joshua, his eldest son, who marrying Jane Heraut, of an ancient family in the island, had issue, 1. Sir Edward Carteret, knighted at the restoration, and made gentleman usher of the black rod. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Johnson, esquire, alderman of London; and had issue Edward, Charles, and Elizabeth.

2. Amicias, who had the lordship of La Trinite; and left an only daughter, Mary, married to Sir

Charles

Charles Carteret, baronet, hereafter to be mentioned.

We now return to

SIR PHILIP CARTERET, eldest son to Helier de Carteret, who succeeded him in the grant of the island of Sark, and the lordship of St. Owen; and in the former undertook to plant such a colony as should keep the French out; and accordingly he enlarged the settlement thereon, whereby it was in a condition to oppose any attempt that might be made on it. Hence perhaps arose Camden's mistake in saying that this Sir Philip was the first who had that island.

The wisdom and judgment which this gentleman discovered in the prosecution of any affair he undertook not only raised the admiration, but extorted the confidence of the inhabitants of Jersey to such a degree, that upon any emergent occasion their recourse was always to him, and they never failed to follow his advice, or reap the benefit of it. He did not think that civil affairs were the only province in which a great man ought to be concerned; he extended his care even to the religion of the island; and was the principal mover of that petition to king James to restore to them the liturgy of the church of England; and he with two others of his own family, Philip Carteret and Joshua Carteret, were especially deputed jurats and justices of the isle to consider of such canons and constitutions in ecclesiastical affairs as might be fitly accommodated to their circumstances. The result of which was, (after taking the advice of the clergy of the island, and of the English prelates) a body of canons, which received the royal assent on the thirtieth of June, A. D. 1624, and was thereupon transmitted to Jersey to have the force of laws in matters ecclesiastical; and were accordingly observed.

He married Rachael, daughter and heir of George Powlet, esquire, third son to Sir Hugh Powlet, of Hinton St. George, in Somersetshire, knight, ancestor to the present earl Powlet; by her he had four sons and two daughters; 1. Rachael, married first to — Beaver, of the isle of Jersey; 2dly. to De Vic. 2. Judith, married to Sir Brian Johnson, of Oulney, in Buckinghamshire, knight.

The sons were,

1. Sir Philip Carteret, } of both these distinctly.
2. Helier Carteret, }
3. Amias Carteret, a captain in the wars in the Low-Countries, died without issue.
4. Gideon Carteret, died without issue.

SIR PHILIP CARTERET, the eldest son, was lord of St. Owen, and deputy-governor of Jersey, whose male line became extinct in his great grandson, Sir Charles Carteret, baronet, son and heir to Sir Philip Carteret, created a baronet on the fourth of June, A. D. 1670. Sir Charles was gentleman of the privy-chamber to queen Ann, and bailiff of Jersey. He married Mary, daughter and heir (as has been observed) of Amicias Carteret, esquire, who brought with her the lordship of La Trinite, which together with his estates at St. Owen and Sark, he bequeathed at his demise, A. D. 1715, to John, late earl Granville. The second brother to this Sir Philip, and from whom the present earl Granville descended was,

HELIER CARTERET, who was deputy governor of the island of Jersey in the reign of queen

Elizabeth, and that of her successor. In 1638, he was constituted king's proctor in the island of Jersey on the second of May; and on the eighteenth of June following obtained a grant to himself and his son and heir, George Carteret, of the office and place of bailiff of the island of Jersey during the lives of either of them, or the longer liver. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of — Dumaresque, and had issue three sons; the two youngest of which, Philip and Reginald, had no issue; also two daughters, whose names are unknown.

The eldest son,

SIR GEORGE CARTERET, was born in the Island of Jersey, in 1599, at the time that his father was deputy-governor thereof. He went early into the sea-service, and by his conduct and courage, had acquired the character of an experienced officer, when king Charles I. ascended the throne; and the signal services he did to that monarch afterwards, before the civil wars, were rewarded with the grant of several lordships in Jersey, and also with the office of comptroller of navy, in 1639; and after the civil wars took place, upon his own credit he supplied the Cornish men with all sorts of ammunition, &c. from France, which was looked upon as a very considerable advantage to the king's affairs in that county, when they were in the highest straits for want of provisions, no less than other as essential necessities, for men in their situation, and resolute in so good a cause. He was bailiff and joint-governor of Jersey, in 1644; and on the ninth of May, the following year, was created a baronet. While he continued in Jersey, though he was but in joint-commission with the lord Jermin, as governor, yet he had the sole command, and watched all opportunities of doing the king service, or of succouring or assisting his friends.

The prince of Wales (afterwards Charles II.) chusing Jersey as the most proper place to retire to, when his royal father was stripped of his dominions, he was so well pleased with his entertainment, that he procured his father's leave for making Sir George Carteret, his vice-chamberlain; and afterwards, when he was king, coming a second time to Jersey, accompanied by his brother the duke of York, and several of the nobility, he stayed several months there, and was supplied by Sir George with all necessities.

It being thought necessary for his majesty's service and security to build a fort, as an out-work to Elizabeth castle, commanding the entrance and approach to it on the land side, it was named Charles Fort by Sir George, who was the director of the building; but when his majesty was defeated at Worcester, on the third of September, A. D. 1651, the parliament took into consideration the damages sustained by the privateers of Jersey, who daily brought in prizes there, and infested the channel so, that no English ship could stir without a convoy, and thereupon ordered out a fleet of eighty sail, under the command of admiral Blake, and major-general Haines, to attack the island; and Sir George, after a long resistance, finding himself unable to keep the field, shut himself up with several of the gentry and clergy, in Elizabeth castle; and colonel Philip Carteret, his son, defended Mount Orgueil castle, which surrendered by capitulation, on the fifteenth of November

vember following; whereby it was agreed, that an act of oblivion should be passed, which the parliament confirmed on the thirty-first of December, A. D. 1651. Elizabeth castle held out a siege of three months; and yet Sir George would not hearken to any treaty, (though their magazine of powder was blown up by a bomb from the enemy, and fourscore persons killed) till he had sent to king Charles II. giving him an account of the condition he was in, and desiring a supply of men, &c. which being impossible for his majesty to procure, he sent back this message; that he was highly satisfied with his courage and conduct in defence of the island; being convinced, that no man could do more than he had done for his service: that he was sorry the ill posture of his affairs was such, that he could not promise him relief, requiring him not to throw away the lives of so many brave men, who might be reserved for a better occasion, and to capitulate, and surrender upon the best terms he could; yet he held out some weeks after this, and then, on very honourable conditions, surrendered the castle, which was the last garrison that held out for the king.

After making some short stay to settle his affairs, he went to Paris, to give his majesty an account of all that had passed in the siege. He was by the arts of Cromwell sent to the Bastile, and very narrowly escaped the worst his enemies could do for him; but, however, after three weeks imprisonment, he obtained his liberty, but was banished that kingdom. He went from thence to Savoy, afterwards to Venice; and in 1659, was at Rheims; from whence he repaired to the king at Brussels, about the end of December, that year, and accompanied him to Breda. Afterwards, when the restoration took place, he rode with the king in his triumphant entry through the city of London, on the twenty-ninth of May, A. D. 1660; and the day following, for his faithful services, he was appointed vice-chamberlain of the king's household, and of the privy-council. Also, by the same monarch, was constituted treasurer of the navy and commissioner of the admiralty.

At the coronation of the king, he had the honour of being appointed almoner for the day. In the first parliament called after the restoration, he sat for Portsmouth, and continued in favour with his sovereign, who designed him the honour of a peerage, and in the greatest credit with the nation, till the day of his death, January 14, A. D. 1679. King Charles II. had so just a sense of his great services, that by his warrant, dated the eleventh of February, A. D. 1679, the day before his interment, it is recited, that whereas he died before his patent, for his barony was sued out, his majesty authorises Elizabeth, his widow, and her youngest children, James Carteret, Caroline, wife of Sir Thomas Scot, knight, and Louisa, wife of Sir Robert Atkins, knight, to enjoy their precedence and pre-eminency, as if the said Sir George Carteret had actually been created a baron.

He was buried at Hawnes, in the county of Bedford, February 12, A. D. 1679. His wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Carteret, of St. Owen, knight, surviving him, departed this life on the tenth of March, A. D. 1696, and was in-

terred by her husband, at Hawnes aforesaid, on the nineteenth ensuing.

His issue were three sons,

1. Philip Carteret, who eminently distinguished himself in the civil wars, and was knighted by king Charles the Second, at his arrival in Jersey. He was governor of Mount Orgueil castle, as we have observed, when it was besieged by the parliament, and obliged to surrender the same. After the restoration, he married Jemima, daughter of Edward Montagu, earl of Sandwich, vice-admiral of England, and was with him in the great naval engagement with the Dutch in Solebay, on the twenty-eighth of May, A. D. 1672, wherein he was killed, together with his father-in-law. His lady, who died before him, in 1671, was buried at Hawnes. Of their issue we shall have occasion to speak presently.

2. James Carteret, who was captain and commander of an East-India ship, and afterwards of a man of war in the reign of king Charles II. He died unmarried.

3. George Carteret, died unmarried.

Also five daughters;

1. Anne, the wife of Sir Nicholas Stanning, baronet. She died before her father.

2. Caroline, the wife of Sir Thomas Scot, of Scots-hall, in Kent, knight.

3. Louisa Margareta, the wife of Sir Robert Atkins, of Saperton, in Gloucestershire, knight.

4. Rachel, } both died young.

5. Elizabeth, }

The issue of the eldest son already mentioned, were three sons;

1. Sir George Carteret, successor to his grandfather, the famous Sir George Carteret, of whom we have just treated.

2. Philip Carteret, baptized at Hawnes, on the twentieth of May, A. D. 1669, who was captain of marines, and lieutenant to Sir Francis Wheeler, admiral of a squadron of men of war designed for the Mediterranean sea, who was foundered in a storm, as he was sailing from Gibraltar, February 17, A. D. 1693, his own ship the *Suffex* being lost, and the admiral, captain Carteret, and the whole crew, except two Moors, drowned.

3. Edward Carteret, baptized at Hawnes, November 28, A. D. 1671. He was elected member for the borough of Huntingdon, in the tenth of William III. and afterwards for the town of Bedford, in the first year of queen Anne's reign. On the accession of George I. he was returned to parliament for the borough of Beeralston, in Devonshire; and on the fourth of April, A. D. 1721, he was appointed joint postmaster-general, in which post he died on the fifteenth of April, A. D. 1739. In 1699, he married Bridget, daughter of Sir Thomas Exton, dean of the Arches, and judge of the high court of Admiralty, by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters.

1. George, who died at Westminster-school, A. D. 1718. 2. Edward, who being appointed in 1731, one of the council to the East-India factory of Bengal, died there the same year; and 3. Philip, who died in April, A. D. 1727. His three daughters were, Bridget, (one of the maids of honour to queen Caroline) who died unmarried. Anna Isabella, married to William Cavendish, of West-

bury, in the county of Southampton, treasurer of Greenwich hospital, and one of the admirals of his majesty's fleet; and Charlotte, who died unmarried, A. D. 1731.

The eldest of these three brothers,

(*First Lord.*) Sir GEORGE CARTERET, born 1666, succeeded as baronet, at the demise of his grandfather, being then thirteen years of age. By letters patent, bearing date October 19, 1681, he was created baron Carteret, of Hawnes, in Bedfordshire, with limitation, in failure of issue male, to his brothers Philip and Edward. The reasons for advancing a youth of fifteen years of age to the dignity of peerage, when he could have no personal merit equal to such a claim, are set forth in the preamble to the patent; and it would be injustice to the memory of the father and grandfather of this peer not to insert it. It sets forth,

"That his majesty king Charles II. designing to advance Sir George Carteret, late of Hawnes, in the county of Bedford, knight, and baronet (he being descended of an antient and worthy family of that name, which, for many ages past, had flourished with much reputation in the Isle of Jersey) whom, by reason of his eminent services to the late king (of blessed memory) as also to himself as vice-chamberlain of his household treasurer of the royal navy, and one of his most honourable privy-council, he had constituted vice-treasurer of Ireland, and treasurer of his military forces there: all which employments having managed with singular prudence, integrity and diligence, his majesty intended to have made him a peer of this realm had not his death prevented it.

"Whereas also Sir Philip Carteret, knight, eldest son to the said George, imitating his father's most loyal example, lost his life in his service in that notable sea-fight with the Dutch, which happened on Tuesday, the twenty-eighth of May, A. D. 1672, (his father then alive) leaving issue Sir George Carteret, now also of Hawnes, baronet, grandson and heir to the above specified Sir George. His majesty therefore taking into consideration the singular merits of the grandfather and father, in testimony of his real sense thereof, (by letters patent, bearing date, &c.) advanced him to the degree and dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Carteret of Hawnes, before specified, to hold and enjoy to himself and the heirs male of his body, and for lack of such issue, to Philip Carteret, his brother, and the heirs male of his body, and for default of such issue, to Edward Carteret, his other brother, and to the heirs male of his body."

The first day that his lordship took his seat in the house of peers, was the thirtieth of November, A. D. 1688, when the memorable question was put, Whether there was an original contract between the king and the people, or not? In this dispute, whether king James had broke that original contract, it was carried in the affirmative. Lord Carteret voted with the majority, and upon every other occasion discovered a zeal for the protestant succession, and the true interest of his country, which ought not to be forgotten.

At the age of eight years, on the ninth of March, A. D. 1674, he was married to Grace, youngest daughter and coheir to John Granville,

earl of Bath; a match agreed upon by his lordship's grandfather, Sir George Carteret, and the lady's father, in order that their posterity might be one and the same; a further cement of that sincere friendship, which had long subsisted between them.

His lordship died on the twenty-second of September, A. D. 1695, and was buried at Hawnes, eight days after, leaving his disconsolate lady, just in the prime of life, to rise to higher honours which were afterwards conferred upon her by king George I. who, in consideration of the great services of her father the earl of Bath, the only person entrusted by Charles II. and general Monk, in the arduous affair of the restoration of monarchy and episcopacy, created her ladyship, viscountess Carteret and countess Granville, by letters patent, bearing date January 1, A. D. 1714-15, in the first year of his reign, with limitation of those honours to her son, John, lord Carteret, (late earl Granville) with remainder of the title of viscount Carteret, to Edward Carteret, his uncle, and the heirs male of his body. By the death of her nephew, William Henry, earl of Bath, A. D. 1711, she became one of the two coheirs to her father John, earl of Bath's great estate in Cornwall and Devonshire, in which counties her paternal ancestors had been possessed of Bydeford, Kilkhampton, and other manors from the time of the Conquest. And by the noble alliances of her family, she derived an illustrious descent from the Courneys, earls of Devonshire, from the Bohuns, earls of Hereford, and so from king Edward I. also from the Beaumonts, the lords Bonville, the Gorges, the St. Legers, Butlers, earls of Ormond, with many other antient and honourable families, and her descendants have a right to the arms, crests, and quarterings of her noble father, John, earl of Bath. The crest his lordship bore, was *on a chapeau, ruby, turned up ermine, a griffin passant, topaz*. But his ancestors sometimes bore three other crests, as is evident from their seals, and from the pedigrees and quarterings of the family in the visitation of Devonshire, anno 1620, the original whereof is in the Harleian Library, and a copy in the college of arms, marked G 1.

The issue of this noble pair were three sons and one daughter, Jemima, who died unmarried, A. D. 1733, and was buried at Hawnes.

1. George Carteret, baptized at Hawnes, February 11, A. D. 1688, who was buried there June 8, A. D. 1689.

2. John Carteret.

3. Philip Carteret, born at Hawnes, November 6, A. D. 1692, a youth of a most promising genius in the literary way, but cut off in the nineteenth year of his age, on the nineteenth of March, A. D. 1710. He was interred in Westminster-abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory by his elder brother, the inscription of which was wrote by Dr. Friend, master of Westminster school.

Her ladyship, the mother of these children, died on the eighteenth of October, A. D. 1744, and was interred in Westminster-abbey. The honours that had been conferred upon her, devolved upon her only surviving son,

(*First Earl.*) JOHN CARTERET, who had before succeeded his father, as lord Carteret, when he

he was but four years and five months old, having been born on the twenty-second of April, A. D. 1691. He was educated at Westminster school, and from thence removed to Christ-church college, in Oxford; at both which seminaries, his parts and his great progress in learning, became the subject of admiration, and seemed as it were prognostics of future greatness. He took his seat in the house of peers on the twenty-fifth of May, A. D. 1711, and used all his abilities in promoting the Hanover succession, a circumstance that could not but endear him to that august house. Upon the accession of George I. he was appointed one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber. On the twentieth of July, A. D. 1715, he took the necessary oaths to qualify himself as bailiff of the Isle of Jersey, having been just then appointed to that office. On the sixth of July, A. D. 1716, he was appointed lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Devon, which he resigned on the eleventh of August, A. D. 1721, and was succeeded by Hugh, lord Clinton. On the twenty-fifth of January, A. D. 1718-19, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the queen of Sweden, and by his prudent negotiations, the antient friendship between the crowns of Great Britain and Sweden were renewed, and peace concluded between Sweden, Prussia, and Hanover, which was proclaimed at Stockholm, March 9, A. D. 1719-20. At the same time he settled a preliminary between Sweden and Denmark, agreed to and signed on the part of Sweden; he set out for the Danish court, on the thirteenth of June, A. D. 1720, and the treaty he brought with him was likewise agreed to, and signed by the minister plenipotentiary of the king of Denmark, on the third of July following. Thus, by his lordship's original embassy, as also by his appointment, as one of the ministers plenipotentiaries at the congress of Brunswick and that of Cambray, an end was put to that destructive war, which had so long raged between Sweden, Russia, Denmark, and the king of Prussia. He returned through Hanover, and arrived at St. James's, on the fifth of December, A. D. 1720.

He was soon after appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of France, and having received his instructions, was upon the point of setting out, when his majesty deprived of one of his principal secretaries of state, by the death of James Craggs, esquire, who died February 17, 1720-1, called the lord Carteret to that high and honourable office, on the fourth of March following; and his lordship was, on the day ensuing, sworn of the privy council, and took his seat at that board, as one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

On the twenty-sixth of May, A. D. 1723, his majesty declaring his intention of visiting his German dominions, appointed lords justices for the time of his absence, among the number of which was the lord Carteret, whom he also appointed to wait upon him at Hanover. In the Gazettes of that time, we have a full account of his majesty's motions while abroad; and we always find, that he was attended upon by his lordship, in all his excursions, and upon every occasion, either public or private. He returned to England with the

king, and landed at Margate, on the twenty-eighth of December following.

His lordship continued in his post of secretary of state till the third of April, A. D. 1724, when he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He did not however visit that kingdom till the twenty-second of October following. His lordship's administration in Ireland gave great satisfaction, and it was by his means, that Mr. Wood's patent for coining halfpence and farthings, which had been complained of as a great grievance, was revoked. He continued in Ireland till May, A. D. 1726, having, during that time, been appointed one of the lords justices of England, during his majesty's absence, in 1725.

On the thirty-first of May, A. D. 1727, his lordship was again appointed one of the lords justices of the realm, the king having declared his intention to go abroad that summer; on which journey his majesty died June 11, about one in the morning. Upon the arrival of this unexpected and much lamented news, the privy-council, lord Carteret being present, and one of them, signed the proclamation of king George II. and on the twenty-ninth of July following, his majesty was pleased to declare lord Carteret again lord-lieutenant and chief governor of Ireland. He went over in the November following to his new appointment, and was kindly received by the whole kingdom. He did not return to England till the middle of May, A. D. 1728. He was again in Ireland, in 1729, and opened the sessions at the meeting of the houses of parliament, on the twenty-third of September, and continued in that kingdom till the twentieth of April, A. D. 1730, when he embarked for England, attended to the water-side by a great number of persons of distinction, the usual time allotted for a lord-lieutenant being expired. It may suffice to say, that his lordship's conduct, during his superintendency of that kingdom, gave his royal master great satisfaction in the appointment, and at the same time gave no umbrage to the people, whose interest he regarded no less than his sovereign's honour.

His lordship had no public employ from that time till the twelfth of February, A. D. 1741-2, when he was again appointed one of the principal secretaries of state, and the following day took his seat at the council-board accordingly; but he resigned the seals November, 1744, the year before which he waited upon the king to Hanover, who before his leaving St. James's, appointed him one of the lords justices, and he was present with the king during that whole campaign in Germany.

On the tenth of February, A. D. 1745-6, he was again appointed one of the principal secretaries of state, when the duke of Newcastle, and the earl of Harrington went out; but he continued the seals only four days, (and all that time ill) being obliged to resign on the fourteenth, in favour of the party which had just taken umbrage, and retired.

On the twelfth of July, A. D. 1750, he was installed knight of the Garter, having been elected to that honour at a chapter held at Kensington, on the twenty-second of June, A. D. 1749. On the seventeenth of June, A. D. 1751, he was appointed

pointed president of the privy-council, in which post he died * on the second of January, A. D. 1763.

His lordship married, first, on the twenty-fourth of October, A. D. 1710, Frances, daughter of Sir Robert Worsley, baronet, of Chilton, in the county of Southampton, by his lady Frances, only daughter of Thomas, viscount Weymouth, by his lady, Frances, eldest daughter of Heneage, earl of Winchilsea, by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of William, duke of Somerset, by Frances, his duchess, eldest daughter of Ro-

bert Devereux, earl of Essex, the favourite of queen Elizabeth. This lady dying on the ninth of June, A. D. 1743, was buried in Westminster-abbey, and his lordship married, secondly, on the fourteenth of April, A. D. 1744, Sophia, daughter of Francis Fermor, earl of Pomfret, and Henrietta Lovisa, his wife, daughter and sole heir to John, lord Jeffereys, by his wife Charlotte, daughter and heir of Philip Herbert, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. By this latter lady, who died October 7, A. D. 1745, of a fever, he had issue an only daughter, Sophia, born

* We must observe further of his lordship, that by descent from his grandfather, Sir George Carteret, vice-chamberlain of the household to king Charles the Second, and of his privy-council, being one of the eight lords proprietors of South and North Carolina; and the other seven lords proprietors having sold and surrendered their respective rights and titles therein to his present majesty, confirmed by act of parliament, in the second year of his reign, intitled, "An Act for establishing an Agreement with seven of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, for the Surrender of their Title and Interest in that Province to his Majesty." And all his lordship's rights and titles whatsoever, in the Carolina's, being saved and reserved unto him by the said act, he by his humble petition to his majesty in council, in 1742, reciting the several letters patent, made by king Charles the Second, to Edward, then earl of Clarendon, George, then duke of Albemarle, William, then lord Craven, John, then lord Berkeley, Anthony, then lord Ashley, Sir George Carteret, knight and baronet, Sir William Berkeley, and Sir John Colleton, knight and baronet, all since deceased; as also the act of parliament before recited. And that he is still entitled to one undivided eighth part of the said provinces, and of all the premises granted by the said several letters patent, as also of the arrears of quit rents, duties, &c. humbly prayed his majesty, that his said eighth part of his soil of the said provinces, and territories, might be set out and allotted to him, as should be agreed on between persons, to be appointed by his majesty, and the said lord Carteret. To hold and enjoy the same for ever hereafter in severalty, to the said Sir John Carteret, his heirs and assigns; together with all and every the same royalties, powers, &c. (the government thereof only excepted) as far as concerns such eighth part to be so allotted to the said John, lord Carteret. And thereupon humbly offered and proposed to his majesty, his heirs and successors, his share and interest of, and in the government of the said provinces and territories; and to convey, release and confirm, to his majesty, his heirs, &c. the other seven parts of the said provinces.

Whereupon his majesty referred the said petition to the lords of the committee of his most honourable privy-council; which was referred by them to the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, who having examined the said petition, reported to the said lords of the committee of privy-council, "That it would be for his majesty's service, that the said lord Carteret's property should be separated from that of his majesty, wherein the said lord Carteret should enjoy, whatever he was entitled to by the charters of Carolina, and the aforesaid act of parliament, and conceived the method, &c. proposed by the said lord Carteret, would be most effectual." Which report, the lords of his majesty's privy-council taking it into consideration, did agree in opinion with the said lords commissioners of trade and plantations: and thereupon, August 24, 1742, made their report to his majesty, that the said lord Carteret's property should be separated from that of his majesty's.

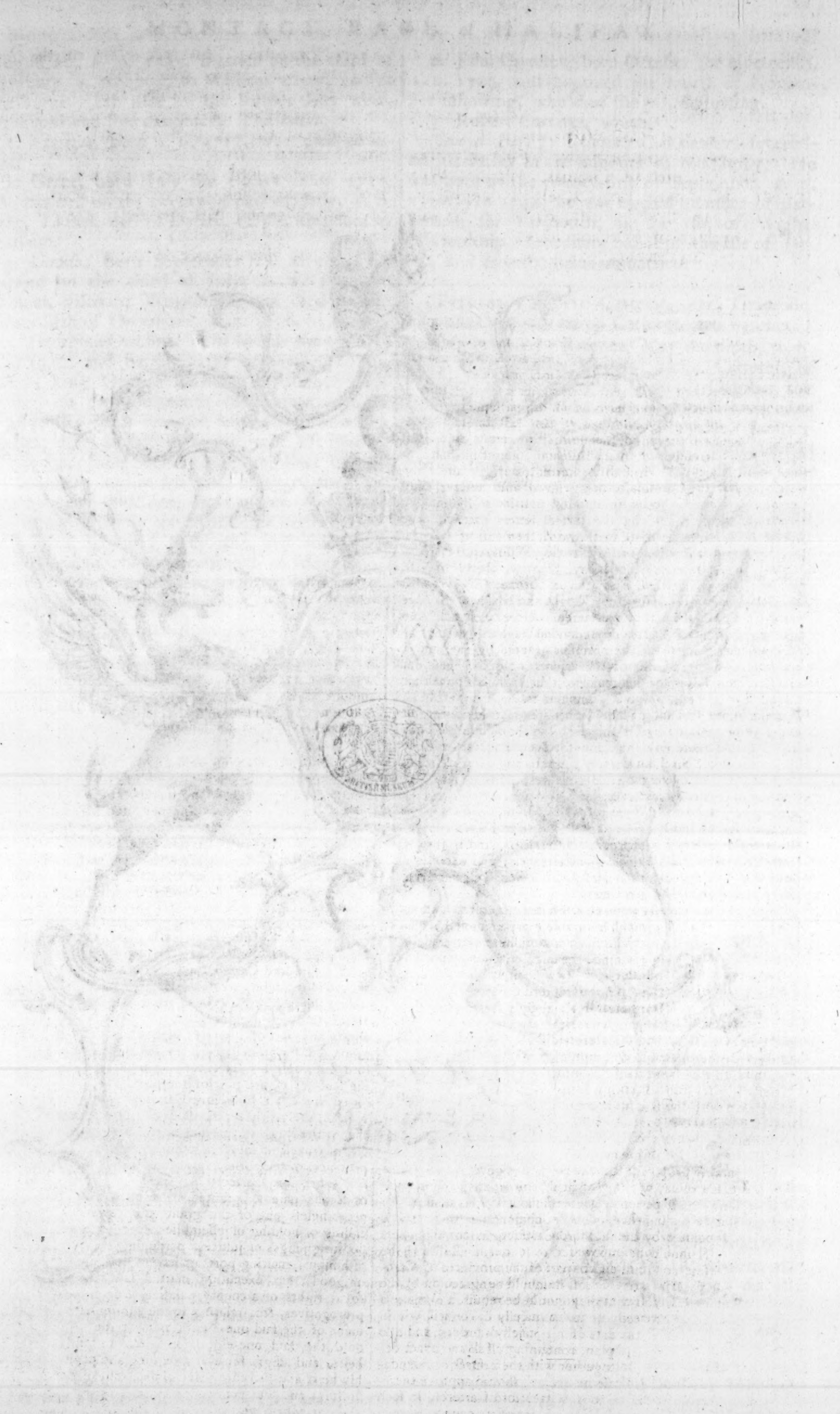
And humbly proposed, that the respective governors of South and North Carolina, or either of them, be ordered to nominate and appoint proper persons, as commissioners on his majesty's behalf, not exceeding five, who in conjunction with a like number, appointed by the said lord Carteret, as commissioners on his behalf, should be empowered to set out, and allot to the said lord Carteret, one full eighth part of the provinces of Carolina, in such part or parts thereof, as should be agreed on by the said commissioners, and that they should be required to make a return of the said proceedings to his majesty in council, within eighteen months after the date of his majesty's order; and also to lay before his majesty a plan, containing a full and exact description of the said lands, together with the respective boundaries thereof, in order (in case his majesty should approve thereof) for conveying the same to the said lord Carteret, in such manner, as should be advised by his majesty's council learned in the law. Provided the said lord Carteret made a surrender

of all his pretensions to the government of the said provinces of Carolina, &c.

Thereupon his majesty in council, September 15, 1742, approving thereof, and by his order commissioners being appointed to allot to the said lord Carteret one full eighth part of the provinces of Carolina; they, by their report to his majesty in council, dated the sixth of December, 1743, certified, that in pursuance of his majesty's said order, they did set out, and allot to the said John, lord Carteret, one full eighth part of the provinces of Carolina, in one entire separate district in the province of North Carolina, next adjoining, and contiguous to the province of Virginia; which eighth part is bounded on the north by the line which divides Carolina from Virginia; to the east by the great Western ocean, commonly so called, and as far southerly, as Cedar-stake, set upon the sea side, in the latitude of thirty-five degrees thirty-four minutes, at north latitude, being six miles and a half to the southward of Chickinacomack Inlet; from that stake by a west line, which passed twenty-five feet, to the southward of the house wherein Thomas Wallis liveth; and so west, as far as the bounds of the charter, granted to the lords proprietors of Carolina, by king Charles the Second; which west line went one thousand six hundred and sixty poles to the north of the south end of Bath town: and the said commissioners did, pursuant to order, transmit to his majesty a plan, containing a full and exact description of the said one-eighth part of the said provinces and territories, so set out and allotted to the said John, lord Carteret.

And pursuant thereunto, on the ninth of May, 1744, his majesty was pleased with the advice of his privy-council, to approve of the allotment of land thereby made to the said lord Carteret, and to order Mr. attorney, and Mr. solicitor-general, to prepare such instruments or deeds, as are proposed by the said report, orders, &c. Accordingly Sept. 17, 18 Geo. II. 1744, his majesty by indenture of the one part, and the Right Hon. John, lord Carteret, on the other part: in consideration of the said lord Carteret's surrendering, releasing, and confirming to his majesty, all his estate, right, title, and interest, of, in, and to the government of the said province of Carolina; and of, in, and to the said seven-eighth parts, divided from the said one-eighth part, so allotted to the said John, lord Carteret; and also the said lord Carteret's assigning to his majesty, all arrears of quit-rents, debts, &c. then due and owing to his majesty, and to the said lord Carteret, from the farmers, tenants, &c. of the said seven-eighth parts of the said provinces, situate within any part of the seven eighth parts thereof: did thereby grant, &c. for himself, his heirs and successors, to the said John, lord Carteret, his executors, administrators, and assigns, all the said one-eighth part of the provinces so separated, and allotted to the said John, lord Carteret, by the said commissioners, with all the yearly rents, issues and profits thereof, &c. together with all rights, privileges, royalties, liberties, immunities, &c. of what kind soever, within the said one-eighth part of the provinces or territories, in as ample manner and form, as the said John, lord Carteret, &c. held, used or enjoyed, by virtue of letters patent, granted by king Charles II. Excepting nevertheless out of this grant, the powers of making laws, calling or holding of assemblies, erecting courts of justice, appointing judges or justices, pardoning criminals, granting titles of honour, making ports or havens, taking customs and duties on goods, &c. executing martial law, exercising any of the royal rights of a county palatine, &c. or exercising any other prerogatives, &c. relating to the administration of the government of the said one-eighth part of the said provinces. To hold the said one-eighth part, &c. to him, as aforesaid, his heirs, and assigns for ever; yielding and paying to his majesty, his heirs and successors, the annual rent of one pound thirteen shillings and four pence, on the feast of All Saints, for ever: also one fourth part of all gold and silver ore found within the said eighth part of the premises.

August





August 26, A. D. 1745, married on the third of February, A. D. 1765, to William Petty, earl of Shelburne. His issue by the former lady were, three sons and five daughters. The latter,

1. Frances, born A. D. 1712, who died an infant.

2. Grace, born July the eighth, A. D. 1713, who married on the twenty-second of July, A. D. 1729, Lionel, earl of Dysart, of the kingdom of Scotland.

3. Louisa, born September 15, A. D. 1714, married on the third of July, A. D. 1733, to Thomas, viscount Weymouth, and died on the twenty-fifth of December, A. D. 1736.

4. Georgina Carolina, born March the twelfth, A. D. 1716, and baptized the fifth of April following, king George I. being godfather, was married on the fourteenth of February, A. D. 1733-4, to John Spencer, esquire, brother to Charles, duke of Marlborough, who left issue by her one son, John Spencer, esquire, since created earl Spencer; and in May, A. D. 1750, she married, secondly, William, earl Cowper.

5. Frances, born on April the sixth, A. D. 1718, and baptized May the first following, was married on the twenty-fourth of May, A. D. 1743, to John Hay, marquis of Tweeddale, in Scotland.

The sons were,

1. George Carteret, born February the fourteenth, A. D. 1716-17, baptized March the eleventh following, and was buried at Hawnes, in Bedfordshire, on the thirteenth of June, A. D. 1721.

2. John Carteret, born October the nineteenth, A. D. 1719, and baptized the fourth of November following, who died the year following.

3. Robert Carteret, which
(*Second Earl.*) ROBERT CARTERET, succeeded his father in the honours of the family. He was born on the twenty-first of September, A. D. 1721. In 1744, he was elected member of parliament for Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight. His lordship is hereditary bailiff of the Isle of Jersey, and as yet remains unmarried.

(*TITLES.*) Robert Carteret, earl Granville, viscount Carteret, baron Carteret, and baronet.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baronet, May the ninth, A. D. 1645, (21 Charles I.) and baron Carteret, of Hawnes, in the county of Bedford, October the nineteenth, A. D. 1681, (33 Charles II.) viscountess Carteret, and countess Granville, January the first, A. D. 1714, (1 George I.) with limitation of those honours to her son, John, lord Carteret, and the heirs male of his body.

(*ARMS.*) Quarterly, first and fourth, three clarions, topaz, for Granville; second and third, ruby, four fusils in fess, pearl for Carteret.

(*CREST.*) On a wreath, a branch of a tree, and thereon a squirrel sejant, feeding on a chesnut, all proper.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) Two winged deer, ruby, attired the same.

(*MOTTO.*) "Loyal devoir."

(*CHIEF SEAT.*) At Hawnes, near Bedford, in the county of Bedford.

MONTAGU, Earl of HALIFAX.

THIS noble family is of equal antiquity, and claims the same ancestry with his grace the duke of Manchester, in our account of whose family the reader will find, that Henry, the first earl of Manchester, had three wives, the last of which was Margaret, daughter to John Crouch, of Cornbury, in the county of Hertford, esquire. From this match issued two sons, George and Sidney, the younger of which died young, and the elder,

GEORGE MONTAGU, born A. D. 1620, was seated at Horton, in the county of Northampton; and upon the death of Henry Montagu, his half-brother, succeeded to the mastership of St. Catherine's hospital, near the Tower of London. At twenty years of age he was elected to that parliament, which met on the third of November, A. D. 1640, for the borough of Huntingdon. He was also returned member for Dover, in the years 1660 and 1661, which latter election continued valid for seventeen years, eight months, and seventeen days, that parliament not being dissolved

till the twenty-fourth of January, A. D. 1678-9.

He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Anthony Irby, of Boston, in Lincolnshire, by his wife Frances, daughter of Sir William Wray, baronet, and by her had issue four daughters and five sons;

The former were,

1. Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Christopher Wandesford, baronet, created in 1707, viscount Castlemonger, and baron Wandesford, in the kingdom of Ireland, to whom she bore issue, which at length made her grandmother to the present viscount, who bears that title. She died on the tenth of November, A. D. 1731.

2. Anne, married to John Lawton, of Lawton-hall, in Cheshire.

3. Mary.

4. Theodosia, who married Robert Mitchell, of Petersfield, in the county of Southampton.

The sons were,

1. Edward Montagu, of whom hereafter.

2. Christopher Montagu, who was elected for the

the town of Northampton, to the three several parliaments summoned to meet in the years 1695, 1698, and 1701. On the fifteenth of August, A. D. 1698, he was appointed one of the commissioners of the excise, which he was obliged to relinquish the following year, in order to keep his seat in parliament, an act then taking place, which disqualified any member, who should be a commissioner of any part of his majesty's revenue. However, on the sixth of June, A. D. 1706, he was re-appointed to that office. He married Anne, third daughter of Edward, earl of Sandwich, and widow of Sir Richard Edgecomb, knight of the Bath, but died without issue.

3. Charles Montagu, of whom we shall speak distinctly.

4. Irby Montagu, who died unmarried, a colonel in the foot-guards.

5. Sir James Montagu, knight, in 1707, was made solicitor, and the following year attorney-general, but was removed in 1710, upon the change of the ministry. On the accession of George I. he was made one of the barons of the Exchequer, and afterwards lord chief baron of the same court; in 1718, upon the resignation of earl Cowper, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the custody of the great seal of England. He died on the eighteenth of October, A. D. 1722. He was elected to parliament for Carlisle, in the years 1705, 1708, 1710. He married two wives; first, Tufton, daughter of Sir William Wray, of Ashby, in the county of Lincoln, baronet, sister and heir to Sir Christopher Wray; and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Montagu, earl of Manchester. By the latter lady he had no issue; but by the former a son and a daughter, Charles and Elizabeth, married after her father's decease, to Sir Clement Wearg, knight, solicitor-general to George I. Which Charles Montagu, in June, 1738, was appointed one of the auditors to the prince of Wales, for the principality of Wales, and the duchy of Cornwall, and was chosen member of parliament for Westminster, in 1722; for St. Germans, in 1734; for Camelford, in 1741, and in the two succeeding parliaments, for the town of Northampton. He died 1759, leaving issue by his wife Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Theodore Colladen, knight, a son, Frederic Montagu, seated at Papplewick, in Nottinghamshire, member in the present parliament for the town of Northampton, and a daughter, married to John Fountayne, D.D. dean of York.

THE FATHER of these nine children departed this life at Manchester-house, in Channel-Row, Westminster, on the nineteenth of July, A. D. 1681, and was buried in the church of St. Catharine's, on Saturday the twenty-third of the same month; where, on the north side of the altar, is a fine spacious monument of marble, inclosed with iron rails, with entablature and cartouch pediment of the Corinthian order, and the following inscription, which shews his eminent endowments:

Hic requiescit honorabilis Georgius Montacutius,

* We confess ourselves at a loss how to settle the time of this gentleman's birth with precision, since, according to the inscription he must have been born either in 1722, or 1723; and yet we find as is observed page 77, that he was chosen

Henrici Manchesterie comitis filius, ex antiquis Salisburie comitibus oriundi antiqua morum gravitate & candore, iisque animi dotibus, quæ virum vere nobilem deceant, ornatissimus; qui etiam adolescens in maximo totius Angliæ concessu acerrimi in rebus agendis Judicii illibatæque erga regem fidei clara dedit indicia; neque honores ambiebat, aut publica munera, tranquillitatis serviens; eoque magis, ut amicorum inseruiret commodis; quorum negotia pari semper file procurabat, ac sua; unum solummodo munus libenter suscepit, hujus scilicet hospitii præfecturam, in eo nempe

Benefaciendi sibi locum datum existimans.

Hoc enim templum velustate & squalore obrutum (immenso pæne sumptu) ab interitu ruinisque vindicavit; neque hic metam posuit, majora tamen meditantem, & tam pio opere occupatum ad præmium benefactorum Deus evocavit.

Uxorem duxit Elizabetham,

Antonii Irbi equitis filiam, quorum felices nuptias numerosa proles prædicat; quinque enim filiis & quatuor filiabus, moriturus benedixit. Ætat. sue 59, obiit 19 Julii 1681.

We must now speak of,

(First Lord.) CHARLES MONTAGU, third son of George Montagu, whose epitaph we have just given, and whom we have only stiled first lord, although he was created earl of Halifax, because the latter title became extinct at his death; whereas the barony, by a special limitation, devolved upon the elder branch.

He was born on the sixteenth of April, A. D. 1661; and after having been at Westminster-School, was sent to Trinity-College, Cambridge. His learning and great genius had made his name noised abroad, and upon his coming to town soon after the accession of king James, he needed no other recommendation to the earl of Dorset, Sir Charles Sedley, and the wits of that age, with most of whom he contracted a firm intimacy. Soon after the revolution took place he was sworn one of the clerks of the council, and serving in parliament first for Durham, and afterwards for Westminster, he had an opportunity of exhibiting proofs of a strong judgment, and his arguments in every debate of consequence were pertinent and persuasive. In short, he gained such an ascendancy in the house of commons, that king William made him first one of the lords of the Treasury, March 21, A. D. 1691-2; and afterwards chancellor and under treasurer of the Exchequer in 1694. The great project for recoinage the money, as well as another for issuing Exchequer bills to supply the scarcity of money in specie, were both owing to his management whilst in that office, and which proved of such singular service to the nation, that on the sixteenth of February, A. D. 1697-8, the house of commons came to this resolution, "that it is the opinion of this house that the honourable Charles Montagu, chancellor of the Exchequer, for his good services to this government, does deserve his majesty's favour."

The next object which solicited the care of this great man was the trade of the East-Indies, the settlement of which was deemed a task of so much niceness and difficulty, that the king and council,

member of parliament in 1740, and is then said to be twenty years of age; so that there is a difference of two or three years, which we leave others to adjust.

after

after weighing the matter well, referred it to the parliament, the members of which plainly seeing the necessity thereof, ordered a bill for settling the trade to the East-Indies, on the twenty-sixth of May, A. D. 1698. Mr. Mountagu transacted the whole affair, cleared up every difficulty, and the bill passed to general satisfaction; and soon after he was appointed first lord of the Treasury, an office which he resigned in 1700, upon obtaining a grant of the office of auditor of the receipt of the Exchequer, vacant by the death of Sir Robert Howard. He was twice, during the reign of king William, appointed one of the lords justices during his majesty's absence.

On the fourth of December, A. D. 1700, letters patent issued forth from the crown, creating him baron Halifax, in the county of York, with limitation of that honour to George Montagu, esquire, (eldest son to Edward Montagu, who was elder brother to this lord,) and to his heirs male in consideration, as the preamble to the patent sets forth "that he was descended from a most antient family of noblemen, which then provided for the ornament and support of the kingdom, three earls, and eight members of parliament: that he was adorned with those virtues, to which none could envy any increase of honour, and which a just prince could not but freely offer; having by nature a genius to manage affairs of the highest concern, which he had cultivated by learning, and brought to a perfection by a continual practice of speaking well, and the exercise of transacting wisely. That, by experience, his majesty found him to be strenuous and eloquent in parliament, faithful and prudent in council, and in determining causes relating to the Exchequer, unblameable and penetrating; nor could he pass over in silence his sagacity, in taking care that in the greatest scarcity of money, the public credit should not sink, by being overburthened with excessive interest. That he must reckon it a happiness, that he was chancellor of his Exchequer, at the time, when, to his admiration, he beheld the current money, that had been adulterated and debased, coined a-new, and restored to its intrinsic value in the space of two years, though accounted the work of an age; an attempt as fortunate as bold. And the demands of money increasing, by his council and advice, a new and unusual method of establishing of paper credit, was entered on, whereby the riches of the nation were advanced. That for these good offices he gained the love and esteem of the people, and for the benefit they received by his means, he had easily obtained the king's. Wherefore, as his majesty was always inclined to comply with the wishes of his good subjects, he willingly, and with all cheerfulness, called him to the house of peers,

whom the commons, by a public vote, for his eminent services, had pronounced deserving of his royal favour."

After the accession of queen Anne, his lordship was ever ready to defend the memory of king William. He was the person who moved for commissioners to treat of an union between the two kingdoms; and being one of those nominated, had a principal hand in bringing it to a speedy issue; but a harder task yet remained, which was to carry it through parliament, where so many were armed with objections of a nature that required more than ordinary skill to resist: this he however undertook with zeal, and executed in a masterly manner. His lordship was also the person who proposed a bill for the naturalization of the house of Hanover, and for the better security of the succession of the crown in the protestant line. Which act having passed, the queen made choice of him to carry it to George, elector of Hanover, and to invest his son our late sovereign, George II. with the most noble order of the garter. The reception he met with at Hanover was such as his quality, and particularly his important and agreeable errand might justly expect.

He returned to England by the Hague, having been commissioned to settle some affairs in that country, and was graciously received by his royal mistress, in whose favour he still continued till the great changes took place in 1710. At the queen's demise he was among the number of regents appointed by George I. till his arrival in England.

On the first of October, A. D. 1714, his lordship was sworn of the new privy-council, then appointed by George I. and two days after obtained leave to resign his place of auditor of the Exchequer to his nephew, George Montagu (late earl of Halifax). On the fifth of that month he was appointed first lord of the Treasury; and on the sixteenth was elected knight of the most noble order of the Garter, having on the fourteenth preceding been created viscount Sunbury, and earl of Halifax. On the third of November following, he was constituted lord-lieutenant of Surry; and before the end of the year was installed at Windsor.

The attention and regard he had throughout life paid to the interest of his country, no less than the honour of his sovereign, had so gained the affections of his fellow subjects, that he enjoyed these accumulated honours unenvied. He died in the fifty-fourth year of his age, on the nineteenth of May, A. D. 1715; and seven days after was interred in general Monk's vault, in Westminster-Abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory with the following inscription on three columns.

H.	S.	E.
CAROLUS MONTAGUE	Brevi etenim virum	His erga Patriam, & Principem mentis,
Honorabilis Georgii Montague de Horton	Sua in Senatu facundia,	Utriusq; Benevolentiam complexus,
In Agro Northantonienfi filius,	In Consilio providentia,	Avitum Stirpis suae splendorem
HENRICI Comitiss de Manchester Nepos,	In utroq; Solertia, fides, autoritas	Novis Titulis auxit:
Qui scholæ Regiæ apud hanc Ecclesiâ,	Ad gerendam Ærarii curam evexit;	Baro scilicet, deinde & Comes HALIFAX
Alumnus.	Ubi laborantibus Fiscii rebus	Creatus
Collegii S ^{ti} Trinitatis apud Cantabrigienfes	Opportune Subserviens,	Ad tres Montacutiani nominis Proceres
Socius.	Monetam argentam,	Quartus accessit:
Literas humaniores tam feliciter excoluit	Magno reipublicæ detrimento imminutam	Summo deniq; Perisclidis honore
Ut inter nostratum primos	Valori pristino restituit;	Insignitus
Tum Poetas, tum Oratores,	Et tantæ molis opus	Dum promovendæ salutis & utilitati publicæ
		Dispari

Dispari licet in Studiorum genere, Cum flagrante jam bello diutino, Omni mente incumberet
 Pari tamen cum laude floretet: Et aggredereetur & absolveret Medios inter conatus,
 Bonarumq; Artium disciplinis instructus Ne subsidia Regi Regnoq; necessaria (Pro lubricam rerum humanarum sortem)
 Ex Academiae Umbraculis Deessent interim, Cum bonorum omnium luctu
 In Publicum prodiret, Ne fides aut privata aut publica Extinctus est
 Literatorum jam tum Decus, Vacillaret nuspam xix die Maii, A. D. MDCCXV.
 Mox & Præsidium Sapienter cavit. Ætatis suæ LIV.

His lordship married Anne, daughter of Sir Christopher Yelverton, baronet, and widow of Robert, earl of Manchester; which lady died without issue; he therefore left his estate to his nephew,

(*First Earl.*) GEORGE MONTAGU, who succeeded to his barony; which George was the son of Edward Montagu, elder brother to the earl of Halifax, then deceased. This

EDWARD MONTAGU was born on the twenty-fifth of September, A. D. 1749, and succeeded his father at Horton, and in his other possessions in Northamptonshire. He served twice in parliament; first, A. D. 1680-1, for Seaford in Sussex, in that which met then at Oxford; and, secondly, in 1685, for the county of Northampton. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Pelham, of Laughton, in Sussex, baronet, and by her, who after his decease married, secondly, Thomas Woodcock, esquire, had issue four daughters, and two sons; the former were,

1. Lucy, born May 15, A. D. 1679, married to John Morley Trevor, of Glynd, in Sussex, esq;
2. Elizabeth, born February 9, A. D. 1680-1; married to Richard Thoresby, of Hanslap, in Buckinghamshire, esquire.
3. Anne, married to Christopher Wilmot, of Osmarton, in Derbyshire.
4. Grace, married to William Cosby, esquire, governor of New York and New Jersey.

Of the sons,

EDWARD MONTAGU, the second, was colonel of a regiment of foot, a brigadier general of his majesty's forces, governor of Hull, and a member in two parliaments for Northampton. He died at his house in Golden-Square, in May, A. D. 1738; and having married Arabella, daughter of John Trevor of Trevallin, in the county of Flint, esquire, eldest brother of Thomas, lord Trevor; also widow of Robert Heath, esquire, by her he had issue five sons, 1. George, his heir. 2. Edward, who was slain at the battle of Fontenoy. 3. Christopher, chaplain to a regiment, who died in Flanders. 4. John. 5. Charles, member in the last parliament for Northampton, who is now colonel of the second regiment of foot; and was raised to the rank of a lieutenant-general on the nineteenth of January, 1761; he married Elizabeth-Villiers, viscountess Grandison, in Ireland, in her own right, daughter of John Villiers, earl Grandison, and widow of Aland Mason, esquire, which lady has issue by her first husband, one son. The daughters of this Edward Montagu were Arabella, who married Nathaniel Whettenhall, of Hankelow, in Cheshire, and Harriot, who died unmarried. The elder brother was the noble earl of whom we are treating.

His lordship, whilst he was a commoner, served in parliament for the town of Northampton; and on the decease of his uncle, Charles, earl of Halifax, &c. succeeding only to the title of lord Halifax, his majesty was pleased to advance him

to the dignities of viscount Sunbury in the county of Middlesex, and earl of Halifax, and to his heirs male, by letters patent dated the fourteenth of June, 1715. On the twenty-seventh of November following, he was sworn at St. James's, of his majesty's most honourable privy-council; and on the seventeenth of June 1725, was installed one of the knights companions of the military order of the Bath. He continued auditor of the Exchequer, and a member of the privy-council, to the time of his decease.

His lordship first married Richarda Posthuma, daughter of Richard Saltingstall, of Chippen-Warden, in Northamptonshire, esquire, by whom he had a daughter, Lucy, married to Francis, then lord Guilford, since created earl of Guilford. And on her decease, A. D. 1734, he married Mary, daughter of Richard, earl of Scarborough, by whom he had issue one son, George, his successor, and six daughters,

1. Frances, married in January, A. D. 1738-9, to Sir Roger Burgoine, of Sutton, in Bedfordshire, baronet.
2. Anne, married February 22, A. D. 1748-9, to Joseph Jekyl, of Dallington, in Northamptonshire, esquire, heir to the late Sir Joseph Jekyl, master of the rolls; and he deceased in November, A. D. 1752.
3. Mary, wedded September 25, A. D. 1740, to Sir Danvers Osborne, of Chicksands, in Bedfordshire, baronet, who was appointed captain-general and governor of New York, June 16, A. D. 1743, and died in that government soon after his arrival there.
4. Elizabeth, born April 30, 1719, married September 22, 1743, to Henry Archer, esquire, brother of Thomas, lord Archer.
5. Barbara. And,
6. Charlotte, born January 31, 1725, wedded on the second of March, A. D. 1747, to James Johnston, esquire, equerry to his majesty, and colonel of a regiment of dragoons.

His lordship's second lady dying on the tenth of September, A. D. 1726, in the thirty-fifth year of her age, he after continued a widower; and departing this life the ninth of May, A. D. 1739, he was succeeded by his only son,

(*Third and present Earl.*) GEORGE MONTAGU, who was born on the sixth of October, A. D. 1716. In July, A. D. 1741, he married Anne (only daughter of William) Richards, then in possession of the large estate of her uncle, Sir Thomas Dunk, of Tonges, near Hawkehurst, in Kent, knight, deceased; pursuant to whose will she had assumed the surname of Dunk. The testator directed, that whoever should become the husband of his said niece, should also bear that name, with which his lordship complied immediately upon his marriage; and obtained an act of parliament for that purpose. By this lady, who died on the fifteenth of October, A. D. 1753, and was interred at Horton, he had issue three daughters,

1. Anne,

1. Anne, born in April, A. D. 1742, who died unmarried on the twenty-seventh of January, A. D. 1761; and was buried at Horton.

2. Frances, born in May, A. D. 1743, who died unmarried on the second of September, A. D. 1764.

3. Elizabeth, now sole heir, born in November, A. D. 1745. This lady was married on the eighth of March, A. D. 1766, to John Montagu, esquire, commonly called viscount Hinchinbroke, eldest son to John, earl of Sandwich.

In January, A. D. 1744-5, his lordship was appointed master of the buck-hounds; and shortly after the breaking out of that unnatural rebellion, in Scotland, his lordship's zeal for the public service exerted itself in raising a regiment of foot. In 1746, he was constituted chief justice in Eyre, South of Trent.

On the first of November, A. D. 1748, he was appointed first lord commissioner for trade and plantations, and soon after sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy-council. The attention given by his lordship in this station, to the commerce and colonies of Great-Britain, procured him the respect and esteem of all mankind; and the zeal, integrity, and ability, with which he pursued and promoted these important and long neglected interests, scarce left room in his sovereign's heart for any choice in the appointment to those higher offices, which his lordship has since so deservedly and ably filled.

The nation has felt the effect, and will for ever gratefully acknowledge the merit of those measures, by which the important colony of Nova Scotia, the barrier of North America, and the only safe rendezvous for a British fleet in that part of the world, was timely saved from the encroaching power of France; our right to the entire possession of it supported by negotiations; her valuable fisheries encouraged; and such establishments made therein as have laid the foundation of those conquests which have given such a lustre to the British annals.

"My lords and gentlemen,

I have the honour of his majesty's commands to meet this his first parliament in Ireland; I obey them with entire satisfaction, from an assurance, that your deliberations will be influenced by the same principles of loyalty and affection to your sovereign, and of zeal for the prosperity of your country, which have so long distinguished the parliaments of this kingdom.

"The loss of our late most gracious sovereign, at a time when not only the security of his own dominions, but the welfare of Europe, seemed so essentially to depend on the continuance of his life, must have affected you in the most sensible manner.

"Your grief however has already been alleviated, and your loss repaired, by the succession of his majesty, not only to the throne, (his legal inheritance) but to the duty, affection and confidence of his subjects, as unbounded as the greatest of his predecessors have ever possessed in the most fortunate periods of their reigns.

"This parliament happily commences with the accession of a king, bred under the influence, and formed by the example of a prince, who uniformly tempered prerogative with law; and whose glory it was, in the exercise of his power, to protect the rights and liberties of his people.

"You can be no strangers to his majesty's most gracious declaration, that the preservation of the constitution in church and state, and the enforcing a due obedience to the laws (not more necessary to his own authority, than to the liberties of his people) shall be the first and constant object of his care. And I

In a series of successes sufficient to aggrandize the British name in all parts of the known world, the subject, however he agrees with the enemy in being astonished at the rapid and salutary effect, and glories with his countrymen in those well concerted measures which were productive of such invaluable benefits, is seldom able to investigate the source or fountain from whence in reality they may be said to flow. Hence the merit of any particular operation, planned in private by the ministry, is, and ever was, attributed by different people to different statesmen, at one and the same time, as partiality shall direct, or the uncertain reports of the day mislead them. It is therefore but barely doing justice to the patriotic zeal of this noble lord to say, that the plan for the reduction of Senegal and Goree (the former a place of the utmost importance to our trade and navigation) was first imparted to his lordship; and that the effectual execution thereof was entirely the consequence of his patronage. We are authorized to say thus much by the gentleman who first laid the scheme, and who, under the auspices of government, superintended that beneficial expedition.

In July, A. D. 1749, he was appointed lord-lieutenant, and custos rotulorum of the county of Northampton, in the place of his grace the late duke of Montagu. On the twentieth of March, A. D. 1761, his lordship was by the king in council declared lieutenant general, and general governor of his majesty's kingdom of Ireland; and the day following was succeeded as commissioner for trade and plantations by lord Sandys. He set out from his house at Bushy-Park for Ireland on the twenty-sixth of September following; and having arrived in due time, the parliament of that kingdom met according to appointment, when his excellency opened the session with a speech * to both houses, which for elegance of expression, and warmth of sentiment, deserves to be transmitted down to future ages.

The satisfaction which his lordship had the address and happiness to diffuse through all ranks of men in that nation was sufficiently conspicuous, from

have it particularly in command to declare to you, that his subjects of this kingdom are fully and in every respect comprehended in these assurances.

"His majesty's wise choice of a royal consort, eminent for her personal virtues and endowments, and descended from an house so illustrious for its attachment to the protestant cause, displays in the clearest light his paternal care, not only to preserve to us, but transmit unimpaired to our posterity, the blessing of his reign, liberty, and pure religion.

"When I consider the security of our present, and the prospect of our future happiness: and when I see you animated, as I am persuaded you are, with every sentiment which loyalty and gratitude can inspire; I assure myself of a session of parliament, that will be distinguished by its uninterrupted harmony, and by its effective zeal for the support of the honour and dignity of the crown. Such disposition, steadily adhered to, cannot fail, under his majesty's paternal influence, to preserve you an happy, and to establish you an opulent and flourishing people."

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"I have ordered the proper officers to lay before you the several accounts and estimates: from which you will be enabled to judge of the provisions necessary to be made for the support of his majesty's government, and for your own security. The means of making those provisions, (which, I hope, will be expeditiously adjusted) I doubt not will, on your part, be such as shall be most suitable to the circumstances of this country;

from that gratitude which prompted the following resolution.

Ireland. *Veneris 26 Februarii, 1762.*

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,

“That an address be presented to his excellency the lord-lieutenant, that he will represent to his majesty the sense of this house, that the entertainments and appointments of the lord-lieutenant of Ireland are become inadequate to the dignity of that high office, and to the expence with which it is and ought to be supported: and that it is the humble desire of this house, that his majesty will be graciously pleased to grant such an augmentation to the entertainment of the lord-lieutenant for the time being, as with the present allowance, will, in the whole, amount to the annual sum of sixteen thousand pounds. And to express that satisfaction which we feel, at the pleasing hope, that this just and necessary augmentation should take place during the administration of a chief governor, whose many great and amiable qualities, whose wise and happy administration in the government of this kingdom, have universally endeared him to the people of Ireland.”

E. Stirling, } Cler. Dom. Com.
H. Alcock, }

His excellency's disinterested reply is so peculiarly and characteristically his own, that it deserves not only to be held up as an example to future statesmen in Great-Britain, but to be communicated to distant nations, that it may there reflect that honour upon his country, which at home it ever will upon himself. It is as follows:

Gentlemen of the house of Commons,

“I shall take the first opportunity of laying before his majesty the sense of the house of commons

contained in this address. I enter fully into the truly liberal motives, which have influenced your conduct in this unanimous resolution. That you are solicitous not only to support his majesty's government, but to support it with becoming grandeur and magnificence, reflects the highest honour on yourselves; that you have chosen the time of my administration, that you have distinguished my person as the object of your favour, reflects the highest credit on me; and I must ever consider this event as one of the most fortunate and honourable circumstances of my life. Whatever merit you ascribe to me in the government of this kingdom, in reality arises from your own conduct, though your partiality would transfer it to mine. Your unanimity has first created this merit, and your liberality would now reward it.

“I am sensible of the obligation you confer: and I can in no way properly demonstrate my sense of it, but by being as I am, unalterably determined to implore his majesty, that I may be permitted to enjoy it pure and unmixed with the lucrative advantages you propose should attend it. This affectionate address is intended as an honour to me: that intention has on your part been fully answered; to make it truly honourable, something is still necessary on mine. It becomes me to vie with the generosity of parliament, and to keep up an emulation of sentiment. It has been my duty, in the course of this session, to propose large plans of public expence, and to promise an attention to public œconomy; and I could not without pain submit that the establishment, already burthened at my recommendation, should be still farther charged for my own particular profit.

“But while I consider myself at liberty to sacrifice my private interests to my private feelings, I must consider myself as bound likewise to consult, in compliance with your enlarged and liberal

country; on mine, you may depend upon the utmost frugality.

“You will take into your consideration the several incidental charges of the military establishment, as it now stands, of which exact estimates can be formed; and also that a large sum will be wanted for the effectual repair of the barracks; a work which cannot be delayed.

“I must observe to you, that notwithstanding the authority given by the vote of credit of the last parliament, the sum of two hundred thousand pounds only has been raised; a circumstance of œconomy which cannot fail to give you satisfaction.

“My lords and gentlemen,

“The improvement of your natural advantages ought to be the object of your most serious attention. Agriculture, the surest support of every state, deserves at all times your highest regard, to the end that, through your wisdom, the skill and industry of the inhabitants of this country may fully correspond with the bounty of providence in their favour.

“To encourage, regulate, and improve, which will of course extend, your manufactures and commerce, will, I am sure, be your continual care. Your linen trade has long been the object of public encouragement; but much still remains to carry to its full extent a manufacture, for which there is so large a demand; which is so various in its branches; and which, with due attention, might be rendered as considerable a source of wealth to the whole, as it is now to part, of this kingdom.

“There is no object more worthy our attention, than our protestant charter schools. Notwithstanding the peaceable demeanour of the papists in this kingdom, it must always be your duty, and your interest, to divert from error, by every effect-

tual, though gentle method, the deluded followers of a blind religion. And these institutions merit your support and protection, not only as schools of religion, but as seminaries of useful arts and virtuous industry.

“Let me now, in the most earnest manner, recommend to you, that, after so many honourable events abroad, and so many joyful events at home, neither jealousies, nor distrusts, neither public heats, nor private animosities, may disturb that tranquillity which is desirable at all times, and at this season is peculiarly necessary to your welfare.

“As to what regards myself, you shall always find me not only ready, but solicitous, to contribute whatever my authority, my credit, or my experience, can furnish for these salutary purposes. And I can with truth assure you, that I shall in no degree fulfil the intentions, nor merit the approbation, of my royal master, but by studying the peace and welfare of the kingdom which his majesty hath committed to my care.

“I am sensible the situation, in which I am placed, is as arduous, as it is important: but I bring with me the clearest intentions for your service. To maintain the honour, and to promote the service, of the crown, are duties from which I will never depart: to forward the prosperity, and to preserve the constitution, of this country, are objects of which I never will lose sight. And there is nothing I more sincerely wish, than that the interests of both kingdoms may be as thoroughly understood, as they are inseparably connected. There is no point I shall more diligently labour: and I must now assure you at the opening of my administration (what the progress of it will, I hope, demonstrate) that I have no end or ambition, but to be able to represent, in the warmest manner, to his majesty, the zeal and unanimity of his subjects in this kingdom, and to carry with me, on my return into the royal presence, the good opinion, the affection, the hearts of the people of Ireland.”

senti-





sentiments, the future support of the station in which I am placed, to the dignity of which, the emoluments are, as you represent them, inadequate. I shall transmit, therefore, the sense of the house of commons, that the augmentation which your generosity has proposed, may, if his majesty shall think fit, be made to the establishment of my successor, when he shall enter on the government of this kingdom, and when, it is probable, the circumstances of this country may be better able to support such additional burden. But while I must decline accepting any part of the profits, I rejoice to charge myself with the whole of the obligation: abundantly happy, if, when I shall hereafter be removed from this high, and through your favour desirable situation, I should leave it, through your liberality, augmented in its emoluments, and by my inability not diminished in its reputation."

His lordship arrived in London on the fourth of May, A. D. 1762; and on the nineteenth of June following was appointed first lord of the Admiralty; but resigning that post on the fourteenth of October, A. D. 1762, he was the same day appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. His lordship was succeeded, as lord lieutenant of Ireland, by Hugh, earl (now duke) of Northumberland, on the twentieth of April, A. D. 1763, and resigned as secretary of state on the tenth of June, A. D. 1765.

He was elected knight of the Garter on the twenty-third of April, A. D. 1764.

His lordship was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general in the army on the seventh of

February, A. D. 1759; and is now hereditary ranger and warden of Salcey-Forest and Busby-Park; and a governor of the Charter-House. He continues lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Northampton; and of the privy-council.

(TITLES.) George Montagu Dunk, earl of Halifax, viscount Sunbury, and baron Halifax.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Halifax, of Halifax, in the county of York, December 12, A. D. 1700, (12 William III.) viscount Sunbury, in the county of Middlesex, and earl of Halifax, June 14, 1715, (1 George I.)

(ARMS.) Quarterly, fifth and fourth pearl, three fusils, conjoined in fess ruby; a border, diamond, for Montagu; second and third, topaz, an eagle displayed, emerald, membered ruby for Monthermer.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a griphon's-head, couped, topaz, with beak and wings, diamond, and a portcullis on its neck of the same.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two griphons, pearl, gutty de sang, their wings expanded, ruby, and each charged on the neck as the crest.

(MOTTO.) "Otium cum dignitate."

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Horton, near Northampton; at Stansted, in Sussex; and at Busby-Park, Middlesex.

YELVERTON, Earl of SUSSEX.

Antiquaries in general have agreed, that this noble and ancient family is of Norfolk extraction, and that the first lineal ancestor, of whom we have any account, was Andrew Yelverton, seated in Norfolk, in the time of Edward II. probably at Rackheath, near Norwich, for that we find was the residence of his son, Robert Yelverton. Mr. Edmondson carries the pedigree higher up, giving us the father and grandfather of the beforementioned Andrew; and says, that the latter, John Yelverton, was seated in Hertfordshire, in the ninth of Edward I. and that the former was also seated there in the ninth of Edward II. Be this as it may, the descendants of Andrew Yelverton were a long time seated in Norfolk, as might be proved from the records of that county, and corroborated, if necessary, from their marriages, which most commonly were with ladies in that part of the kingdom.

As the account we have of this family, is in

the former part purely genealogical, barren of events either interesting or entertaining, we shall refer our readers for satisfaction in this particular, to the table, and only speak here of such persons whose memory has obtained a place in history; the first of which was,

Sir WILLIAM YELVERTON, only son of John Yelverton, by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Read, of Rougham, in the county of Norfolk; which John Yelverton was the only son of Robert Yelverton, mentioned above.

In the fourteenth of Henry VI. he served in parliament for Yarmouth; and having employed his whole time in studying the law, arrived at such a degree of knowledge therein, that in the eighteenth of that reign, he was elected serjeant at law, and in the twenty-second of the same reign, A. D. 1444, was constituted one of the judges of the court of King's Bench; in which place he was continued, upon the accession of king Edward

Edward IV. at whose coronation he was made a knight of the Bath. Notwithstanding the favour he was in with this monarch, yet when Henry VI. prevailed, instead of being discarded, as he must naturally have expected, we find him constituted one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas, by patent dated October 9, A. D. 1470. He was interred at Rougham, as appears from the following inscription, which Weaver has preserved in his Funeral Monuments:

Ora te pro animabus Will. Yelverton Militis & quondam Justic. Dom. Regis de suo Banco & Domine Agnetis Uxoris sue, qui quidem Willus obiit - - - -

In the fifth generation from this Sir William, we arrive at another William Yelverton, who died on the twelfth of August, A. D. 1585, having had issue by his first wife, Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Farmer, of East Barham, in the county of Norfolk, among other children, Henry and Christopher, the latter ancestor to the earls of Sussex, and the former, father to Sir William Yelverton, created a baronet, May 31, A. D. 1620, which honour became extinct in another Sir William, son to the first baronet. We must speak of the younger brother,

Sir CHRISTOPHER YELVERTON, who was early entered a student at Gray's-Inn, and was generally esteemed a man of extraordinary genius, and of no less extraordinary application. After having been called to the bar, where he gave repeated proofs, that he had not studied in vain; he was Lent-reader to Gray's-Inn, A. D. 1573, as also in 1582; but did not then read, because of the pestilence that raged almost every where. In 1578, and 1584, he was elected treasurer of the society of Gray's-Inn; and being called to the degree of serjeant at law, A. D. 1588, was the same year constituted queen's serjeant; and having been elected to parliament, from the fifth year of queen Elizabeth, one of the representatives for Brackley and Northampton, as also one of the knights for the county in two parliaments, he had displayed such a turn for business, and was so thoroughly versed in the rules of the house of commons, that he was chosen their speaker in the thirty-ninth of Elizabeth, and in the following year his patent as queen's serjeant was renewed.

In 1602, he was constituted one of the judges of the King's Bench. His patent was renewed upon the accession of king James, bearing date, April 29, (1 James I.) On the twenty third of July, A. D. 1603, he was knighted at Whitehall, and dying at Easton Manduit, a seat in Northamptonshire, which he had purchased, he was buried in the church there, A. D. 1607. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Catesby, of Ecton and Whiston, in Northamptonshire, and among other issue, entered in the table, had a son and successor,

Sir HENRY YELVERTON, who was born at Easton Manduit, on the twenty-ninth of June, A. D. 1566; and after having spent the necessary time at school, was matriculated in the university of Oxford; from whence removing to Gray's-Inn, he took the degree of barrister, and soon after was chosen recorder of Northampton, and returned to parliament as one of the representatives

of that city. In 1606, he was appointed Lent-reader of Gray's-Inn.

His eminence at the King's Bench had been confessed by all for near ten years, and yet merit alone was not sufficient to raise him any otherwise than in reputation, as a man of great perspicuity and no less integrity; when by some means or other, he fell in the way of Robert Car, earl of Somerset, who was immediately struck with his address; and in a short time an intimacy took place between them, which on the twenty-ninth of October, A. D. 1613, gave merit no more than its due, in appointing Mr. Yelverton solicitor-general to the king. Ten days after his majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood at Whitehall; and, from a nearer acquaintance, formed such an opinion of his understanding, that he frequently called in his assistance at council.

On the twelfth of March, A. D. 1616-17, he was made attorney-general, before and after which time, some officious enemy had whispered into the king's ear matter for displeasure, which however was happily removed for a time, when the attorney had an opportunity of vindicating his innocence. The earl of Buckingham, against whom he had let fall some unguarded expressions, as was said, privately determined his ruin; and it is no wonder that so great a favourite at last accomplished it.

In 1620, Mr. attorney-general was called to account, for having passed certain clauses in a charter lately granted to the city of London, not agreeable to his majesty's warrant, and derogatory to his honour and profit. To determine the nature of the offence was left to the lord chancellor and others, and his lordship offered him, in the king's name, either to submit himself in private, or defend himself openly. He could not but see what his enemies were driving at; and therefore chose to throw himself upon the king's mercy, answering, "the offer is gracious, the choice easy, and the mercy free." Although this submission was signed by him, it was not deemed by the committee satisfactory enough; and especially, as it was necessary to obtain the surrender of the city charter, they advised, that an information be put in the Star-chamber against Mr. attorney, "as delinquent, against the mayor, as interested, and against the recorder, also mixtly with some touch of charge." In consequence of this, an information was lodged, and the cause being brought to an hearing, October 27, the attorney-general abiding by his first determination, threw himself again upon the king's mercy, allowing the charge; but desiring, that now the charter was recovered, the king might be acquainted with his fresh submission before they proceeded. The duke of Lennox, and the earl of Pembroke, with difficulty, carried this point for him, so inveterate were his opponents.

Notwithstanding the cause was remitted by his majesty on the eighth of November, when the king's solicitor and council insisted on the several parts of the information, and that though there was no corruption of reward laid to his charge, yet there was a corruption in affection, not to be allowed in a man of so eminent a place, and endued with so much knowledge as he had.

But

But one of the defendant's council being taken suddenly ill, the court was adjourned till the Friday following, being the tenth of November. His council then answered so effectually to the inconveniencies urged to have arisen from several clauses in the charter, that the chief reason which induced the court to censure him, proceeded from his digression of the king's warrant, which they looked upon as a breach of trust in so principal a ministerial officer as he was, not to be excused by error, ignorance, or credulity. Sir Edward Coke, whose place it was to begin, concluded his long and bitter speech, with a fine of six thousand pounds, and loss of place, which the rest of the court moderated to four thousand, discharging him of his place, by way of opinion, but submitting the same to the king, during whose pleasure, they also sentenced him to imprisonment in the Tower: yet Sir Henry Yelverton, who was sequestered in the execution of his office on the twenty-seventh of June, was not wholly deprived thereof till the January following.

While he lay in the Tower, the zealous townsmen of Northampton chose him one of their representatives in parliament; but instead of appearing there as a member, he was in April following, accused by them to the lords, as a delinquent, as guilty of some unjustifiable actions relating to the patents of Innes and Osteries, and of gold and silver thread, as also for signing some dormant patents without sufficient authority. Upon this occasion, when Sir Henry appeared at the bar of the house, he was rather imprudent in his expressions, which notwithstanding they served to clear him of one charge, brought on another. He declared, "he thought himself happy in the midst of his majesty's disfavour, to be sent to that honourable house; yet since wisdom required time, though innocence hath her present answer, he desired some time for consideration; but added withal, that the chief complaint against him was, concerning the patent of gold, &c. and that of Innes and Osteries; of which last, if he deserved well of his majesty, it was in that matter; and that the king and the subject were more abused by that patent than by any other; for the opposing of which he conceived he suffered at that day." The king, being informed of this passage, came to the parliament, and justified his attorney's moderate behaviour, and opposition to the prosecution of the inn-keepers, and that he himself disliked those proceedings against his subjects; but that since Yelverton had said that he suffered at that day for his good service therein, he required their lordships to do him justice, and punish the slander.

Sir Henry Yelverton was shortly after brought before the lords, and gave a particular answer to every article of the charge, which he concluded with a speech, representing his misfortune of lying under the displeasure of so great a favourite as Buckingham, another impolitic stroke, that brought him into fresh trouble. He said, however, that he had rather die than the commonweal should so much as receive a scratch for him, and that in none of his actions he had shewed any fear of that great man. That Sir Giles Monpeffon had brought him a message from the lord of Buckingham, that he should not hold his place a month if he did not conform himself in better measure to

the patent of Innes; for my lord had obtained it by his favour, and would support it with his power. Nevertheless, he resolved to be as stubborn as Mordecai, not to stoop or pass those gracious bounds his majesty had prescribed him. He concludes, by saying, "Soon after I found the message in part made good, for all the profits of my place were diverted from me, and turned into an unusual channel, to one of my lord's worthies, that retained little more than the name of attorney. It became so fatal and so penal, that it became almost a loss of the suit to come to me, my place was but the seat of winds and tempests."

The king, hearing of this speech, acquainted the lords, that he intended to do himself justice, and repair the dishonour it reflected on him; which the lords besought his majesty to leave to them, who, without taking any notice of the charge exhibited by the commons, did, on the sixteenth of May, A. D. 1621, proceed to sentence, and declared, *that the said Sir Henry Yelverton, for his speeches uttered here in court, which do touch the king's majesty's honour, shall be fined to the king in ten thousand marks, be imprisoned during pleasure, and make submission to the king, and for those which touched the marquis of Buckingham, he should be fined five thousand marks, &c.* on which his lordship stood up, and did freely remit him his, and the prince and the house of peers agreed to move his majesty to mitigate the other. But we do not know what part of the fine was forgiven; probably none was required, for his fortune soon changed. The duke of Buckingham visited him privately in the Tower; and we may imagine they came to a right explanation among themselves (though it is not hard to determine who must have submitted) for Sir Henry was set at liberty, and went again to the bar, where he practised with his usual success, till April, A. D. 1625, when a gentleman from the duke of Buckingham did, without his previous knowledge, bring him a warrant from the king, signifying his pleasure, to make him a judge in the court of Common Pleas. Having been made a serjeant on the thirtieth of April, his patent for creating him one of the justices of the Common Pleas passed on the tenth of May ensuing (1625). In this office he died on the twenty-fourth of November, A. D. 1630, and was carried from his house in Aldersgate-street, to Northamptonshire, and buried in the parish church of Easton Manduit, in the north isle, wherein his son erected a monument, with two effigies, representing him and his lady at full length, with an inscription, setting forth his virtues. In Hetley's Reports we find the following memorandum, which as it was wrote by a cotemporary, and a man of impartiality, does honour to his memory.

"Memorandum. That upon Sunday morning, being the twenty-fourth of January, A. D. 1629-30, died Sir Henry Yelverton, puisne judge of the Common Pleas, who before had been attorney-general to king James; and afterwards incurring his displeasure, was displaced and censured in the Star-Chamber. He then became a practiser again at the bar, from which he was advanced by king Charles to be a judge. *He was a man of profound knowledge in the common laws,*

and ingenious and eloquent in expression; and for his life, of great integrity and piety, and his death universally bewailed."

Under his name are extant in print, several speeches made in parliament, and particularly one in Rushworth's Collections, p. 34.

The rights of the people of England, concerning impositions: London, 1679.

Thirty-two sermons of Mr. Edward Philips, a Puritan preacher, taken by him in short-hand.

THIS GREAT MAN married Margaret, daughter of Robert Beale, esquire, clerk of the council to queen Elizabeth, and of his wife Edith St. Barbe, sister to the lady Wallingham, by whom he had several children, the eldest of which,

Sir CHRISTOPHER YELVERTON, became heir to the family estates, &c. On the sixth of May, A. D. 1623, king James conferred upon him the honour of knighthood at Greenwich; and in the fifteenth of Charles I. we find him sheriff for the county of Northampton. By letters patent, bearing date, June 30, A. D. 1641, he was by king Charles I. created a baronet.

He was married at Cripplegate church, on the twentieth of April, A. D. 1630, to Anne, daughter to Sir William Twisden, of Roydon-hall, in Kent, baronet. By this lady, who surviving him, died in 1670, and was interred near him at Easton Manduit, he had issue two sons; the youngest of which, Charles, died unmarried; and a daughter, Anne, married first to Robert Montagu, earl

of Manchester, and secondly, to Charles Montagu, earl of Halifax.

At his demise, on the fourth of December, A. D. 1654,

The eldest son,

Sir HENRY YELVERTON, succeeded as baronet, who was baptized at Easton Manduit, on the sixth of July, A. D. 1633. From St. Paul's school, where he received the rudiments of classical learning, he removed to Wadham college, in Oxford, in 1650, and was entered a gentleman commoner, under the tuition of the famous Dr. Wilkins, warden of that college. He made a great proficiency in the learned languages, insomuch that he was generally allowed to excel his contemporaries of the same age and standing. He had a peculiar turn to religious studies, and was zealously attached to every thing or person which in any shape could be deemed sacred. As an instance of this, after he had succeeded his father, he entertained at his seat at Easton Manduit, Dr. Thomas Moreton, bishop of Durham, whom the severity of the times had ejected from his see, and behaved to him with rather more respect and deference, than if he had been at his house upon any other footing; and here it was that good bishop departed his life on St. Matthew's day, A. D. 1659.

This baronet was one of the knights for Northamptonshire, in that parliament which voted the restoration of king Charles II. and died in the flower of his age, on the third of October, A. D. 1670, and was interred in the chancel of Easton Manduit church, where are these inscriptions:

On a column on the left.

CAROLUS FRANCISCA MARIA	{	HENRICUS YELVERTON
		Baronettus ob'. 3 Oct.
		1670
		CAROLUS Dominus GREY de Rutthyn obiit 17 ^o Maii 1679.

On a colum to the right.

SUSANNA Baro- nissa GREY de Rutthyn ob' 28 Jan. 1676.	{	HENRICUS.
		CHRISTOPHO-
		RUS.
		NEVIL.

He wrote several religious tracts; in particular, a short Discourse of the Truth and Reasonableness of the Religion delivered by Jesus Christ; printed in octavo at London, A. D. 1662; also a Vindication of the Church of England against Edward Bagshaw, of Christ-church; and a preface to bishop Moreton's book, entitled, The Episcopacy of the Church of England, justified to be apostolical, from the Authority of the primitive Church.

This baronet married Susan, baroness Grey, of Ruthyn, daughter and sole heir of Charles Longueville, lord Grey, of Ruthyn, who inherited that title in right of his mother Susan, sister and heir to Henry Grey, earl of Kent, who being married to Sir Michael Longueville, knight, third son of Sir Henry Longueville, of Wolverton, in Buckinghamshire, had issue the said Charles Longueville, her son and heir, who, after a great dispute in parliament, had the title of lord Grey of Ruthyn adjudged to him, and thereby was summoned to parliament in 1640, (16 Charles I.) and having married Frances, second daughter, and one of the three coheirs to Edward Nevil, esquire, cousin-german to Henry, lord Aberga-

venny, departed this life in the king's garrison at Oxford, on the seventeenth of June, A. D. 1643, leaving both title and estate to his only daughter and sole heir, the said Susan, baroness Grey, of Ruthyn, which Susan was married as above, and the present earl of Sussex, as descended from her, calls himself baron Grey of Ruthyn. Their six children are mentioned in the inscriptions above; we have therefore only to say of them, that Christopher, the third son, died A. D. 1697, unmarried; and Frances, the eldest daughter, was married to Christopher Hatton, afterward viscount Hatton.

(*First Lord.*) CHARLES YELVERTON, eldest son, succeeded his father as baronet, A. D. 1670, and his mother in the barony of Ruthyn, six years after; the latter of which he enjoyed only three years, dying at his lodgings in Pall-mall, London, of the small-pox, on the seventeenth of May, A. D. 1679. For want of issue,

(*First Viscount.*) HENRY YELVERTON, succeeded to his deceased brother's honours; of whom we only know, that he carried the spurs at the coronation of James II. and that of William and Mary; and that he was created viscount Longueville,





vile, on the twenty-first of April, A. D. 1690. He married Barbara, daughter of Sir John Talbot, of Laycock, in Wiltshire, knight, and by her had two sons,

1. Talbot Yelverton.

2. Henry Yelverton, who married a daughter of major Carle, and had issue an only daughter, Barbara, who died young. He died A. D. 1765.

Also five daughters.

1. Barbara, married to Reynolds Calthorpe, of Elvetham, in the county of Southampton.

2. Susanna,

3. Frances,

4. Ann,

5. Henrietta,

} all died unmarried.

His lordship dying on the twenty-fourth of March, A. D. 1704, was buried at Easton Manduit. The honours, &c. devolved upon the eldest son,

(*First Earl.*) TALBOT YELVERTON, who carried the spurs at the coronation of George I. and was afterwards by that monarch created earl of Sussex. The letters patent for this creation bear date September the twenty-sixth, A. D. 1717, and the remainder runs to Henry Yelverton, his brother, and the heirs male of his body, in case of failure of issue to the said earl. On the thirteenth of May, A. D. 1725, he was appointed deputy earl marshal of England, and acted in that capacity at the coronation of George II. and four days after the last named appointment, (May the twenty-seventh, A. D. 1725,) he was elected a knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, then revived. On the fifth of August, A. D. 1727, he was sworn of the privy-council to George I.

He married Lucy, daughter of Henry Pelham, of Lewis, in Sussex, esquire, clerk of the Pells, younger brother to Thomas, lord Pelham, and by this lady, who died in child-bed on the twenty-fifth of May, A. D. 1730, had issue three sons,

1. George Yelverton, who died young.

2. Augustus Yelverton, } successively earls of

3. Henry Yelverton, } Sussex.

His lordship departed this life at his seat at Easton Manduit, on the twenty-seventh of Octo-

ber, A. D. 1731, and was there buried. His honours devolved upon the eldest surviving son,

(*Second Earl.*) AUGUSTUS YELVERTON, born July the twenty-seventh, A. D. 1727, who was lord of the bedchamber to his present majesty, when prince of Wales; but dying unmarried on the eighth of January, A. D. 1758, he was buried at Easton Manduit; and his only brother,

(*Third, and present Earl.*) HENRY YELVERTON, born July the seventh, A. D. 1729, succeeded to the earldom, &c. On the seventeenth of January, A. D. 1757, he married Hester, the daughter of John Hall, esquire, by whom he had issue a daughter, Barbara, born June the nineteenth, A. D. 1760, and a son named Talbot, who died an infant.

(*TITLES.*) Henry Yelverton, earl of Sussex, viscount Longueville, baron Grey, of Ruthyn, and baronet.

(*CREATIONS.*) Summoned to parliament, as baron Grey, of Ruthyn, in the county of Denbigh, March the sixth, A. D. 1678, (30 Charles II.) formerly allowed November the third, A. D. 1640, (16 Charles I.) and summoned by writ the sixth of February ensuing; but originally, in 1332, (16 Edward II.) created baronet, June the thirtieth, A. D. 1641, (17 Charles I.) viscount Longueville, April the twenty-first, A. D. 1690, (2 William and Mary) and earl of the county of Sussex, September 26, A. D. 1717, (4 George I.)

(*ARMS.*) Pearl, three lions rampant, and a chief, ruby.

(*CREST.*) On a wreath, a lion passant regardant, of the last.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) On the dexter side, a wyvern, topaz, collared and chained, ruby. On the sinister, a lion regardant of the latter.

(*MOTTO.*) "Foy en tout."

(*CHIEF SEAT.*) At Easton Manduit, in the county of Northampton.

COWPER,

COWPER, Earl COWPER.

STOW, in his Survey of London, mentions one Simon Cowper, as sheriff of London, in 1310. After whom we find mention made of Robert Cowper, valletorum de corona, who had a grant of six-pence a day for life, out of the king's rents, in the county of Northampton, in consideration of his good and acceptable services. It remains, however, undetermined whether these gentlemen may be reckoned among the ancestry of this noble family, which we can lineally deduce from no earlier a date than about the time of Edward IV. in the sixth year of whose reign,

JOHN COWPER, seated at Strode, in the parish of Slingfield, in the county of Suffex, married Joan, daughter and heir of John Stanbridge, of Strode, aforesaid, widow of Stephen Brode. By this lady, who surviving him, married, thirdly, Robert Aucher, esquire, he had issue,

JOHN COWPER, who was also seated at Strode, and married Mary Chaloner, by whom he had three sons, as in the table. The eldest of which,

WILLIAM COWPER, had a son of his own name,

WILLIAM COWPER, who marrying Margaret, daughter to Thomas Spencer, of St. Peter's Cornhill, London, merchant, and one of the churchwardens of that parish, in the thirty-fourth of Henry VIII. had issue,

JOHN COWPER, of St. Michael's, Cornhill, London, who was one of the sheriffs of that city in 1551, and alderman of Bridgeward. He died on the third of June, A. D. 1609, and was buried in St. Peter's, Cornhill, as appears from a monumental inscription, there erected to his memory, and that of his wife, who deceased before him, Elizabeth, daughter of John Ironside, of the county of Lincoln, esquire. Their issue were, five daughters and four sons, as in the table. The eldest son, John Cowper, dying young, the second son,

Sir WILLIAM COWPER, succeeded his father. He was born on the seventh of March, A. D. 1582, and was seated at Ratling Court, in the county of Kent. He was first created a baronet of Nova Scotia, and afterwards, on the fourth of March, A. D. 1641, a baronet of England, and was moreover knighted at Theobalds, on the first of March following. He was collector of the imposts on strangers in the port of London; and having taken part in the royal cause, was imprisoned in Ely-house. We find him afterward residing at his castle of Hertford, where by his affable deportment and generous hospitality, he reigned as a sovereign over the affections of the neighbouring people, and even condescended to

practise what is generally esteemed the severest, but always the most amiable virtues of a christian, by visiting the sick and distressed; whose poverty alone, he used to say, entitled them to his protection. He died on the twentieth of December, A. D. 1664, and was buried at St. Michael's, Cornhill, in London. By his wife, Martha, daughter of James Masters, of East Langdon, in Kent, esquire, and sister to Sir Edward Masters, knight, he had issue six sons and three daughters, as in the table.

The eldest son,

JOHN COWPER was imprisoned with his father for his loyalty to king Charles I. and died in his confinement. This gentleman was, by profession, a lawyer, in which he spent many years as a member of Lincoln's-Inn. By Martha, his wife, daughter of George Hewkley, of London, merchant, he had a daughter, who died young, and an only son.

Sir WILLIAM COWPER, who succeeded his grandfather, as baronet. He served in the two last parliaments called by king Charles I. for Hertford, and was one of those who presented reasons for the indictment of James, duke of York, for not coming to church, and after the revolution took place, he served in several other parliaments for the same place. He married Sarah, daughter of Sir William Holled, of London, and left issue two sons;

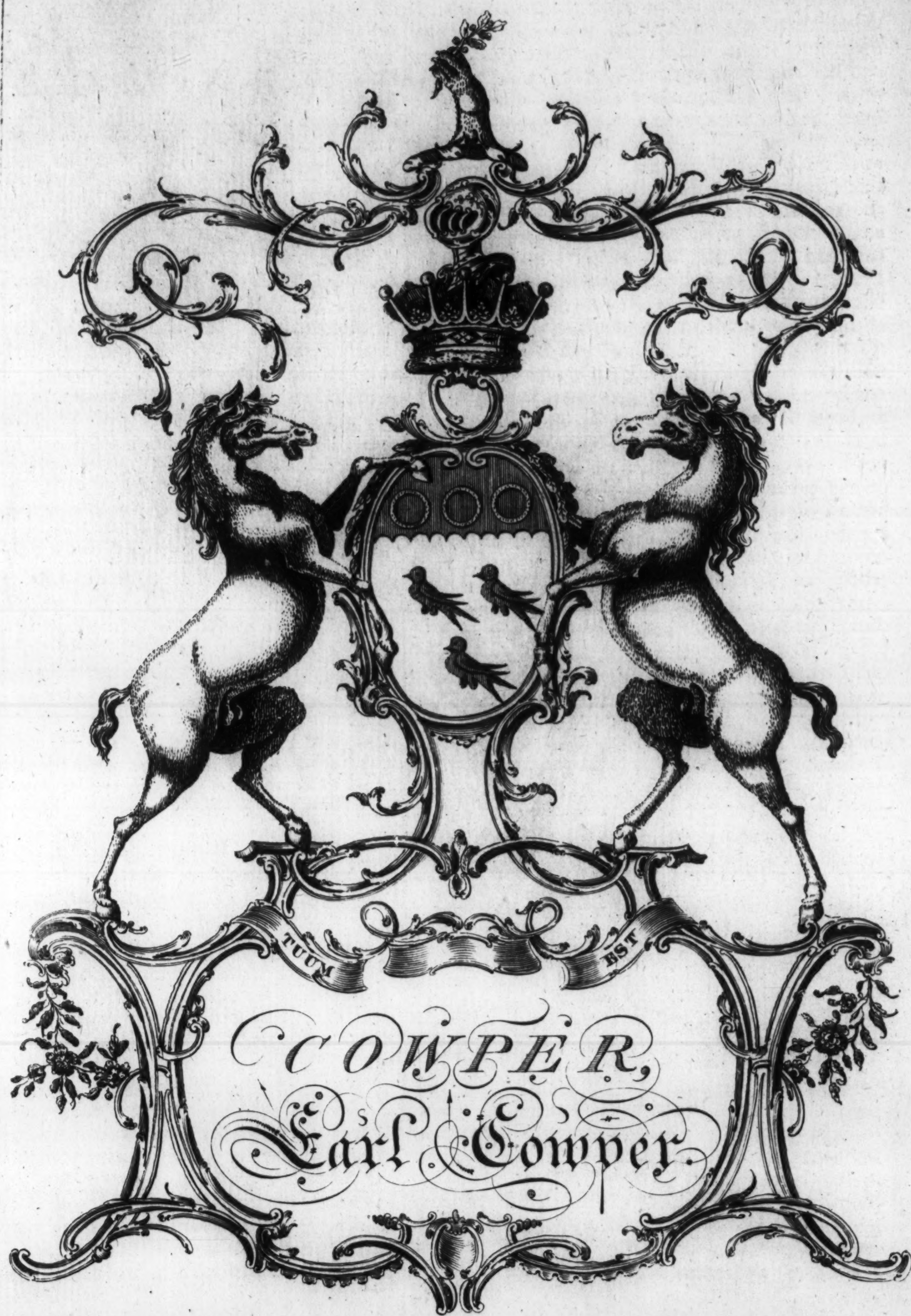
1. Sir William Cowper, of whom hereafter.

2. Spencer Cowper, who upon the accession of George I. was appointed attorney-general to the prince of Wales; and on the twelfth of July, A. D. 1717, he was constituted chief-justice of Chester. Upon the accession of his late majesty, this gentleman was made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and continued chief justice of Chester; after which, on the fourteenth of October that year, he was called to the degree of serjeant at law, and afterwards made one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas. He died at his chambers at Lincoln's-Inn, on the tenth of December, A. D. 1728. He was twice married, first, to Pennington, daughter of John Goodere, esquire; secondly, to Theodora, widow of John Stepney, esquire. By the latter lady he had no issue, but by the former was father of a numerous issue, all of which, with their descendants, are entered in the table.

The elder brother,

(*First Earl.*) **Sir WILLIAM COWPER**, succeeded his father, and having been a close attendant upon the several courts of justice, during the time he studied the law, he was so far a proficient, even





at the time he was called to the bar, that he was very soon after appointed recorder of Colchester. In the reign of king William he was one of the king's council, and continued council to the crown after the accession of queen Anne, till he was made lord-keeper of the great seal, on the eleventh of October, A. D. 1705; in consequence of which he was sworn of the privy-council. His merit now shone with a greater lustre than ever; and her majesty thought the never could enough reward such extraordinary abilities, and accordingly began, by creating him a peer of England, by the stile and title of lord Cowper, baron Cowper, of Wingham. The letters patent for this creation bear date November 9, A. D. 1706, and the same year he was appointed one of the commissioners to treat of an union between England and Scotland. On the fourth of May, A. D. 1707, he was appointed lord high chancellor of Great Britain, which office he held in the height of favour both with sovereign and with people, till the grand revolution of politics, in 1710, took place. His friendship for the house of Hanover was too well known to admit his stay in so high an office, when all others who had shewed most zeal for that cause were discarded. He did not however fail of a reward; for upon the demise of the queen, he found himself one of the lords justices of the kingdom, till the arrival of George I. who immediately on his landing in England, restored this nobleman to his office of lord chancellor; and he took his seat at the new privy-council then appointed, as he was entitled by virtue of his post. He was afterwards, by letters patent, dated March 18, A. D. 1717, created earl Cowper, having been appointed lord high-steward of Great-Britain, on the sixth of February, A. D. 1716, for the trials of the rebel lords. He was also lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Hertford, one of the governors of the Charter-house, and fellow of the Royal Society.

It is remarkable of this nobleman, that he was the first lord chancellor who refused the New-Year's gifts, which it had been customary for the council to present; in which instance his laudable example prevails to this day.

His lordship married, first, Judith, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Booth, of London, merchant, by whom he had an only son, who died young. By his second wife, Sarah, daughter of John Clavering, of Chopwell, in the bishopric of Durham, esquire, (which lady died on the sixteenth of February, A. D. 1723-4,) he had two sons and two daughters.

The latter were,

1. Sarah, born December 17, A. D. 1707, who died unmarried December 7, A. D. 1758, and was buried at Hartingfordbury.

2. Anne, married in 1731, to James Colleton, of Hayneshill, in Berks, esquire, member of parliament for Lethwithiel. She died March 26, A. D. 1750.

* Mr. Edmondson, says, "the blazon of the supporters being very singular, it is here inserted, viz. on each side a light dun horse with a large blaze down his face; his mane

The sons were,

1. William Clavering Cowper.

2. Spencer Cowper, D. D. now dean of Durham. He was born April 17, A. D. 1712; and in May, 1742, married Dorothy, daughter to Charles, viscount Townsend.

(Second Earl.) WILLIAM COWPER, eldest son, born in 1709, succeeded his father. In April, 1723, he was appointed lord of the bedchamber to the king, which he afterwards resigned; and in March, 1743, he was appointed lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Hertford.

On the twenty-seventh of June, A. D. 1732, he married Henrietta, youngest daughter and co-heir of Henry, earl of Grantham, and by her, who died on the twenty-third of September, A. D. 1747, and was buried at Hartingfordbury, he had issue a son, George Clavering, and a daughter, Caroline, born June 20, A. D. 1733, who on the twenty-fourth of July, A. D. 1753, married Henry Seymour, esquire, son to Francis Seymour, of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, brother to Edward, late duke of Somerset.

He married, secondly, Georgina Caroline, daughter of John, earl Granville, and widow of John Spencer, esquire, by whom he had no issue, and departing this life on the eighteenth of December, A. D. 1764, and was buried at Hartingfordbury; his honours and estate devolved upon his only son,

(Third, and present Earl.) GEORGE CLAVERING COWPER, born August 26, A. D. 1738, and baptised on the seventeenth of September following, the sponsors being the late king, princess Amelia, and the late duke of Grafton. On the decease of his grandfather, Henry, earl of Grantham, he succeeded to a very large estate, in 1754. His lordship is as yet unmarried.

(TITLES.) George Clavering Cowper, earl Cowper, viscount Fordwich, baron Cowper, of Wingham, and baronet.

(CREATIONS.) Baronet, March 4, A. D. 1641, (17 Charles I.) baron Cowper, of Wingham, in the county of Kent, November 9, A. D. 1706, (5 Anne) viscount Fordwich, in the same county, and earl Cowper, March 18, A. D. 1717-18, (5 George I.)

(ARMS.) Pearl, three martlets, ruby, on a chief ingrailed, of the latter, as many annulets, topaz.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a lion's paw erect, and erazed, topaz, holding a branch, emerald, fructed, ruby.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two bay horses with tails docked, proper*.

(MOTTO.) "Tuum est."

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Colne Green, near Hertford, and at the Mote, near Canterbury.

close shorn, all but a tuft upon the withers; a black list down his back, a bob tail, and three white feet, viz. his hind feet and near foot before."

STANHOPE, Earl STANHOPE.

IN our account of the earl of Chesterfield's family, we observed, that the first earl married a second wife, Ann, daughter of Sir John Packington, of Westwood, in the county of Worcester, by whom he had an only son,

ALEXANDER STANHOPE, who was gentleman-usher to the consort of king Charles II. On the accession of king William to the crown, his majesty nominated this gentleman envoy-extraordinary to Charles II. king of Spain, in which character he continued at that court in the reign of queen Anne, till, at his earnest request, he was recalled. He arrived in London from his embassy, on the third of November, A. D. 1706, and the year following departed this life, on the twentieth of September, leaving behind him the amiable character of a zealous friend to his country, of which he had given repeated proofs during the sixteen years he resided abroad.

He married Catherine, daughter of Arnold Burghill, of Thinghill Parva, in Herefordshire, esquire, lineally descended from Sir Humphry Burghill, who lived in the reign of William Rufus: by her he had issue five sons and two daughters.

1. Mary, who was one of the maids of honour to queen Anne, married Charles Fane, of Bastedon, in Berkshire, afterwards created viscount Fane, &c. in the kingdom of Ireland.

2. Catherine, who died unmarried.

The sons were,

1. James Stanhope, of whom hereafter.

2. Alexander Stanhope, who died at sea in his father's life-time.

3. Philip Stanhope, who was captain of the Milford man of war, sent into the Mediterranean. He was unfortunately slain on the twenty-eighth of September, A. D. 1708, in attacking the castle of St. Philip, in the island of Minorca, having quitted his ship, where he could not be of so great service, to share with his brother the danger of the land service.

4. Edward Stanhope, colonel of a regiment of foot, who lost his life at the siege of Cardona, in Spain, on the thirty-first of December, A. D. 1711.

5. William Stanhope, born at Madrid about the year 1691, who died an infant.

The eldest son was,

(First Earl.) JAMES STANHOPE, whose many great and real services reflect more honour upon himself and his noble family, than any prince has it in his power to bestow; and we cannot but congratulate the present earl Stanhope, upon the secret pleasure and satisfaction he must enjoy, in considering that the dignity of peerage, which he

inherits, was the reward of intrinsic merit, and not owing to the blind partiality of his sovereign.

The account of this nobleman is already so well drawn up, that we have little else to do but transcribe.

He left the university of Oxford at seventeen or eighteen years of age, to accompany his father into Spain, and after some stay there, travelling into Italy, he served a volunteer under the duke of Savoy, afterwards king of Sicily and Sardinia. In 1694, going in the character of a volunteer into Flanders, he was early taken notice of by king William, who made him a captain in his regiment of foot-guards, and gave him the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1695, when Namur was besieged, being not then on duty, he served as a volunteer at the attack of the counterescarp, and giving extraordinary proofs of his courage and conduct, was wounded, and utterly disabled.

In 1700, he was elected a member for Newport in the Isle of Wight, which was the last parliament called by king William; and constantly serving in the house of commons (till he was created a peer) distinguished himself on the debates therein on several occasions.

In 1702, he was a volunteer in the expedition under the duke of Ormond to Cadiz, and behaved with great gallantry on the attack of the fort of Rodendallo, and the taking thereof greatly contributed to destroying the galleons at Vigo. The year after he embarked with Charles III. king of Spain, landed with him in Portugal, and served in that kingdom till the earl of Peterborough's expedition in the Mediterranean. He was made a brigadier-general, August 25, A. D. 1704, and acquired great honour in the siege of Barcelona, which surrendered to the allies on the ninth of October, N. S. A. D. 1705. He was declared, soon after, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to king Charles III. and in that character arrived with his Catholic majesty at Valencia the second of October, A. D. 1706; and was made major-general of her majesty's forces, Jan. 1, A. D. 1706-7.

In 1708, he was declared commander in chief of the British forces in Spain, and arriving at Barcelona the twenty-ninth of May, N. S. his first enterprize was the reduction of the celebrated port of Mahon in the island of Minorca. He landed on that island the sixteenth of September, 1708, and immediately possessed himself of the town of Mahon, and the whole country soon appeared in his interest: but the castle holding out, great difficulties were found in landing and transporting our heavy artillery, through a country very rocky,

rocky, and destitute of beasts of burden; yet with continual labour the artillery was brought up in twelve days, and on the twenty-eighth of September began to batter the castle; and some of the grenadiers getting into the line without orders, general Stanhope took the ordinary guard of the battery, and advanced to that part of the line next to him. The enemy were in so great a consternation at this sudden approach of our troops, that finding we were lodged at the foot of the glacis of the castle, and our main battery ready to play upon it, they, on the morning following, beat a parley, and at five in the afternoon the capitulation was signed for the delivery of it the next morning. The garrison consisted of above one thousand men under arms, part of whom were to be transported in our ships to France, and others into Spain. There was found one hundred cannon, three thousand barrels of powder, and all other necessaries for a good defence. This island is now part of his majesty's possessions of the kingdom of Great-Britain. In 1709, he embarked with eight thousand men for the relief of Alicant, then besieged, and arriving before it in April that year, all the three deck ships were ordered to fire upon the town and batteries of the enemy: but a violent east wind arising forced the ships out for sea-room, and tempestuous weather lasting some days, the enemy took that opportunity to fortify the shore in all places where landing was practicable. Whereupon general Stanhope, observing it was impossible to throw succours of men and provisions into the castle, capitulated for the same on honourable terms, and received the garrison. In 1710, the signal victory at Almenara, July 27, N. S. was, under God, owing to his prudent conduct and valiant deportment, for which the then king Charles returned him particular thanks. On the twentieth of August following, the French and Spaniards were defeated at Saragossa, which was an entire and glorious victory.

On the accession of king George I. he was, for his most faithful services, sworn one of the principal secretaries of state, and of the privy-council, Sept. 24, 1714, four days after his majesty's public entry thro' his city of London. On the seventh of July, A. D. 1716, he embarked with the king for Holland, and waited on his majesty to Hanover; but during his stay at the Hague, he set on foot the treaty with the Abbot de Bois, for a triple alliance between England, France, and Holland; whereby the honour, as well as security of the nation, was maintained, and France obliged, at her own expence, to demolish the port and harbour of Mardyke. He returned to the Hague from Hanover, January 15, A. D. 1716. In April, A. D. 1717, he was constituted first commissioner of the Treasury, and chancellor of the Exchequer; and applying his thoughts both to maintaining the public credit, and to lessen the interest of the debts of the nation, he managed so successfully, that, with the unanimous consent of both houses of parliament, acts were passed for that purpose. And there could not be a greater proof, that his transactions therein were to the satisfaction of the nation in general, than that among so many millions subscribed to the government, there was not five hundred pounds demanded out in money.

For these exemplary and extraordinary services, he was promoted to the dignity of a viscount of Great-Britain, by the style and title of lord viscount Stanhope, of Mahon, in the island of Minorca, as likewise baron Stanhope, of Elvahton, in the county of Derby, by letters patent, bearing date the twelfth of July, A. D. 1717, 3 Geo. I. with limitation, for want of heirs-male, to Thomas Stanhope, of Elvahton, and his brothers Charles, and William.

Which William afterwards became earl of Harrington, &c. as may be seen by inspecting the account of his lordship's family.

The lord viscount Stanhope was again sworn, March 25, A. D. 1718, principal secretary of state, in the room of the earl of Sunderland, who, by mutual agreement, had the place of first commissioner of the Treasury; and, on the fourteenth of April following, was further advanced to the dignity of an earl of this kingdom, by the title of earl Stanhope. On the fourteenth of June ensuing, he set out for Paris, to bring to a conclusion the negotiations for a general peace, the Spaniards at that time having attacked Sicily. He arrived at Paris four days after his departure from London; and his lordship having disposed the French court to an accommodation, signed on July 6, A. D. 1718, he travelled to Madrid for the same end, intent on the public service: and having, on the fourth of August, received a pass from the king of Spain, he proceeded from Bayonne, the next day, on his journey to Madrid. His lordship arrived there on the twelfth of August, and on the fourteenth went to Tresnera, a seat within half a league of the Escorial, where cardinal Alberoni had caused very commodious lodgings to be fitted up for him. The same evening, at night, his lordship, by appointment, went to the cardinal, at the Escorial, and had a long conference with him. But the news of their success in Italy frustrated his negotiations; and his lordship, taking audience of leave of the king and queen of Spain, on the twenty-second of August, set out early the next morning, proposing to reach Bayonne in six days; and from thence, by the way of Paris, to return for England. His lordship arrived at Whitehall, September the twenty-second, in the morning, and proceeded to Hampton-Court, to wait on his majesty.

On the ninth of May, A. D. 1719, his majesty declaring in council his intention of going out of England for a short time, earl Stanhope was appointed one of the lords justices; but attending on his majesty in Germany, he was meditating to obtain a redress of the grievances of the Protestants there, who were under persecution; to which end he brought about an interview between their Britannic and Prussian majesties.

He returned to England with his majesty in November, and on the twenty-third of December, A. D. 1719, set out for the court of France; and returning, set out again for that court, arriving at Paris the twenty-sixth of March, A. D. 1720; and the next day had audience of the duke of Orleans, the regent, on overtures made by the king of Spain. His lordship returned to Whitehall, April the second following, having brought the king of Spain to accede to the quadruple alliance. On the eleventh of June, A. D. 1720, he

he was again declared one of the lords justices; and attending the king to Hanover, their Britanic and Prussian majesties, together with the duke of York, did him the honour of dining with him at his own house; where several weighty matters relating to the Protestant interest in the empire were settled, and a foundation laid for effectually redressing the grievances of the Protestants in those parts. After his return to England, whilst he was attending the great affairs of the nation in parliament, he was suddenly seized with a dizziness in his head, on the fourth of February, A. D. 1720-1, and going immediately to his own house by the Cockpit at Whitehall, died the next day in the evening, leaving his lady big with child, who deceased on the twenty-fourth of February, A. D. 1722-3. They were both interred at Chevening, in Kent; and the earl at his funeral, by the king's command, was attended by the horse-grenadiers, two hundred of the life-guards, and two battalions of the foot-guards, all their officers being in cypress mourning scarfs and hatbands, with all other honours due to a great general; his majesty's and the prince's coaches, with those of the nobility, &c. being in the procession.

He married the twenty-fourth of February, A. D. 1712-13, Lucy, daughter of Thomas Pitt, of Stratford, in Wilts, esquire, some time governor of Fort St. George, in the East-Indies, and left issue by her,

1. Philip, now earl Stanhope, and Lucy, a daughter, twins, born the fifteenth of August, A. D. 1714.

2. George Stanhope, born December the twenty-eighth, A. D. 1717, whose baptism was honoured with the presence of George I. as godfather; betaking himself to a military life, he was captain in colonel Duroure's regiment; from whence he was removed on the twenty-third of April, A. D. 1743, to lord Harry Beauclerk's regiment of foot, where he had the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After this he had the command of colonel Ligonier's regiment, with which, both at the battle of Falkirk, and that ever-memorable one of Culloden, he performed the part of a prudent and experienced officer, and essentially served the cause. He died unmarried, A. D. 1754, and was interred at Chevening, in Kent.

3. James Stanhope, born August 19, A. D. 1721, who died April 21, A. D. 1730, twin-born with Catherine, posthumous.

The daughters were,

1. Lucy, already mentioned.

2. Gertrude, born A. D. 1718, who died young.

3. Jane, born October 30, A. D. 1719.

4. Catherine, mentioned above, who died young, posthumous.

(Second, and present Earl.) PHILIP STANHOPE, the eldest son, succeeded to the honours of the family, and marrying in July, 1745, Grizel Hamilton, daughter of John, lord Binny, and sister to Thomas, earl of Haddington, had issue,

1. Philip Stanhope, called lord Mahon, born June 24, A. D. 1746, who died on the sixth of July, A. D. 1763.

2. Charles Stanhope, now called lord Mahon, born August 3, A. D. 1753.

His lordship, the present earl, is fellow of the Royal Society.

(TITLES.) Philip Stanhope, earl, viscount, and baron Stanhope.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Stanhope, of Elvaston, in the county of Derby, and viscount Stanhope, of Mahon, in the island of Minorca, in the Mediterranean, July 12, A. D. 1717, (3 George I.) and earl Stanhope, April 14, A. D. 1718, (4 George I.)

(ARMS.) Quarterly, ermine and ruby, a crescent for difference.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a castle, sapphire, with a demi-lion rampant, issuing from out the top thereof, topaz, ducally crowned, ruby, and holding a granade between his paws, firing, proper.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a talbot, ermine; on the sinister, a wolf, topaz, crowned, as the crest, each charged on the shoulder with a crescent, sapphire.

(MOTTO.) "A Deo & rege."

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Chevening, near Seven-oak, in Kent.

SHERARD,



THE COMPLETE ENGLISH PRIMER

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SHERARD, Earl of HARBOUROUGH.

AMONG the many Norman adventurers, attendant upon the Conqueror in his English expedition, we find a nobleman enrolled, called Scirrad, from whom genealogists, in general, agree to deduce the present noble family, which bears the name of Sherard. This gentleman obtained large possessions in the counties of Chester and Lancaster. In history we find nothing memorable of the descendants of this Scirrad for fourteen generations, and records are even silent as to the designation of any one of them to offices in their particular counties. Their names only, in a regular succession, are transmitted down to us; and for them we refer our reader to the genealogical table. We begin our account with

LAURENCE SHERARD, the fourteenth in descent from the noble Norman mentioned above, seated at Stapleford, in Leicestershire, in right of his mother. He was high sheriff for the county of Rutland, in 1438, and for the counties of Leicester and Warwick, in 1443. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Woodford, of Sproxton, in Leicestershire, by whom he had issue four sons,

1. Robert Sherard, who succeeded his father at Stapleford, and was high-sheriff for the county of Rutland, in the thirty-first of Henry VI. but dying without issue, the estate devolved upon the next brother,
2. Geoffrey Sherard, of whom presently.
3. Christopher Sherard, of London, died without issue.
4. William Sherard, seated at Saxby, in the county of Rutland, died also without issue.

The second of these sons,

GEOFFREY SHERARD, was thrice sheriff for the county of Rutland, viz. 1468, 1480, and 1483. He married Joyce, daughter of Thomas Ashby of Loseby, in the county of Leicester, esquire, and had issue by her two sons,

1. Thomas Sherard, his successor.
2. Robert Sherard, from whom the Sherrards of Lobthorpe, in Leicestershire, baronets, derived their descent.

THOMAS SHERARD, succeeding his father, was sheriff of the county of Rutland, A. D. 1491, and 1506. He married Margaret, daughter and sole heir to John Helwell, esquire, by which alliance he at length obtained the manors of Tigh and Whiffendine, in the county of Rutland, and Stansby and Grunby, in the county of Lincoln, besides many other lands of inheritance. Their only son,

SIR GEORGE SHERARD, succeeded to the possessions both of father and mother. He resided

however at the manor-house of Stapleford, and was sheriff for the county of Rutland, in 1545, and 1562, also for the county of Leicester, A. D. 1567. He married Rohesia, daughter of Sir Thomas Poultney, of Misterton, in the said county, knight, and had issue six daughters.

1. Elizabeth, married to William Smith, of Cunnington, in the county of Lincoln, esquire.
2. Margaret, married to William Durant, of Cottesmor, esquire.
3. Joyce, married to Edward Bensford, esquire.
4. Eleanor, }
5. Margery, } all died unmarried.
6. Dorothy, }

He had also two sons, Francis and Thomas; the eldest of which,

FRANCIS SHERARD, succeeded upon the demise of his father, to the family estates. By his wife Anne, daughter of George Moore, esquire, he had issue one daughter, Rose, married to John Sherard, of Lobthorpe, esquire, and three sons,

1. Sir Philip Sherard, knight, who married Isabel, the daughter of Sir John Harpur, of Swarkston, in the county of Derby; but dying without issue on the twenty-third of April, A. D. 1624, he was buried at Stapleford, and the inheritance devolved upon his brother,
2. Sir William Sherard, who continued the line.

3. George Sherard, died unmarried.

The second son,

SIR WILLIAM SHERARD, was knighted by king James I. on the third of July, A. D. 1622, at Oatlands, and afterward was advanced to the honour of an Irish peerage, by king Charles I. on the tenth of July, in the third year of his reign, by the title of lord Sherard and baron of Le Trim. He married Abigail, daughter and co-heir of Cecil Cave, esquire, and widow of Henry Trefham, esquire, by whom he had issue five sons and four daughters.

The latter were,

1. Anne, }
2. Emeline, } died unmarried.
3. Elizabeth, }
4. Abigail, married to Nicholas Knolles, earl of Banbury.

The sons were,

1. Bennet Sherard, his successor.
2. Philip Sherard, ancestor to the present earl of Harborough.
3. George Sherard, who married Mary, daughter of ——— Crattenbury, or Croppinburghe, from which match the Sherards of Glatton derive their descent, as may be seen in the table.

4. Francis Sherard, } died unmarried.
 5. Henry Sherard, }
 The eldest son,

BENNET SHERARD, succeeded his father as baron of Le Trim, in Ireland. He was elected knight of the shire for the county of Leicester in several parliaments, in the reigns of Charles II. James II. and William III. and on the twenty-eighth of August, A. D. 1690, was appointed lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Rutland, and departed this life A. D. 1700. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir Robert Christopher, of Allford, in the county of Lincoln, by whom he had two daughters,

1. Elizabeth, married, first, to Edward Ingram, the second viscount Irwin of Scotland, and, secondly, to John Noel, of Walcote, in the county of Northampton, third son of Baptist Noel, viscount Campden, by Elizabeth, his fourth wife, daughter to Montagu Bertie, earl of Lindsey.

2. Lucy, married to John Manners, second duke of Rutland.

Also two sons, of which the eldest, Christopher, died A. D. 1681; and the youngest,

(*First Earl.*) BENNET SHERARD, succeeded to his father's honours and estates upon his demise.

On the eleventh of March, A. D. 1699, he was constituted lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Rutland. He was elected knight of the shire for the county of Leicester, in the last parliament called by king William; and in 1713, was returned for the county of Rutland.

On the accession of George I. he was advanced to the dignity of a peer of this realm, by the title of baron of Harborough, in the county of Leicester. The letters patent bear date October the nineteenth, A. D. 1714, and the honour is limited, for want of issue male, to Philip, second son of William, first baron of Le Trim, and his heirs male. On the twelfth of September, A. D. 1715, he was re-appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Rutland. By letters patent, bearing date October the thirty-first, A. D. 1718, he was advanced to the rank of a viscount, by the stile and title of viscount Sherard, of Stapleford. On the fourth of May next ensuing, others letters patent, issued forth, creating him earl of Harborough, with the same limitations as were annexed to the barony. The same year he was appointed lord-warden and justice in eyre, north of Trent, which post was renewed to him by George II. on the tenth of September, A. D. 1727; and in November following, he was again sworn lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Rutland.

He married Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Calverly, of Ayerholme, in the bishopric of Durham, knight, by whom he had a son, Bennet Sherard, who died an infant.

His lordship dying on the sixteenth of October, A. D. 1732, the honours of the family, according to the limitation of the several patents, for want of issue, devolved upon

(*Second Earl.*) PHILIP SHERARD, grandson to Philip Sherard, the second son of the first baron of Le Trim. We must speak of the last named

PHILIP SHERARD. He was seated at Whiffendine, and received the estate thereabouts as a gift from his father. He was chosen one of the knights of the shire for the county of Rutland, in all the parliaments called by king Charles II. at whose restoration he commanded a troop of horse, raised in the said county, in support of the royal pretensions. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Denton, of Hillersden, in the county of Bucks, and widow of John Pulteney, esquire; and also of William Eure. His issue were three sons and a daughter, Abigail, married to John Pickering, esquire. Of the three sons, Bennet, Philip, and Denton, the youngest died without issue, the second married Ann, daughter and coheir of John Thornton, of Carr Coulston, in the county of Nottingham, doctor of physic. The descendants of this match are carefully entered in the table.

The eldest son,

BENNET SHERARD, upon the demise of his father, A. D. 1695, became seated at Whiffendine. He was knight of the shire for the county of Rutland, in the three first parliaments of king William, and dying A. D. 1701, left issue by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Henry, lord Fairfax, and widow of Robert Stapleton, of Wighill, esquire, (who surviving her husband, died in January, A. D. 1744-5, and was interred near him at Whiffendine) two daughters, Margaret, the wife of John Gilbert, D. D. archbishop of York, and Mary, who died 1764; also a son, Philip Sherard, who, we have observed, succeeding to the honours of the family, became the second earl of Harborough, of whom we are now to treat.

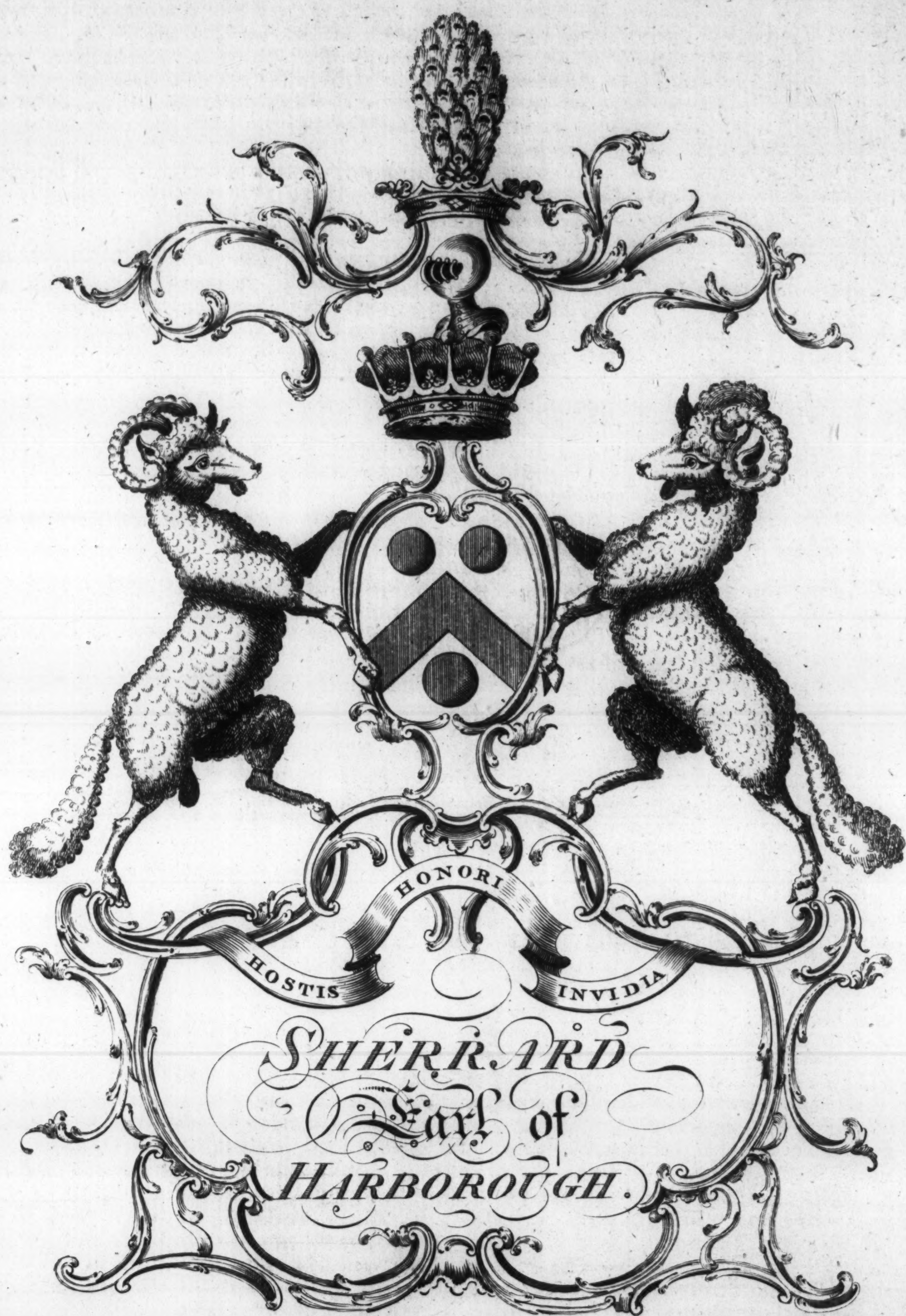
HIS LORDSHIP, while a commoner, was in 1708, chosen knight of the shire for the county of Rutland, and became, as we have observed, in 1732, earl of Harborough, baron of the same place, English honours; also baron of Le Trim, in the kingdom of Ireland. July the seventeenth, A. D. 1733, he was appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Rutland. He died on the twentieth of July, 1750, and was buried at Whiffendine, having had issue six sons and eight daughters, by his wife Anne, daughter and heir to Sir Nicholas Pedley, of Huntingdon, knight, serjeant at law, which lady died February the sixteenth, A. D. 1749-50.

The daughters were,

1. Elizabeth, born February the third, A. D. 1705.
2. Dorothy, born November the tenth, A. D. 1707, married to the Reverend James Torkington, rector of King's Rippon, and Little Stewkley, in Huntingdonshire, son to James Torkington, of Great Stewkley, esquire.
3. Lucy, born December the fourth, A. D. 1710.
4. Ann, born April the twenty-sixth, A. D. 1712, who died in 1714.
5. Susannah, born January the sixteenth, A. D. 1713-14, who died in December, 1765, unmarried.
6. Ursula, born October the second, A. D. 1717, who died September the first, A. D. 1745, unmarried.
7. Anne, born February the twenty-second,

A. D.





A. D. 1722-3, who died May the nineteenth, A. D. 1724.

8. Catherine, born May the seventeenth, A. D. 1730, who died on the third of August following.

The sons were,
1. Bennet Sherard, successor to the honours of the family.

2. John Sherard, born May the fifteenth, A. D. 1713, who was appointed lieutenant of the yeomen of the guards, in May, 1736. He died on the twenty-fifth of April, A. D. 1746, unmarried.

3. Philip Sherard, born May the fifth, A. D. 1716, who died an infant.

4. Robert Sherard, born October the twenty-first, A. D. 1719, who was fellow of Merton college, in Oxford. He married Catherine, daughter of Edward Hearst, esquire, which lady died on the fifth of February, 1765.

5. Daniel Sherard, born June the seventeenth, A. D. 1722, who died unmarried.

6. Philip Sherard, born March the first, A. D. 1726, who is a colonel and major in the guards, having obtained the former rank on the nineteenth of February, A. D. 1762.

The eldest son,

(Third, and present Earl.) BENNET SHERARD, born August 21, 1709, became earl of Harborough, &c.

On the twenty-seventh of June, A. D. 1738, his lordship married, first, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Ralph, earl Verney, of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had no issue.

This lady dying in June, 1756, was buried at Stapleford; and his lordship married, secondly, on the second of July, A. D. 1757, Frances,

daughter of William Noel, esquire, one of the judges of the court of Common-Pleas; and by her, who died on the thirteenth of September, A. D. 1760, and was buried at Stapleford, had issue a daughter, named Frances, born April the twelfth, A. D. 1759.

In April, 1761, his lordship married, thirdly, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Hill, esquire, and by her, who died on the first of February, A. D. 1767, has issue an only son, (twin with a daughter still-born) born January the twenty-third, A. D. 1767.

(TITLES.) Bennet Sherard, earl of Harborough, baron of Harborough, in England, and baron of Le Trim, in Ireland.

(CREATIONS.) Baron of Harborough, in the county of Leicester, October the nineteenth, A. D. 1714, (1 George I.) and earl of the same place, May the fourth, A. D. 1719, (5 George I.)

(ARMS.) Pearl, a chevron between three torseaux, ruby.

(CREST.) In a ducal coronet, topaz, a peacock's tail erect, proper.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two rams, pearl, armed and unguled, topaz.

(MOTTO.) "Hostis honoris invidia."

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Stapleford, in the county of Leicester, near Melton Mowbray, and at Whiffendine, in the county of Rutland.

PARKER, Earl of MACCLESFIELD.

THIS noble family is a younger branch of the Parkers of Norton-Lees, in the county of Derby; and they owe their origin (as far as we can trace them) to the same common ancestor,

Thomas Parker, seated at Bulwell, a man of great possessions, which received an increase by marriage. With his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Adam de Gotham, son of Thomas de Gotham of Lees, son of Roger de Gotham, of Lees, near Norton, in the county of Derby, he had the manor of what is now called Norton-Lees, in that county. Their issue were three sons,

1. Robert Parker.
2. Thomas Parker, seated at Sprotborough, in Yorkshire, and at Little-Newton.

3. William Parker, seated at Shirland, in the same county.

Robert Parker, the eldest son, succeeded to Norton-Lees, &c. and marrying Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Birley, of Barnes, had issue four daughters;

1. Agnes, married first to ——— Bostock; secondly to ——— Coates.

2. Alice, married to ——— Baldwin, of Aquilate, in Shropshire.

3. ———, married to Mr. Peryn.

4. ———, married to James Maver, of Barley.

Also a son and successor, John Parker, who was of Norton-Lees, and at full age, A. D. 1434.

He married Ellen, daughter of Roger North, of Walkringham, in Nottinghamshire; by whom he had issue, Margaret, Agnes, Barlow, and two other daughters. The eldest of these married P. Selicke, of Haselbarton, in Derbyshire. The second married a gentleman,

gentleman, seated at Woodhouse; and the rest died unmarried. Also five sons;

1. John Parker, seated at Norton-Lees, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Eyre, of Alfreton, in Derbyshire; from which match descended a lineal succession of owners of the ancient family seat.

2. Thomas Parker, ancestor to the three earls of Macclesfield.

3. Robert Parker.

4. Henry Parker, who was groom of the bed-chamber to king Henry VIII. died without issue.

5. William Parker, seated at Luton, in Bedfordshire. He was sewer to Henry VIII. and married Margaret, daughter to John Wroth, of Durance, in Enfield, Middlesex, by whom he had an only daughter, Barbara, married to John Wickham, of Enfield aforesaid.

The second son,

THOMAS PARKER, married a lady of his own name, probably a kinswoman from the elder branch of the family, seated at Norton-Lees.

His son,

WILLIAM PARKER, seated at Ashburn, in the county of Derby, was the father of three sons; George, Rowland, and Edward; the two youngest died unmarried; and the eldest,

GEORGE PARKER, married Barbara, daughter of — Birley, esquire; and had issue an only son, WILLIAM PARKER, seated at Parwick, in the county of Derby, in right of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Humphry Wilton, of Parwick, aforesaid. He had two sons, of which the younger, Thomas Parker, was seated at Botesham, in the county of Cambridge, and married Elizabeth, daughter of — Hobson, of the same county.

The eldest son,

GEORGE PARKER, was seated at Park-Hall, in Staffordshire. By his wife, Grace, daughter of Hugh Bateman, of Hartington, in Derbyshire, he had issue two sons, William and Thomas. The eldest married Bridget, daughter of James Carrier, of Helpston, in the county of Northampton, esquire.

The second son,

THOMAS PARKER, was seated at Leche, in Staffordshire; and by his wife, Anne, daughter and coheir of Robert Venables, of Winckham, in Derbyshire, had an only son,

(*First Earl.*) THOMAS PARKER, born at Leche, in 1667; and having finished the academical part of his education at Trinity-College, in Cambridge, he applied himself to the study of the law, in which he made a quick progress; and was early appointed council to queen Ann. On the eighth of June, A. D. 1705, he was called to the degree of serjeant; and was the same day appointed serjeant to her majesty. On the fifteenth of March, A. D. 1709-10, he was constituted lord chief justice of the King's Bench; and on the demise of the queen, was one of the lords justices appointed till the arrival of her royal successor, George I. who, in the second year of his reign, on the nineteenth of March, A. D. 1715, created him a baron of this kingdom, by the title and title of baron Parker, of Macclesfield, in the county of Chester.

On the twentieth of May, A. D. 1718, his lordship was appointed lord chancellor of Great-Bri-

tain; and on the fourteenth was sworn of the privy-council. While he was in this important post, he was on the ninth of May, A. D. 1719, constituted one of the lords justices during the absence of his royal master from these dominions; and on the fourth of June following was appointed custos rotulorum of the county of Warwick; and on the nineteenth of October, that same year, was appointed custos rotulorum for the county of Worcester.

Letters patent issued forth from the crown on the fifth of November, A. D. 1721, creating his lordship viscount Parker, of Ewelme, in Oxfordshire, and earl of Macclesfield, in the county of Chester, in tail male remainder to hold the dignities of baroness of Macclesfield, viscountess Parker, of Ewelme, and countess of Macclesfield, to Elizabeth, his daughter, wife of William Heathcote, esquire, (afterwards Sir William Heathcote, of Hursley, Hants, baronet) and to the heirs male of her body.

He was succeeded in his office as lord chancellor in 1725, by Peter King, lord king, and dying on the twenty-eighth of April, A. D. 1732, was buried at Sherborne, in Oxfordshire.

By his wife Janet, daughter and coheir of Charles Carrier, of Wirkworth, in Derbyshire, who died August 23, A. D. 1733, he had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, already mentioned; and a son and successor,

(*Second Earl.*) GEORGE PARKER, who in the life-time of his father was constituted one of the tellers of the Exchequer for life.

This nobleman had a principal share in carrying through the act for the alteration of the title; and was upon account of his great learning complimented with admission as a member in several universities; and on the thirtieth of November, A. D. 1752, was chosen president of the Royal Society.

On the eighteenth of September, A. D. 1722, he married, Mary, daughter and coheir of Ralph Lane, esquire, an eminent Turkey merchant, descended from William Lane, of Glendon, esquire, and Anne his wife, daughter and heir to John Isham, of Witchley, in Northamptonshire; and by her, who died June 4, A. D. 1553, had issue two sons,

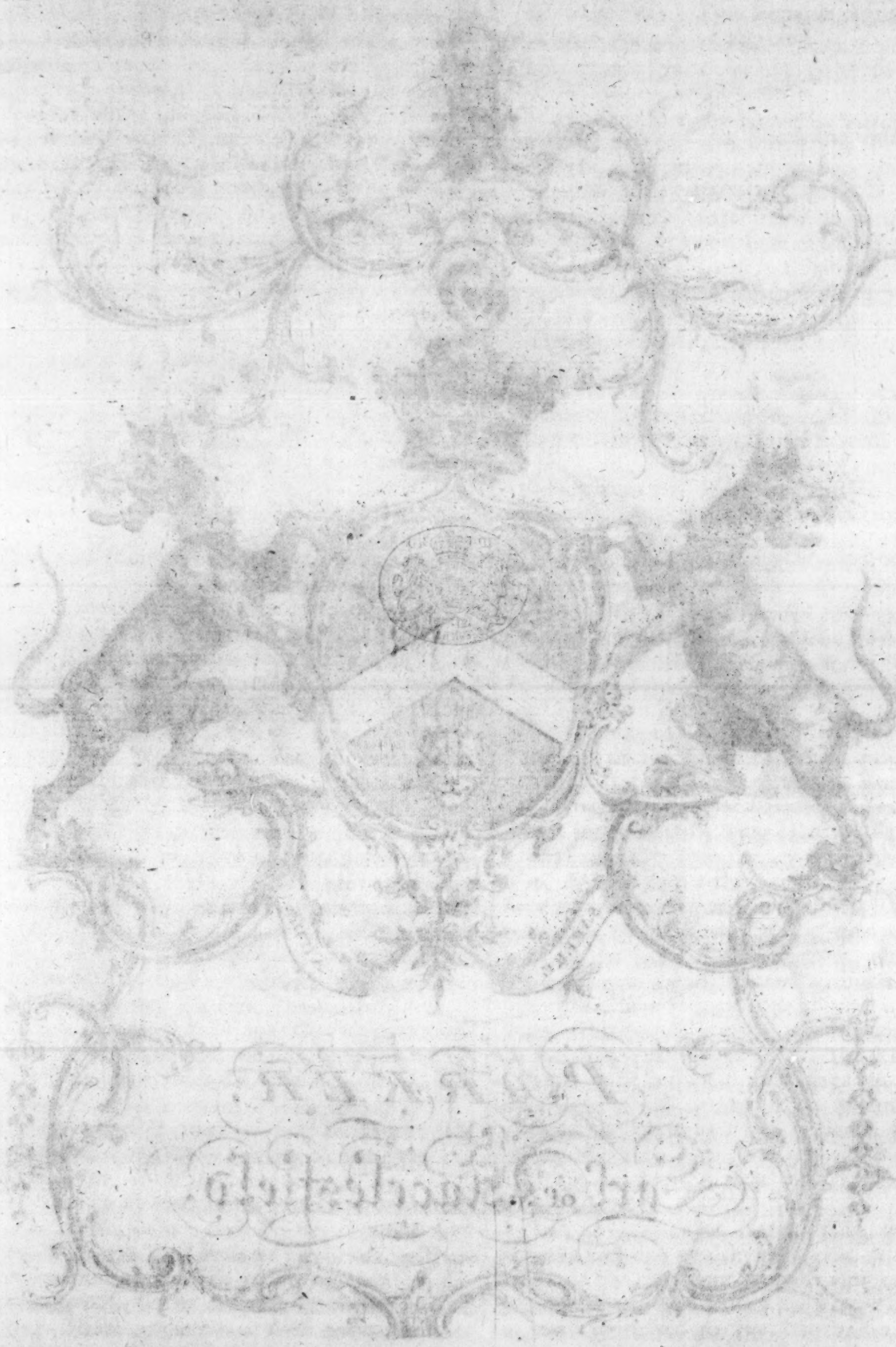
1. Thomas Parker.

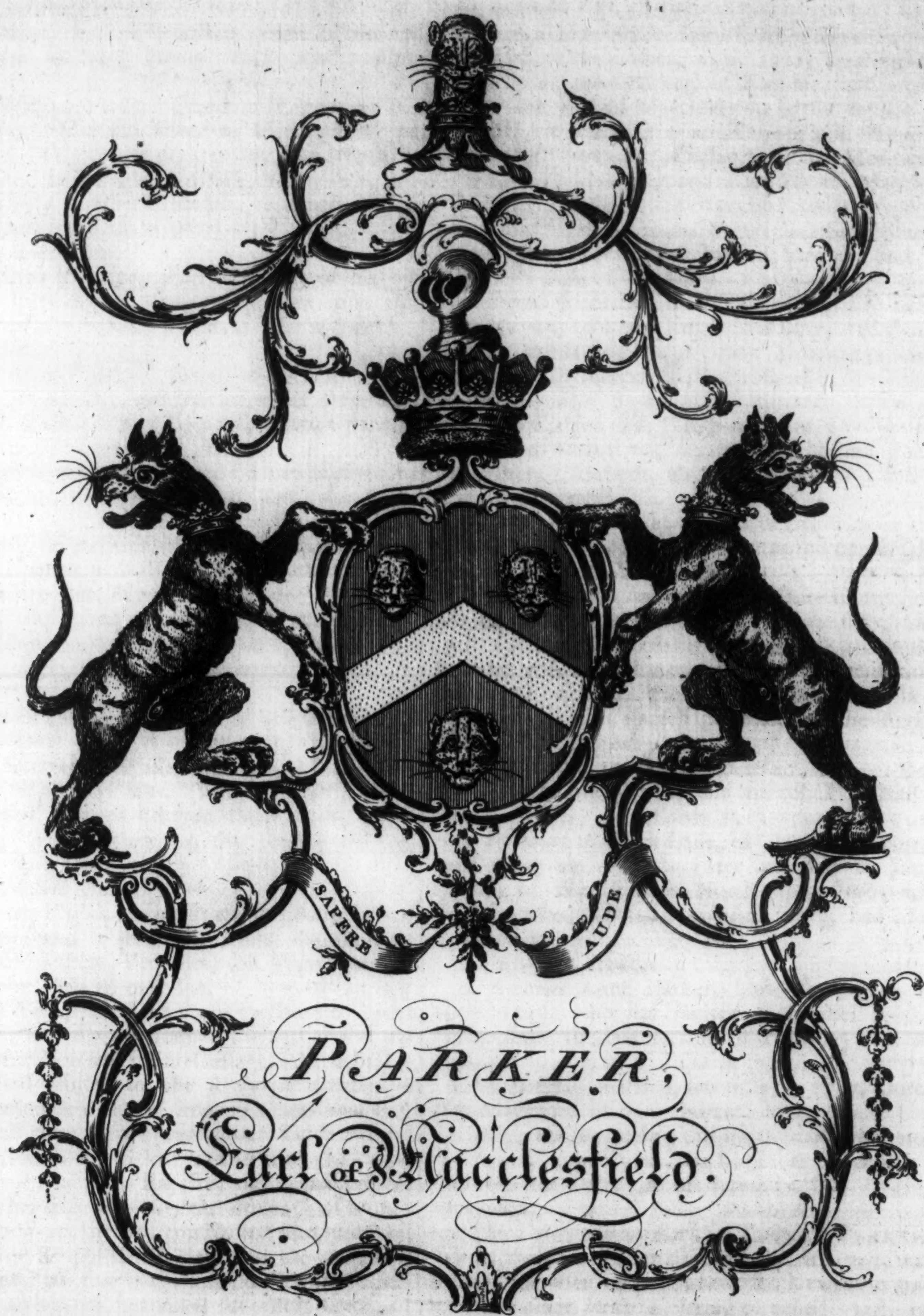
2. George Lane Parker, born September 6, A. D. 1724, who has ranked as colonel in the army since the nineteenth of February, A. D. 1762.

His lordship married, secondly, in 1757, Dorothy, daughter of — Nisbet, by whom he had no issue; and departing this life on the eighteenth of March, A. D. 1764, was buried at Sherborne; and was succeeded in his honours, &c. by his eldest son,

(*Third and present Earl.*) THOMAS PARKER, born October 12, A. D. 1723, who, in 1747, was chosen member of parliament for Newcastle under Line; and in 1754, being returned knight of the shire for the county of Oxford, was voted duly elected in 1755; and in the present parliament served for Rochester till his accession to the peerage.

On the twelfth of December, A. D. 1749, he married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir William Heathcote, of Hursley, in the county of Northampton,





thampton, baronet, by whom he has issue two sons,

1. George Parker, called lord Parker, born February 24, 1755.

2. Thomas Parker.

And two daughters,

1. Elizabeth, born June 29, 1751.

2. Mary, born March 16, 1752.

(TITLES.) Thomas Parker, earl of Macclesfield, viscount Parker, and baron Parker, of Macclesfield.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Parker, of Macclesfield, in the county of Chester, March 9, A. D. 1715-16, (2 George I.) viscount Parker, of Ewelme, in

the county of Oxford, and earl of Macclesfield, November 15, A. D. 1721, (7 George I.)

(ARMS.) Ruby, a chevron between three leopards faces, topaz.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a leopard's head erased and guardant, topaz, ducally gorged, ruby.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two leopards regardant, proper, each gorged, as the crest.

(MOTTO.) "Sapere aude."

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Sherborne castle, in Oxfordshire.

FERMOR, Earl of POMFRET.

BY tradition we are informed, that the male line of this noble family is of Welch extraction, and that their name was Ricards: one of whom, marrying the daughter and heir of the family of Fermor, assumed that surname, or rather blended that and his own together; we have sufficient evidence of this with regard to the son of this marriage,

THOMAS FERMOR, who was seated at Whitney, in the county of Oxford, in the reign of Henry VI. for in his will, dated September 9, A. D. 1485, he is wrote Thomas Ricards, alias Fermor, senior. He died that year, and was buried at Whitney. He married two wives; by Alice, his first lady, he had issue a son, Laurence Fermor, seated at Minster Lovel, in Oxfordshire, whose issue were, a son, William, with whom that male line ended; and a daughter, Mary, married to Thomas Bonolt, esquire.

By his second wife, Emmote, daughter and heir of Simkin Hervey, esquire, and widow of Henry Waynman, who survived him, he had issue two sons.

1. Sir Richard Fermor, who continued the line, and was seated at Easton Neston, in the county of Northampton.

2. William Fermor, who was seated at Somerton, in Oxfordshire; and having married four wives, at length died without issue, and was interred on the south side of the chancel of Somerton church, under a great raised monument of grey marble, whereon are the portraitures of a gentleman and his wife in brass, and under them this inscription:

"Here lyeth buried Mr. William Fermour, Esq; whych was born of this Towne and Patrone of this Church, and also Clarke of the Crowne in the King's Bench in King Henry the 7th and King

Henry the 8th Dayes; whyche died the 20th Day of 7^{ber}, in the Year of our Lord God a MCCCCCLII; and also here lyeth Mestres Elizabeth Fermour, his last Wyffe, which was the Daughter of S^r Will^m Norryffe, Knt. upon whose and all Christene Soules Ihu have mercy."

Sir RICHARD FERMOR, having been bred a merchant of the staple of Calais, raised a noble fortune; but being a very zealous Romanist, and not complying with the frequent alterations in religion, introduced by king Henry VIII. he changed his hospitality into charity for those of his opinion, and fell under that king's heavy displeasure, for conveying relief to one Nicholas Thayne, formerly his confessor, and at that time a close prisoner in the gaol of Buckingham, although nothing was ever legally proved against him, except that he had sent him eight-pence and a couple of shirts. But his own great wealth, and his false friend Cromwell, earl of Essex, the king's vicar-general, were powerful incentives to his ruin; and being found guilty of a præmunire, his whole estate, both real and personal, was seized on for the king's use, and executed with such strictness and severity, that nothing was left him or his family.

Hall, in his life of Henry VIII. writes, that he was a rich and wealthy man, and of good estimation in the city; but for relieving certain traitorous persons, who denied the king's supremacy, he was committed to the Marshalsea, in July, 32 Henry VIII. and after, in Westminster-Hall, was arraigned, and attainted in a præmunire, and lost all his estate.

The good old man, when he was stript of all he had, retired to a village, called Wapenham, in sight of his former habitation, and lived in the parsonage-house there; the advowson of which

had been in his gift, and the parson thereof presented by him. There he passed several years with a most consummate piety, and intire resignation, till the fourth year of King Edward VI.

In the time of his prosperity he had in his family, according to the custom of the age, a servant, Will Somers, who, by his witty or frothy discourses, passed for his jester; and afterwards served the king himself in the same office and capacity. This man remembering, with some gratitude, his first master, and having admission to the king at all times and places, especially when sick, melancholy, and towards his end, let fall some lucky words, which awakened the king's conscience, so as at least to endeavour a restitution; and accordingly he gave immediate orders about it: but being prevented by death, it was never effectually performed till the fourth year of king Edward VI. by letters-patent, bearing that date; but so miserably lopt and torn, by the several grants and sales made by the crown during the afore said interval, that what he did obtain was not one-third of what he had before possessed. Those lands restored to him were the lordships and "manors of Towcettour, and Efton-Neston, the advowsons of the rectories of Coldhigham, and of the vicarage of Efton-Neston, the hundred of Wilmersley, with very large privileges thereto belonging, and several houses in Cotton-End, in the county of Northampton. The lordship and manor of Offley St. Legers, in the county of Hereford; the lordship and manor of Granno, in the county of Worcester; the lordships and manors of Lutonhoe, and the hermitage lands in Luton, and Runtisford farm, in Runtisford, in the county of Bedford." Yet king Edward, to make some compensation, granted by the same charter, to Richard Fermor, and his heirs, several other lordships, manors, lands, and tenements, viz. the lordships and manors of Corsecombe, Holstocke, Nether-stocke, and the advowson of the rectory of Corsecombe, in the county of Dorset; the manor of Mudfort, in the county of Somerset; the house and seat of the then late dissolved priory of Swaderfly, and divers woods and lands thereto belonging; the manor of Hide in Rode, and several lands in Rode in Ashen, in the county of Northampton, the manor of Newport Pound; and the advowson of the rectory and church of Rawrith, in the county of Essex, &c. Yet all this was but a small compensation for the great loss he had sustained.

He therefore being repossessed of part of his estate, and of some addition, as afore said, returned to his mansion-house at Easton-Neston, where, about three years after, he departed this life, on the seventeenth of January, A. D. 1552, 7 Edward VI. It is further said of him, that having some foreknowledge of his own death, he invited on that very day many of his friends and neighbours, and taking leave of them, retired to his devotions, and was found dead in that posture, and afterwards buried on the north side of the chancel of the parish church of Easton-Neston, under a grey marble tomb. Anne, his wife, survived him, who was daughter to Sir William Brown, lord-mayor of London, by whom he had five sons and five daughters;

1. Sir John Fermor, hereafter-mentioned.

2. William Fermor, } died infants.

3. George Fermor, }

4. Thomas Fermor, who inherited the estate of William, his uncle, at Somerton; was one of the members for Chiping Wicomb, in the parliament held in 5 Elizabeth, and makes his will, on the fifteenth of June, A. D. 1580, 22 Elizabeth, whereby he orders his body to be buried in the church of Somerton, as near to the body of Bridget, his late wife, as conveniently may be; and that his executors, within three years after his death, cause to be erected such a tomb of alabaster to be set over the bodies of him and his late wife, as they shall think convenient. He was a benefactor to Somerton, and Chinnor, in Oxfordshire, Bridgnorth and Asteley, in Shropshire, and Wapeham, in Northamptonshire. Also leaves his estate to his son Richard Fermor, and his daughter Mary; and for default of issue, to his nephew, Nicholas Fermor, except the manors of Fritwell and Ganno, which he wills, if they decease without issue, to Jerome Fermor, his brother, according to the gift of his uncle, William Fermor, of Somerton. It likewise appears that he founded a school at Somerton, with provision for a schoolmaster, and that Nicholas Fermor, his nephew, was son of Jerome, his brother. According to his will, his executors erected, in the chapel of Somerton church, a raised monument of white marble, whereon lies his effigies in armour, and the effigies of his wife, both on their backs, and round the verge is this inscription:

Thomæ Farmer, Armigero, viro animi magnitudine contra Hostes, beneficiâ erga Doctos admirabili, Domino hujus territorii benignissimo, & novæ Scholæ Fundatori optimo, in perpetuam sui, suæq; conjugis, Brigittæ, fœminæ lectissimæ, memoriam, ex Testamento executores sui hoc monumentum flentes erexerunt. Obiit vero Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo octogesimo, die Augusti octavo.

5. Jerome Fermor, fifth son of Sir Richard Fermor, died on the seventh of September, A. D. 1602, and, together with Jane his wife, lies buried at Towcester, in Northamptonshire.

The five daughters were,

1. Joan, first married to Robert Wilford of the county of Kent, esquire, and after to Sir John Mordant, of Thornton, in Essex, knight.

2. Anne, espoused to William Lucy, of Charlecote in Warwickshire, esquire.

3. Elizabeth, to Thomas Lovet, of Astwell, in Northamptonshire, esquire.

4. Ursula, to Richard, Fynes, of Broughton, in Oxfordshire, esquire, father to Richard, lord Say and Sele; and

5. Mary, wedded to Sir Richard Knightley, of Fausley, in Northamptonshire, knight.

SIR JOHN FERMOR, eldest son and heir of Sir Richard Fermor, was made one of the knights of the Carpet, with the lord Gerrard, the lord Borough, the lord Dudley, and others of distinction, at Westminster, on the second of October, the day after the coronation of queen Mary, in her presence, under the cloth of state, by the earl of Arundel, who had her majesty's commission to execute that honour. He was in that reign chosen knight

knight of the shire for the county of Northampton in two parliaments; and was sheriff of the county in the fourth and fifth of Philip and Mary. He died on the twelfth of December, A. D. 1571, at little St. Bartholomew's, in London, and from thence was brought to his house at Easton-Neston, and buried in the parish church there on Thursday the twentieth of the same month, with great solemnity, the officers of arms attending his funeral. He married Maud, daughter of Nicholas Vaux, knight, lord Vaux, of Harrowden, (who died before him, on the fourteenth of April, A. D. 1569,) and by her had issue four sons,

1. George Fermor, esquire.

2. Nicholas, who died unmarried.

3. Richard, who married Dionysia, daughter of Robert Tanfield, of Burford, in Oxfordshire, esquire, by whom he had an only daughter, Catherine, married first Philip Godard, esquire; and secondly Sir Richard Waynman, of Tame, in Oxfordshire, knight.

4. Arthur Fermor.

Also three daughters,

1. Catharine, married to Michael Poultney, esquire; and secondly to Sir Henry Darcy, knight.

2. Anne, wedded to Edward Leigh, of Shawel, in Leicestershire, esquire; and

3. Mary, married to Sir Thomas Lucas, of St. John's, in Colchester, in the county of Essex, knight.

SIR GEORGE FERMOR, mentioned as the eldest son, who succeeded his father, after having spent his youth in the Netherlands, under William, prince of Orange, retired to his house at Easton, where he lived several years in great splendor and hospitality; and on the eleventh of June, A. D. 1603, had the honour of entertaining king James I. and his queen, at Easton, the very first time they ever met in England, where he gave both courts a very magnificent entertainment; and the king, as Philpot informs us in his catalogue of knights, before his departure, conferred the honour of knighthood on his son and heir, Sir Hatton Fermor, together with nine other gentlemen.

He died in a good old age on the first of December, A. D. 1612; and on the fourteenth of January following was buried in the chancel of Easton-Neston church, with great solemnity; and a noble tomb of alabaster is erected to his memory.

He married Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Curson, of Addington, in Bucks; and of Water-Pery, in Oxfordshire, esquire. By this lady, who was god daughter, and maid of honour to queen Mary, and who survived him, he had issue seven sons and eight daughters; of which the latter were,

1. Agnes, who became the wife of Sir Richard Waynman, of Thame-Park, in the county of Oxford; afterwards created viscount Wenman, in Ireland.

2. Elizabeth, married first to Sir William Stratford, of Blatherwick, in Northamptonshire; and, secondly, to Sir Thomas Chamberlain, of Oxfordshire, one of the justices of the King's-Bench, and chief justice of Chester.

3. Jane, married to Sir John Killigrew, of Fal-mouth-castle, and of Arwanac, in Cornwall.

4. Catherine, married to William Hobby, of Hales, in Gloucestershire, esquire.

5. Mary, married first to James Creighton, lord Sanquhar, in Scotland; and, secondly, to Barnaby Obrien, second son of the earl of Thomond, in Ireland.

6. N. N.

7. N. N.

8. N. N.

The sons were,

1. Edward Fermor, who died unmarried in the life-time of his father.

2. Hatton Fermor, of whom hereafter.

3. Robert Fermor, who was slain in Ireland, without issue.

4. George Fermor,

5. Richard Fermor,

6. Devereux Fermor,

7. William Fermor,

The second but eldest surviving son,

SIR HATTON FERMOR, succeeded his father. He was knighted, as has already been mentioned; and passing his time chiefly at Easton-Neston, we find him no otherwise concerned in public life than that as sheriff for the county of Northampton, A. D. 1618. He married first Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund Anderson, lord chief justice of the Common-pleas; but this lady dying without issue, he married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir William Cockaine, knight, lord-mayor of London, by whom he had five sons, and six daughters.

The latter were,

1. Mary, the wife of Sir Charles Compton, second son to Spencer, earl of Northampton.

2. Anne, married Jonathan Cope, of Rawton-Abby, in Staffordshire, grandfather to Sir Jonathan Cope, of Brewern, in Oxfordshire, baronet.

3. Arabella,

4. Elizabeth,

5. Catherine, died an infant.

6. Catherine, married to Sir John Shuckburgh, of Shuckburgh, in Warwickshire, baronet, grandfather to Sir Stukeley Shuckburgh; and, secondly, to Sir Roger Norwich, of Brampton, in the county of Northampton, baronet.

The sons were,

1. William Fermor, his successor.

2. Hatton Fermor, major of horse to the prince of Wales, who was slain at Culham Bridge, near Oxford, fighting in the cause of Charles I. in 1644, then aged only nineteen years.

3. Charles Fermor,

4. George Fermor,

5. Richard Fermor,

The father of these children had the misfortune to fall out of his coach, and break his leg, which accident terminated in his death, A. D. 1640. He was buried at Easton-Neston, near his ancestors, under a tomb of black and white marble, erected by his wife Anne, who survived him twenty-five years; and is reported to have, with a manly courage and constancy, sustained as well the hardships of imprisonment, as fines and confiscations to the last of those unhappy civil commotions.

The eldest son,

SIR WILLIAM FERMOR, succeeded his father, and on the sixth of September, A. D. 1641, was,

by

by letters patent, created a baronet. Notwithstanding his youth, he was honoured with the command of a troop of horse, by king Charles I. made one of the privy-chamber to the prince, his son, and served them both to the last with unshaken loyalty and honour; a circumstance that could not but draw upon him the censure of Oliver Cromwell and his adherents, who inflicted many hardships on him, and, amongst others, obliged him to compound for his estate for fourteen hundred pounds. Living however to see the restoration, he was elected member for the town of Brackley, in that parliament which met at Westminster, on the eighth of May, A. D. 1661. He was nominated a knight of the Bath, and in performing the ceremonies of that most honourable order, caught the small-pox, which put a period to his life, on the fourteenth of May, A. D. 1661.

He married Mary, daughter of Hugh Perry, and widow of Henry Noel, esquire, second son of Edward, viscount Campden; and by this lady, (venerable for her piety and virtue, and a faithful sharer of all his fortunes) who surviving him, died A. D. 1670, he had issue six sons and two daughters; Mary, who died young, and Anne, (posthumous) who died unmarried in June, 1740.

1. Hatton Fermor, who died an infant.
2. Sir William Fermor, successor to his father.
3. Henry Fermor,
4. George Fermor,
5. Richard Fermor,
6. John Fermor, died an infant.

The second son,

(*First Lord*.) Sir WILLIAM FERMOR, succeeded his father as baronet, and by letters patent, bearing date the twelfth of April, A. D. 1692, was created baron Lempster, or Leominster.

This nobleman rebuilt the antient seat of his family, (Easton-Neston) a regular and fair pile of building, of freestone, and added pleasant gardens and plantations, adorning the whole with a magnificent, costly, and well chosen collection of ancient statues of white marble, Greek, Roman and Egyptian.

He married three wives; first, Jane, daughter of Andrew Barker, of Fairford, in Gloucestershire, by whom he had issue an only daughter, Elizabeth, who died unmarried in 1705.

He married, secondly, Catherine, eldest daughter to John, third earl Powlet, by whom also he had issue an only daughter, Catherine, who married Sir John Wodehouse, of Kimberley, in Norfolk, baronet, by whom she had Sir Armine Wodehouse, baronet, knight of the shire for Norfolk. She died October 24, A. D. 1729.

Thirdly, he married Sophia, daughter of Thomas, duke of Leeds, and widow of Donatus, lord O'Brien, grandson to Henry, earl of Thomond, in Ireland, by whom he had issue two sons, Thomas and William, the latter born March 13, 1703, and four daughters,

1. Sophia, baptized June 14, A. D. 1693, died young.
2. Catherine, born A. D. 1694, died unmarried, April 11, A. D. 1719.
3. Bridget, born A. D. 1696, died unmarried.
4. Matilda, born December 23, A. D. 1699, married to Edward Conyers, of Copthall, in Essex,

to whom she bore issue John Conyers, esquire. She died in February, 1740.

His lordship dying on the seventh of December, A. D. 1711, was interred at Easton-Neston, in Northamptonshire, and the honours of the family devolved upon the eldest son,

(*First Earl*.) THOMAS FERMOR, baptized March 23, A. D. 1697-8, who was raised to the dignity of an earl, by letters patent, bearing date December 27, A. D. 1721, creating him earl of Pontefract or Pomfret. On the twenty-seventh of May, 1725, he was elected knight of the Bath; and on the twenty-seventh of September following, was appointed master of the horse to queen Caroline. In January, 1751, he was constituted ranger and keeper of St. James's and Hyde-Parks.

He married, on the fourteenth of July, A. D. 1720, Henrietta Louisa, only daughter and heir to John, lord Jefferies, baron of Wem, by Charlotte Herbert, his wife, only daughter and heir to Philip, seventh earl of Pembroke. By this lady, who was lady of the bedchamber to the consort of our late king, both before and after her accession to the title of queen, he had issue four sons and six daughters.

The latter were,

1. Sophia, born May 29, A. D. 1721, married in April, 1744, John, the late earl Granville, and was his lordship's second wife. She died A. D. 1745.

2. Charlotte, born February 16, A. D. 1724-5, married in August, 1746, to William Finch, esq; brother to the earl of Winchilsea.

3. Henrietta, born September 19, A. D. 1727, married January 13, A. D. 1746-7, to John Conyers, esquire, of Copthall, in Essex.

4. Juliana, born May 21, A. D. 1729, married in August, 1751, to Thomas Penn, of Braywick, in Berkshire, one of the proprietors of Pennsylvania.

5. Louisa, born October 23, A. D. 1731.

6. Anne, born May 21, A. D. 1733, married July, A. D. 1754, to Thomas Dawson, esquire.

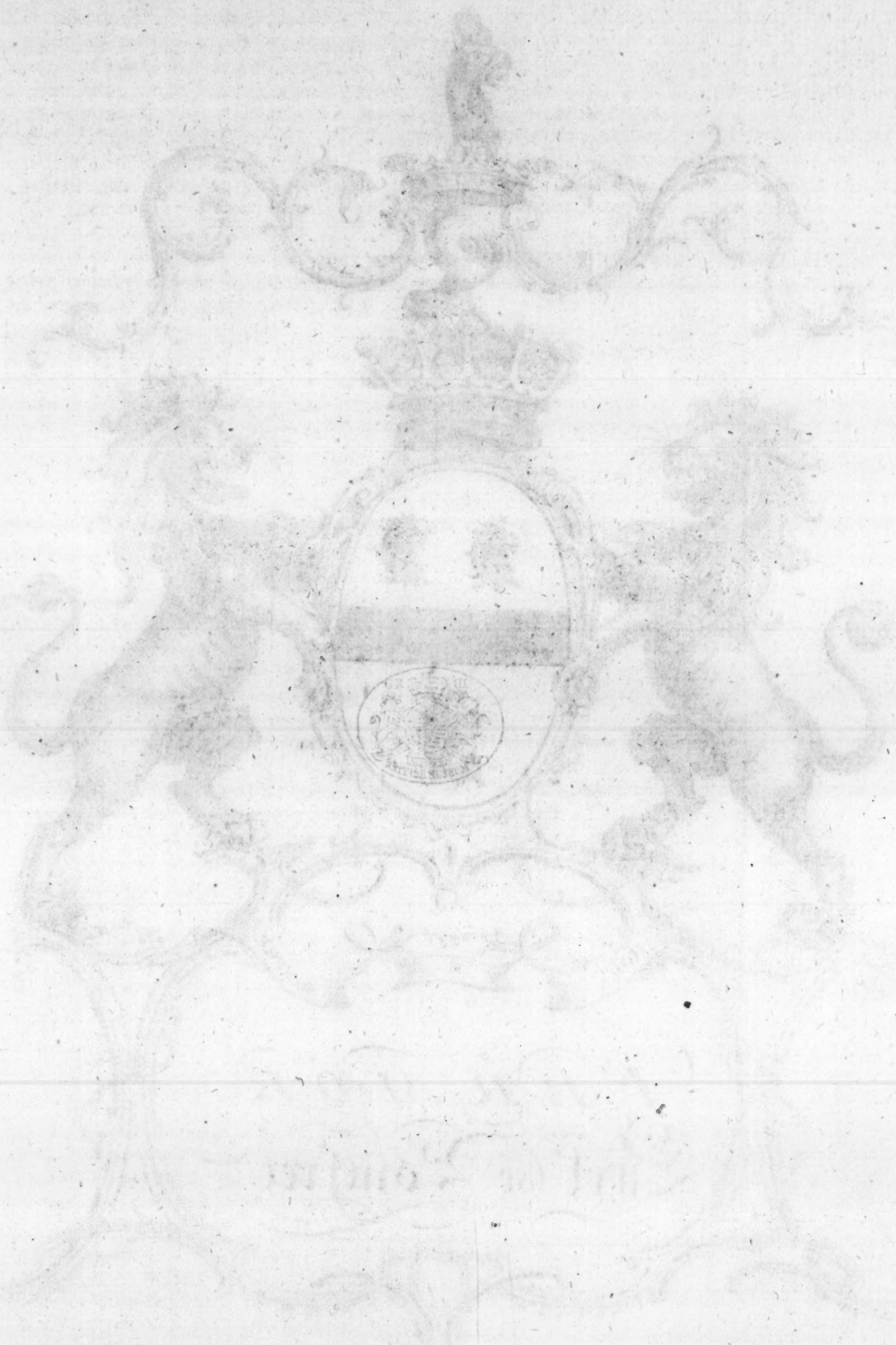
The sons were,

1. George Fermor, his successor.
2. William Fermor, born 1723, who was captain of a man of war, and died A. D. 1744.
3. John Fermor, born August 3, A. D. 1726, who died A. D. 1729.
4. Thomas Fermor, born October 29, A. D. 1734, who died young.

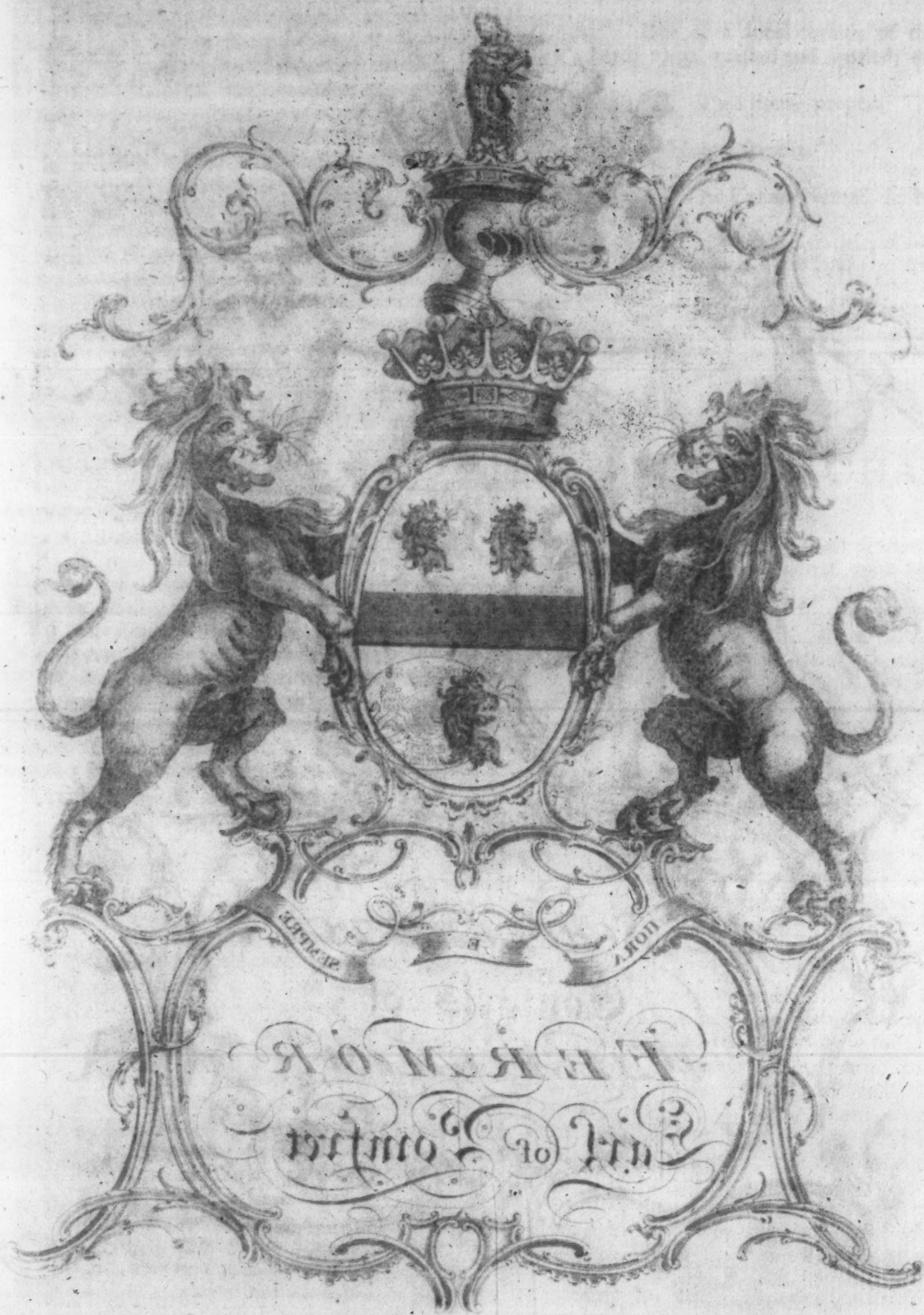
The countess of Pomfret, mother of these children, surviving her husband, died in 1762. This lady bereaved the mansion-house at Easton-Neston of the most valuable part of its furniture, by presenting to the university of Oxford the choice collection of marble statues already mentioned, a kind of donation manifestly injurious, if we consider her descendants, and no less ostentatious, if we reflect by whom and to whom it was made: an action that will perpetuate her memory in her own family, and in that learned seminary, although we may venture to prophecy, it will affect each differently.

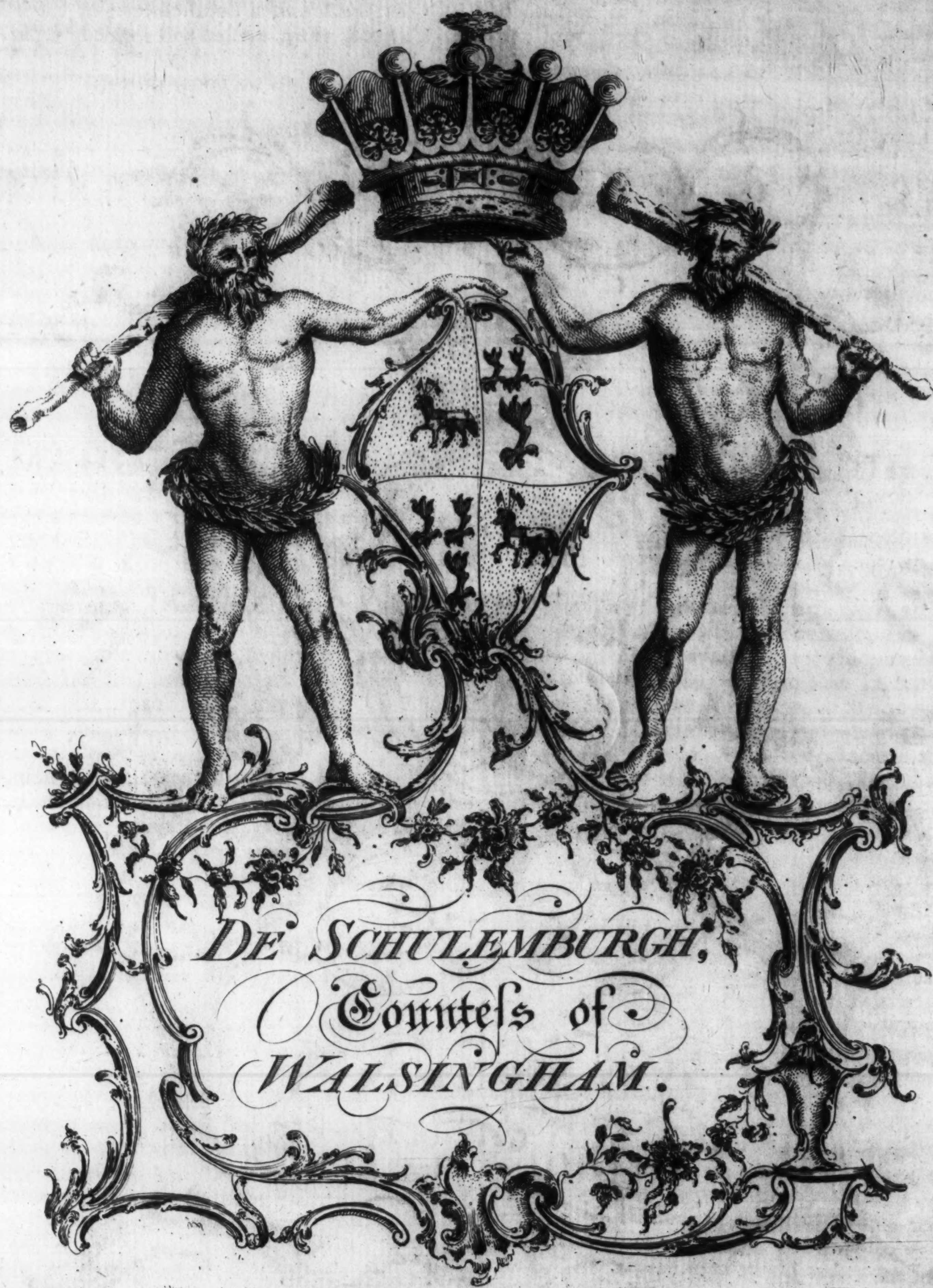
His lordship departing this life, on the eighth of July, A. D. 1753, was interred at Easton-Neston, and in his honours succeeded by his eldest son,

(*Second*









(Second Earl.) GEORGE FERMOR, born June 21, A. D. 1722, who married about the end of April, A. D. 1764, Anna Maria, only daughter and heir of ——— Draycote, by whom he has issue one daughter, Charlotte, born November 25, A. D. 1765.

His lordship was appointed in 1762, lord of the bedchamber to his present majesty, and on the eighth of February, A. D. 1763, was appointed to the office or place of ranger or keeper of the Little Park at Windsor.

(TITLES.) George Fermor, earl of Pomfret, baron Lempster, and baronet.

(CREATIONS.) Baronet, September 6, A. D. 1641, (17 Charles I.) baron of Lempster or Leominster,

in the county of Hereford, April 12, A. D. 1692, (4 William and Mary) and earl of Pomfret, alias Pontefract, in the county of York, December 27, A. D. 1721, (8 George I.)

(ARMS.) Pearl, a fess, diamond between three lions heads erased, ruby.

(CREST.) Out of a ducal coronet of the last, a cock's head, ruby, crested and wattled, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two lions, proper.

(MOTTO.) "Hora e sempre."

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Easton-Neston, in Northamptonshire.

SCHULEMBURGH, Countess of WALSINGHAM.

MELOSINA DE SCHULEMBURGH, niece to her grace the late duchess of Kendal, was created countess of Walsingham, in the county of Norfolk, and baroness of Aldborough, in the county of York, by letters patent, bearing date, April the tenth, A. D. 1722, (8 George I.) On the fifth of September, A. D. 1733, she was married to Philip Dormer Stanhope, the present earl of Chesterfield, but has no issue.

(ARMS.) In a lozenge shield, two coats quarterly, viz. first and fourth, topaz, a lamb, passant, in fess, quartered, ruby and pearl, ensigned on the head with three standards of the second. Second and third, pearl, three eagles legs couped at the thigh.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two savages, each holding a club over his arm, and wreathed about his temples and loins with ivy, all proper.

C c GRAHAM,

GRAHAM, Earl GRAHAM.

THE Scotch antiquaries are universally of opinion, that no surname in Scotland can claim an higher origin than that of the noble family with which we are now immediately concerned.

The traditional account thereof handed down to us by the historians of the North is, that they are descended from the renowned GRÆME, who in the year 404, was general of the army to king Fergus II. and was governor of Scotland in the minority of his grandchild king Eugene II. fought with the Romans, defeated the Britons, and in the year 420, made a breach in, and forced that mighty wall, which the emperor Severus had reared up between the rivers Forth and Clyde, as the utmost limits of the Roman empire, to keep out the Scots from molesting them in their possessions, which wall has ever since retained, and to this day, goes under the name of Græme's Dyke.

The foundation of this great rampart has been of late traced from one river to the other, and is "fully instructed (says Douglas) by several stones found therein, which have Roman inscriptions cut out upon them, denoting the limits where, and by whom they were set, &c." A good many of these stones are at present to be seen in the college of Glasgow, and are well described in Mr. Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale*.

This great man is said to have married a lady of the royal house of Denmark, and was progenitor of all the Grahams, in the kingdom of Scotland.

We shall however insist no further on these traditional accounts, but directly proceed with Douglas to deduce the descent of this illustrious and ancient family, by authentic documents, from

WILLIAM DE GRÆME. He flourished in the reign of David I. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland in 1124, and founded the abbacy of Holyrood-house, in the year 1128, to which this William de Græme is a witness.

He appears to have been much about king David's court, being witness to many of that good prince's donations to the religious; and, according to Sir James Dalrymple, was proprietor of several lands in Mid-Lothian, which also appears from the chartulary of St. Andrews.

In a charter of king David to the priory of Durham, *Willielmus de Græme* is a witness, anno dom. 1139.

The same prince made a donation, *Ecclesiæ de Haddington, ex utraque parte aquæ, sicut Willielmus de Græme fecit, &c.*

In a confirmation charter of prince Henry to the priory of St. Andrews, the same William de

Græme is a witness, in or before 1152, in which year prince Henry died.

He was father of

JOHN DE GRÆME, who flourished in the reigns of king Malcolm IV. and king William the Lion, which last succeeded king Malcolm, A. D. 1165, and died in 1214.

In a confirmation charter of a donation to the monastery of Newbottle, by Robert, son of David de Lindsey, of the great moss of Locherwood, this John de Græme, Henry de Bradie, sheriff of Edinburgh, are witnesses. The confirmation has no date, but appears to have been about the year 1170.

He left issue a son,

WILLIAM DE GRÆME, who succeeded him. In a charter of Alexander de Setun, to Adam de Polisworth, of the lands of Beeth, in marriage with his sister Emma, confirmed by king William about the year 1200, this William de Græme, David, son of earl Henry, John de Methkill, &c. are witnesses. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir DAVID DE GRÆME, the undoubted progenitor of the present earl Graham.

He obtained from king William of Scotland, a grant of the lands of Charleton and Barrowfield, near Montrose; also the lordship of Kinnebar, *cum dominiis, tenendiis & thanagiis ejusdem in vice-comitatu de Forfar, &c.* The charter has no date, but must have been granted in or before 1214, in which king William died.

In the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II. who succeeded king William, he got a charter from Henry de Græme, (wherein he is designed his cousin or kinsman) of the lands of Clifton and Clifton-hall, of Mid-Lothian; the seniority whereof remains with the family of Montrose (their Scotch title) to this day.

He had four sons,

1. Sir David Graham, his heir.
2. Sir Patrick Graham, who is witness to a charter of king Alexander II. to the monastery of Newbottle, A. D. 1248.
3. Sir Thomas Graham designed, *baro & miles*, in a confirmation charter of the same king, Alexander, to the monastery of Paisley, to which David, bishop of St. Andrews is a witness, who was in that see, A. D. 1247.
4. William Graham, who is mentioned in two conventions betwixt the prior of St. Andrews and Bernard de Fraser, in the reign of king Alexander II.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir DAVID GRAHAM, who got several charters, *domino Davidi Graham, filio Davidis*, in the reign of

of king Alexander II. particularly one from Patrick, earl of Dunbar, of two tofts of Meleckston, &c.

He had also from the same earl, the lands of Dundaff and Strathcarron, which had been a king's forest, in exchange of some lands of Sir David's, in Galloway.

He obtained likewise from Maldwin, earl of Lennox, the lands of Strathblane, Mugdock, &c.

He is witness in a charter granted by the said earl Baldwyn, to William, son of Arthur, son of Galbraith, &c. in which he is designed *Dominus David de Graham, miles*, in the year 1238.

He is a witness in many charters and confirmations of donations to the religious by king Alexander II. *inter* 1230 & 1240.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty with king Henry III. of England, and dying soon after, left issue by Agnes his wife, a son and successor,

Sir DAVID GRAHAM, who made a great figure in Scotland, in the reign of king Alexander III. who succeeded his father, A. D. 1249.

He was sheriff of Berwick, and was sometimes designed by the title of Dundaff.

This Sir David, together with Clement, bishop of Dumblain, are mentioned in *testimonio magnatum Scotiæ*, anno 1253.

In a donation of Patrick, earl of March, to the monastery of Coldinghame, *dominus David de Graham vicecomes de Berwick*, is a witness, anno 1260.

He obtained from king Alexander III. distinct charters of his whole lands, all confirmed to him by charters, under the great seal.

He got also from Malise, earl of Strathearn, a grant of the lands of Kincardin, in Perthshire, which afterwards became one of the chief titles of his family.

He married Annabella, daughter of Robert, and sister of Malise, earl of Strathearn, by whom he had three sons;

1. Sir Patrick, his heir.

2. Sir John Graham, who got from his father the lands of Dundaff, by which title he was designed. When Sir William Wallace met him on Dundaff-muir, he was called *Dominus ejusdem*. He was a great hero and patriot, the constant companion and bosom friend of the brave Sir William Wallace, governor of Scotland, who with him shared the glory of all the illustrious victories that were then obtained by the Scots, over the common enemy of their country. They are both particularly mentioned at the engagement of Black-ironside, the burning of the barns of Air, the taking of the castle of Crawford, the defeat of the English at Lanark, the battle of Biggar, &c. &c. and he is agreed upon by Scotch historians, to have been the bravest and best of all Scotchmen, next to Sir William Wallace. He at last lost his life, fighting gallantly in defence of the liberties of his country, at the battle of Falkirk, so fatal to the Scotch in the year 1298. He was afterwards interred in a chapel at that place, with the following inscription on his tomb, which is still to be seen:

Mente Manuq; potens, et Vallæ fidus Achates,
Conditur hic Gramus, bello interfectus ab Anglis.

He having no male issue, his estate of Dundaff returned to the family.

3. Sir David Graham was one of the arbiters chosen on the part of John Baliol, in his competition for the crown with Robert Bruce, anno 1292.

The Grahams by this time were become very numerous, among whom there were very worthy patriots, who made a glorious struggle in the defence of the liberties of their country against the oppressions of king Edward I. of England, and are particularly mentioned in Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*, Prynne's *Collections*, and several other authentic documents; and though we cannot pretend to connect them with this noble family, they were undoubtedly descended from the same stock.

Sir David appears to have died about the year 1270, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir PATRICK GRAHAM, a man of great worth, honour and integrity.

He was witness in a charter of king Alexander III. of the lands of Beath, anno 1271.

He got a confirmation of several lands, from Duncan, third earl of Lennox, anno 1280, and is then designed *dominus Patricius de Graham, miles*, &c.

He was employed in several foreign embassies by king Alexander III. in 1281 and 1282, and was sent to negotiate the marriage betwixt that prince and a daughter of Guido, earl of Flanders, which was afterwards accomplished.

He was one of those Scotch worthies who solemnly obliged themselves to receive and defend princess Margaret, for their lawful queen and sovereign, in case of the death of king Alexander III. without male issue, anno 1290.

He was one of the arbiters chosen on the part of John Baliol, in his competition for the crown with Robert Bruce, together with David de Graham, A. D. 1292.

He is witness in a donation of Thomas de Gourlay, of some lands lying near Arthur's Oven, to the monastery of Newbottle, together with Willielmus de Graham, anno 1293.

He at last lost his life, fighting in defence of the liberties of his country, at the battle of Dundar, A. D. 1296, leaving issue two sons,

1. Sir David Graham, his heir.

2. Sir John Graham, who made a donation of the patronage of the church of Newlands, to the monastery of Dunfermline, A. D. 1317, and is then designed *nobilis vir Johannes de Graham, miles*.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir DAVID GRAHAM, who with several other of the Scotch nobility, was carried prisoner to England with king Edward I. A. D. 1297, but was soon after released.

He had a controversy with Archibald, bishop of Murray, concerning the fishings on the water of Esk, which at last he yielded to the bishop, about the year 1298.

After king Robert Bruce began in earnest to assert his title to the crown, he joined him, and continued his faithful and steady friend, for which he was particularly excepted out of the act of indemnity offered to the Scots by Edward I.

He afterwards, in reward of his constant loyalty, obtained a grant of several lands from king Robert

Robert Bruce, particularly the lands of Old Montrose, in Forfarshire, which were afterwards confirmed to his posterity by many charters under the great seal.

He was one of the *magnates Scotiæ*, who signed that famous letter to the pope, asserting the independency of Scotland, A. D. 1320. Besides Sir David, Johannes de Graham, and Patri- cius de Graham, signed the same letter, but Sir David is first named, and his seal is thereto af- fixed.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty with the English, A. D. 1323.

He died soon after his royal master, king Robert, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir DAVID GRAHAM, designed of Montrose, who inheriting the virtues of his worthy ancestors, was a steady friend to king David Bruce, whom he accompanied in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham, A. D. 1346.

But it seems he was released before the year 1354, for then we find him one of the commis- sioners from the estates of Scotland, negotiating the king's liberty at the court of England.

In a charter under the great seal from king David Bruce, *priori & canonicis de Rothenit, &c. nobilis vir David de Graham de Old-Montrose is a witness*, A. D. 1360.

He had issue a son and a daughter; the latter married to William, earl of Ross, and he was suc- ceeded by the former,

Sir PATRICK GRAHAM, designed lord of Dun- daff and Kincardin, who was one of the noble Scotch heirs that were appointed hostages for king David's ransom, A. D. 1357, and is then designed Patrick, son and heir apparent of Sir David Gra- ham, &c.

He was one of the ambassadors appointed to treat with the English, for which he got a safe- conduct from king Edward III. A. D. 1361.

Upon the accession of king Robert II. to the crown of Scotland, he was one of the nobles who ratified the act in favour of his eldest son, the earl of Carrick, A. D. 1371.

He got charters under the great seal, from king Robert II. of the lands of Auchincrofs, and others in the shire of Lennox, anno 1377 et 1378.

In the reign of king Robert III. he was ap- pointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England, A. D. 1394.

He married, first, Matilda, (but of what fa- mily we know not) by whom he had a son,

William, lord Graham, his heir, and a daugh- ter,

Matilda, married to Sir John Drummond, of Conraig.

He married, secondly, Eupheme, daughter of Sir John Stewart, of Railston, second son of Wal- ter, eighth lord high-steward of Scotland, and brother to king Robert II. by whom he had issue four sons,

1. Sir Patrick Graham, of Eliefton, ancestor to the earls of Mentieth.

2. Robert Graham.

3. David Graham.

4. Alexander Graham.

He died before the year 1404, and was succeed- ed by his only son of the first marriage,

Sir WILLIAM GRAHAM, lord of Kincardin, a man of great parts, who was concerned in all the public transactions of his time.

In the year 1405, *Willielmus de Graham, domi- nus de Kincardin*, obtained a safe-conduct from king Henry IV. to come to England, and treat for the liberty of the earl of Douglas, and others then prisoners in that kingdom.

He obtained another safe-conduct from the same prince, as ambassador extraordinary from the estates of Scotland to the court of England, anno 1406.

In 1412, he was again named ambassador ex- traordinary to treat with the English; and three times afterwards was appointed one of the com- missioners by the estates of the kingdom, to ne- gotiate the liberty of king James I. and Mur- dock, earl of Fife, then prisoners in England, A. D. 1413, 1415, 1416.

This William, lord Graham, got a charter from Robert, duke of Albany, containing an en- tail of the lands of Old-Montrose, and many others.

He married, first, Mariotta, daughter of Sir John Oliphant, of Aberdalgy, by whom he had two sons,

1. Alexander, his heir apparent.

2. John Graham, who in a charter under the great seal of Scotland, is designed second son of Sir William Graham, by Mariot Oliphant, A. D. 1421.

He married, secondly, lady Mariot Stewart, daughter of king Robert, widow of George, earl of Angus, and Sir James Kennedy of Dunure, ancestor of the earl of Cassils.

He got five charters under the great seal, *Wil- lielmo, domino Graham, militi & Mariote Stewart, Sorori regis, inter 1420 & 1424*, in which last year he died, leaving issue by the said lady Mariot Stewart, five sons, all mentioned in a charter un- der the great seal, A. D. 1421.

1. Sir Robert Graham, of Strathcarron, ances- tor of the Grahams of Fintray, Claverhouse, &c.

2. Patrick Graham, who betook himself to the service of the church, was a man of great piety and learning, was first bishop of Brechin, and then of St. Andrews. He died in the castle of Lochleven, A. D. 1478.

3. William Graham, ancestor of the Grahams of Garvock and Balgowan.

4. Harry Graham.

5. Walter Graham, of Wallace-town, ancestor to the Grahams of Knockdolian, &c.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, eldest son and appa- rent heir of William, lord Graham, of Kincar- din, was one of the hostages for Murdoch Stew- art, then designed master of Fife, A. D. 1412; and this Alexander is then designed, *filius et heres domini de Graham, &c.*

He died before his father, leaving issue two sons,

1. Patrick, his heir.

2. Alexander Graham, mentioned in a charter under the great seal, and designed brother of Pa- trick, A. D. 1423.

PATRICK, LORD GRAHAM, of Kincardin, el- dest son to Alexander, succeeded his grandfather, A. D. 1424. That same year he was appointed one of the hostages for king James's ransom, and continued long confined in England.

At last we find Patrick, lord Graham, (*unus ex obsidibus*) obtains a safe-conduct from Henry VI. to return to Scotland, A. D. 1431.

After the murder of James I. he was appointed one of the lords of the regency, in the minority of king James II. and was by that prince made a lord of parliament about the year 1445; and sat as a peer in every parliament thereafter as long as he lived.

He was one of the ambassadors-extraordinary, appointed to treat with the English, anno 1451; also in 1457, *ad tractandum super indentura treugarum*, &c. and again in 1459.

He acquitted himself in all the negociations he was engaged in with great fidelity and honour, and died A. D. 1465, leaving issue by Elizabeth, his wife, a son,

WILLIAM, LORD GRAHAM, who was appointed ambassador-extraordinary to the court of England, A. D. 1466.

He married Anne Douglas, daughter of George, fourth earl of Angus, by whom he had two sons and two daughters,

1. William, his heir.

2. George Graham, ancestor to the Grahams of Calendar.

The daughters were,

1. Jean, married to John, second lord Ogilvie of Airly.

2. Christian, married, first, to James Haldane, of Gleneagles; secondly, to Sir Thomas Maul, of Panmure.

He died in 1472, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

WILLIAM, LORD GRAHAM, afterwards earl of Montrose, a man of great honour and loyalty. He was a firm and steady friend to king James III. had the command of the army, he raised in his own defence against his rebellious subjects, and never deserted his interest.

He was in great favour with king James IV. who created him earl of Montrose, on the third of March, A. D. 1504.

He got a charter under the great seal, from that prince, *Willielmo comiti de Montrose*, confirming to him the lands of Old-Montrose, in Forfarshire, which belonged to his predecessors by donation from king Robert Bruce, confirmed by king David, &c. This confirmation is dated the said third day of March, A. D. 1504.

He afterwards got many charters under the great seal, *Willielmo comiti de Montrose*, of several lands and baronies, inter 1506 & 1511.

He married, first, Annabella, daughter of John, lord Drummond, by whom he had a son,

WILLIAM, LORD GRAHAM.

He married, secondly, Janet, daughter of Sir Archibald Edmondston, of Duntreath, by whom he had three daughters,

1. Margaret, married, first, to William master of Lennox; secondly, to Sir John Somerville, of Cambuskenneth.

2. Elizabeth, married to Walter, grandson, and apparent heir of John, first lord Drummond.

3. Nicholas, married to Sir William Murray, of Abercairny.

He married, thirdly, Christian Wavane, by whom he had two sons,

1. Patrick Graham, ancestor of the Grahams of

Inchbraco, of whom the Grahams of Gorthie, Bucklivie, &c. are descended.

2. Andrew Graham, who betaking himself to a religious life, was appointed bishop of Dunblain, A. D. 1575; and was the first protestant bishop of that see.

This earl accompanied king James IV. to the fatal field of Flodden, where he lost his life with his royal master, A. D. 1513.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

WILLIAM, second Earl of Montrose, a man of good parts and great integrity.

He was one of the Scotch peers, to whom John, duke of Albany, regent of Scotland, committed the tuition of the young king, James V. when he went to France, to secure the interest of that crown in favour of his infant sovereign.

He obtained no less than seven charters under the great seal, *Willielmo comiti de Montrose*, of many lordships and baronies, between the year 1530 and 1550.

He married Janet Keith, daughter of William, third earl marshall, by whom he had four sons and five daughters,

1. Robert, lord Graham.

2. Alexander Graham, who was pensioner of Cambuskenneth.

3. William Graham, ancestor to the Grahams of Orchil.

4. Mungo Graham, ancestor of the Grahams of Killearn.

The daughters were,

1. Margaret, married to Robert master of Erskine.

2. Elizabeth, married to George, fourth earl of Caithness.

3. Agnes, married to Sir William Murray, of Tullibardin, ancestor of the duke of Athole.

4. Janet, married to Sir Andrew Murray, of Balvaird.

5. Catherine, married to John Graham, of Knockdolain.

He died on the twenty-fifth of May, A. D. 1571.

ROBERT, LORD GRAHAM, first son, and apparent heir of William, second earl of Montrose, married a daughter of Malcolm, lord Fleming, and was killed at the battle of Pinkie, A. D. 1547, leaving issue by the said lady a posthumous son,

JOHN GRAHAM, who succeeded his grandfather, A. D. 1571, and was third earl of Montrose.

He got charters under the great seal, *Johanni comiti de Montrose*, of the whole lands, baronies, and earldom of Montrose, &c. &c. between the years 1578 and 1584.

He was a man of great abilities; and after queen Mary was prisoner in England, he went entirely into the measures of the court.

He was chancellor of the jury upon the trial of the regent Morton, for the murder of king Henry, and pronounced the sentence against him, guilty, &c.

He was highly esteemed, and in great favour with his majesty James VI. who constituted him lord high-treasurer of Scotland, by a full and ample commission, dated 1584.

He was afterwards appointed lord high-chancellor of the kingdom of Scotland, by another commission, dated in 1598.

D d

After

After king James's accession to the crown of England, when a design was set on foot for procuring a nearer union betwixt the two crowns, the earl of Montrose was nominated his majesty's high-commissioner to the parliament appointed to meet at Perth for that purpose, in July, 1604; but at that time it took no effect.

He was also appointed viceroy of all Scotland, *supremum regni Scotiæ procuratorem pro omnibus vitæ diebus, &c.* the highest dignity a subject could enjoy: for this he had another commission, dated on the ides of December, the said year, 1604; and as there are several clauses in that and his former commissions, very honourable for the family, and inserted at large in the Lives of the Officers of State; to that we shall refer our readers.

In virtue of this last commission, he presided as representing his majesty's person at the parliament which met at Perth, on the ninth of July, A. D. 1606, wherein "episcopal government was restored to the church; the estate of bishops reintegrate to the ancient and accustomed honours, dignities, prerogatives, privileges, &c. &c. as the same was in the reformed kirk, most ample and free at any time before the act of annexation, in 1587."

This great man discharged his duty in all the high offices he enjoyed with fidelity and honour.

He married Lillas, daughter of David, lord Drummond, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, Lillas, married to John, earl of Wigton.

1. John, lord Graham.
2. Sir Robert Graham, of Innermeath.
3. Sir William Graham, of Braco.

He died in November, 1608, in the sixty-first year of his age, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN, *fourth Earl of Montrose*, who got charters under the great seal, *Johanni comiti de Montrose*, of many lands, between the year 1609, and 1620.

He was also a man of parts, and much esteemed by king Charles I. who immediately upon his accession to the crown, constituted him president of the council.

He married Margaret Ruthven, daughter of William, earl of Gowrie, by whom he had a son,

James Graham, afterwards marquis of Montrose, and four daughters,

1. Lillas, married to Sir John Colquhoun, of Lufs, baronet, and had issue.
2. Margaret, married to Archibald, lord Napier.
3. Dorothea, married to James, first lord Rollo.
4. Beatrix, married to David, lord Maderty.

He died in November, 1626, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JAMES, *fifth Earl of Montrose*, born A. D. 1612, whose education was suitable to his high birth. He was possessed of many eminent qualities, with an uncommon military genius, which he nobly exerted in the service of his king and country.

On the breaking out of the civil war, he was at first engaged on the covenanters side; but no sooner did he perceive their intentions and the measures they were pursuing, than he deserted their party, went over to the king's service, was created marquis of Montrose, on the sixteenth of May, A. D. 1644, and continued steady and un-

alterable in the interest of the royal family to the end of his life.

The many great actions he performed, and the glorious victories he obtained with handfuls of loyalists, against the numerous forces of their enemies, viz. at Tippermuir, Alford, Aberdeen, Inverlochy, Kilsyth, &c. will scarce be believed by after ages; and as they are all largely expatiated upon in the life of that great man, written by Doctor Wishart, who was an eye-witness, to that we refer our readers, as it would be impossible for us to allot room enough to do justice to his extraordinary merit.

However, we must here, for the sake of truth, vindicate him from one aspersion, which has been most unjustly cast upon him by some authors, who have alledged, that he absolutely took the solemn league and covenant, and consequently was guilty of the breach of that oath; but this is absolutely false, for in October, 1643, he was summoned to appear before the parliament, to take that solemn league betwixt that and the beginning of January following; but at that time he was with the king, and so did not appear.

Upon the twelfth of January, A. D. 1644, there was a decree of parliament pronounced against him for not complying; upon which he was outlawed, forfeited, and his estate ordered to be sequestrate.

He was afterwards intercommuned under the designation of James Graham, sometime earl of Montrose, for being in rebellion against God and his covenant; and all his majesty's good subjects were discharged to reset or give him the least supply under the pain of treason: this was enacted on the twentieth of March, A. D. 1646, in which year he was surprized by general Lesley and the parliament forces at Philiphaugh, and his army routed and dispersed.

He was at last taken prisoner, and brought up to Edinburgh, where he suffered all the indignities of of a common malefactor with the utmost constancy: a very few days after which he was tried, condemned, and executed in the most cruel manner on the twenty-first of May, A. D. 1650; the firmness, resolution, and magnanimity with which he behaved at his trial and execution were inimitable. We shall sum up his character in the words of a noble author, who was far from being partial in his favour. "He gave as great testimonies of loyalty and courage as a subject could do; and performed as wonderful actions in several battles upon as great inequality of numbers, and as great disadvantages, with respect to arms and other preparations for war, as have been performed in this age, &c. &c."

His body was interred at the place of execution, where it rested till the restoration of king Charles II. who gave orders to have the scattered remains raised and collected together; and by his majesty's appointment they were interred in the isle of the cathedral church of St. Giles, which belonged to his family on the fourteenth of May, A. D. 1661.

He married Magdalen Carnegie, daughter of David, earl of Southesk, by whom he had one son,

JAMES GRAHAM, second marquis of Montrose. Though he was too young to be engaged in the wars with his worthy father, and lived a retired life

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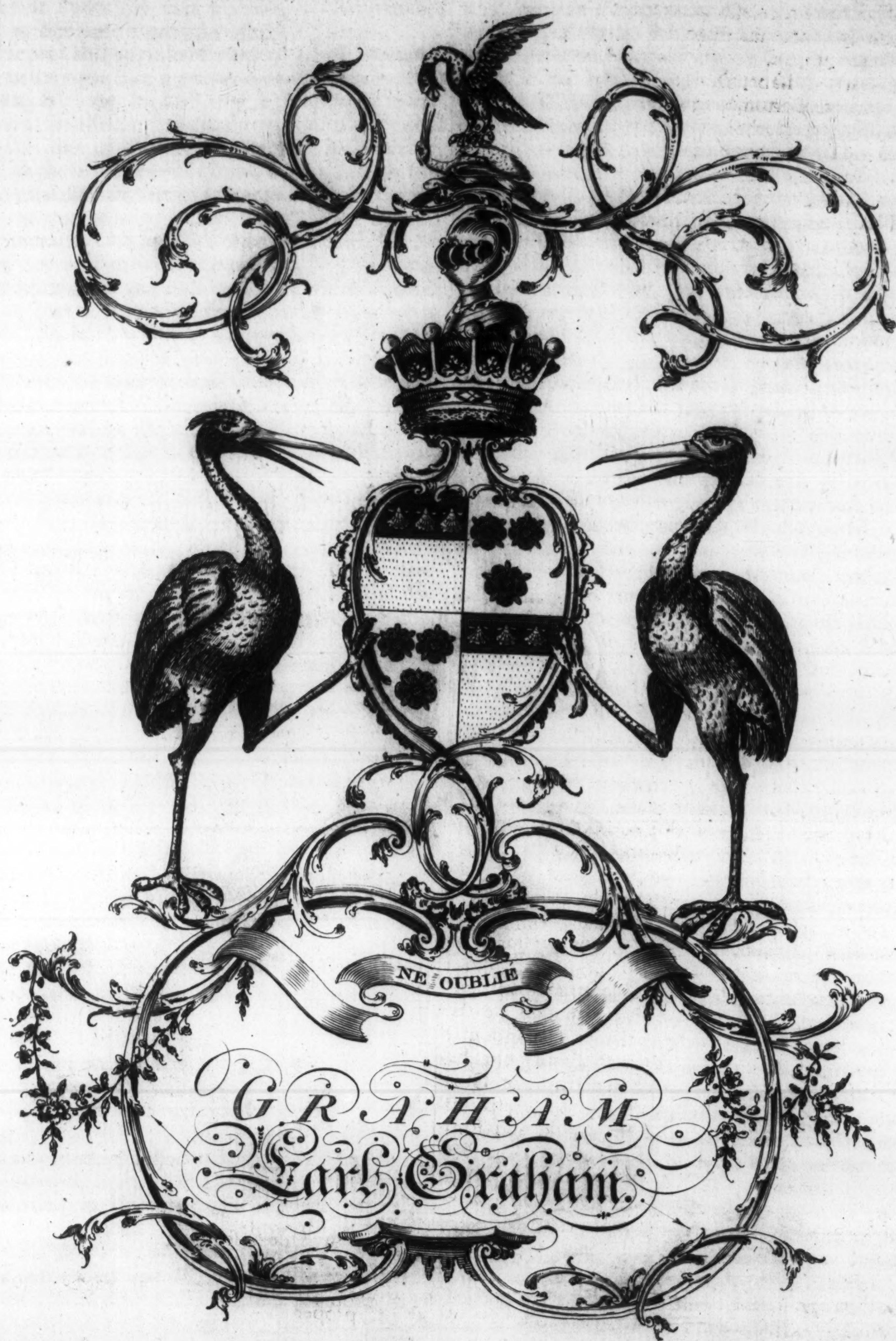


TO THE
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life during the usurpation, yet he gave many instances of his being a man of staunch loyalty, great probity, and honour.

Immediately after the restoration of king Charles II. his father's forfeiture was repealed, he was restored to the whole estates of the family, and appointed one of his majesty's most honourable privy-council.

He married Isabel Douglas, daughter of William, earl of Morton, widow of Robert, first earl of Roxburgh, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. The latter were,

1. Anne, married to Alexander, earl of Ca-lendar.
2. Jean, married to Sir Jonathan Urquhart, of Cromarty.
3. Grizel, married to William Cockran, of Kilmaronock, esquire, son of William, lord Cockran.

The sons were,

1. James Graham, his heir.
2. Charles Graham, a youth of great hopes and spirit, who died young.

He died A. D. 1669, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JAMES GRAHAM, third marquis of Montrose, who, being young at his father's death, was carefully educated under the particular inspection of his majesty; and was a man of fine accomplishments, both natural and acquired.

The king made him a captain of the guards, president of the privy council, sheriff of Dunbarton, bailie of the regality of Lennox, Glasgow, &c. &c.

He died in the flower of his age greatly regretted, A. D. 1684; and by Christian Lefly, his wife, daughter of John, duke of Rothes, left issue an only son,

JAMES GRAHAM, fourth marquis of Montrose, afterwards duke of the same place, who succeeded him. He was a man of distinguished parts and good judgment, much esteemed, and in great favour with her majesty, queen Anne, who, as soon as he came of age, constituted him lord-high-admiral of Scotland, A. D. 1705, and president of the council in 1706.

And in regard of his inviolable attachment and zeal for the protestant succession, and his hearty concurrence in the union of the two kingdoms, her majesty was pleased further to dignify him by the titles of duke of Montrose, marquis of Graham and Buchanan, earl of Kincardin, viscount Dundaff, lord Abernithvin, Mugdock and Fin-tray, by patent, *hereditibus masculis ex corpore suo, quibus deficientibus hereditibus marchionis de Montrose per priora diplomata predecessoris illius Jacobi marchionis facti: Et concessi*, &c. dated April 1707.

He was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland to the first, second, fifth, sixth, and seventh British parliaments.

He was appointed lord-privy seal in the room of the duke of Queensberry in 1709; but was removed from all his offices in 1713, for refusing to comply with the measures of the court.

Upon the death of her majesty, queen Anne, being at his seat in the country, he made a speedy journey to Edinburgh, and assisted at the proclamation of his majesty king George I. and being appointed one of the regency, posted to town, and heartily concurred with the rest for securing

the public tranquillity till his majesty's arrival, who immediately constituted him one of the principal secretaries of state in the room of the earl of Mar. He was soon after appointed lord-keeper of the great seal for Scotland, and chancellor of the university of Glasgow.

He married Christian Carnegie, daughter of David, earl of Northesk; and by her, who died in 1744, and was buried at Aber-Ruthen, had issue, besides nine children, who died young, a daughter, Margaret, who died unmarried, and four sons.

1. James Graham, who died young in the life-time of his father.
2. David Graham, the first English peer in the family.
3. William Graham, successor to his brother.
4. George Graham, who was member of parliament for the county of Sterling, and a captain of the royal navy, but died without issue, A. D. 1746.

The second son,

(First Earl.) DAVID GRAHAM, was by his majesty, king George, advanced to the dignity of a peer in England, by the stile and title of earl and baron Graham, of Belford, in the county of Northumberland, May 23, A. D. 1722, with remainder to his two brothers, William and George, and he dying unmarried on the second of October, A. D. 1731, was buried at Aber-Ruthen, and the English honours, so lately acquired, devolved upon his brother,

(Second and present Earl.) WILLIAM GRAHAM, who also succeeded his father, the late duke of Montrose, in the Scotch honours of this noble family at his demise, A. D. 1741.

He married in October, 1742, Lucy Manners, daughter to John, second duke of Rutland, by whom he has issue a son,

JAMES GRAHAM, (stiled marquis Graham) born February 8, A. D. 1755.

And a daughter,

Lucy, born in July, 1751.

His lordship is chancellor of Glasgow university, and governor of the royal bank of Scotland.

(TITLES.) William Graham, earl and baron Graham of Belford, English honours; also duke, marquis, and earl of Montrose, &c. in the kingdom of Scotland.

(CREATIONS.) Earl and baron Graham, May 23, A. D. 1722, (8 George I.)

(ARMS.) Quarterly, first and fourth, topaz on a chief, diamond, three escallop shells of the first, for the name of Graham; second and third, pearl, three roses, ruby, barbed and seeded, proper, for the title of Montrose.

(CREST.) On a wreath, an eagle talloning a stork, proper.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two storks of the latter.

(MOTTO.) "Ne oublie."

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Glasgow, in the county of Lanark; at Kincarn, in the county of Perth; and at Myndock castle, in the county of Lennox.

K E R,

K E R, E A R L K E R.

THE surname of KER, or CAR, is of great antiquity in Scotland; and some are of opinion, *that* the ancestors of the noble family which falls now immediately under our consideration, came originally to this island from France, where there were many considerable branches of it, (or at least families) who made a great figure, even before the tenth century, and whose posterity are subsisting in that kingdom to this day.

That one of these, a man of rank and spirit, came over to England with William the Conqueror, A. D. 1066, had a considerable command in his army, and having remarkably distinguished himself for courage and conduct, got from that prince a large share of the conquered lands, particularly in the north of England, where his posterity still subsists, and *that* of him all the Kers in Great Britain are descended.

Certain it is, the armorial bearing of the Kers in England and France are the same; but at what time the Kers first settled in Scotland, or whether they came from England or France, cannot now be positively ascertained; yet it appears from good authority, that there were several families of that name in the west of Scotland, in the reign of king Alexander III. who succeeded to the crown, A. D. 1249.

The learned antiquary, Sir George Mackenzie says, that the first of this family, who settled in the southern parts of North Britain, was

ROBERT DE KER, who flourished in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and that of his son king David, who succeeded to the crown, A. D. 1329.

He was father of

JOHN KER, who appears to have had considerable possessions in lands, both in the counties of Selkirk and Roxburgh, by two original charters still extant, and he was the undoubted progenitor of this illustrious family.

Upon the resignation of John de Copeland, there is a charter, *Johanni Ker de Foresta de Selkirk*, of all his lands and tenements in Auldtounburn, with their pertinents, which formerly belonged to Adam de Rule, &c. the charter is dated the Monday after the purification of the blessed Virgin, anno 1357.

And upon the resignation of William de Blackdene, of part of the lands of Mow, and on Auldtounburn, in the regality of Sprouston, and shire of Roxburgh, he got another charter, *Johanni Ker de Foresta de Selkirk & Mariota ejus Sponsa terrarum de Molla, Auldtounburn, &c. &c.* dated at Auldtounburn, the Thursday after the feast of St. Michael, A. D. 1358. And he was soon after-

wards proprietor of the whole barony of Auldtounburn, which became one of the chief titles of his family. By the said Mariota, he had a son,

HENRY DE KER, who succeeded him, and seems to have been a man of considerable rank and distinction; for he obtained letters of safe-conduct from king Edward III. for himself and twelve knights in his retinue, to pass through England, &c. A. D. 1363. He left issue a son and successor,

ROBERT KER, who got a charter from Archibald, the fourth earl of Douglas, *Roberto Ker de Auldtounburn*, of the lands of Smellholm, and others holding blench of the earl, dated June 20, A. D. 1404.

He left issue two sons,

1. Richard Ker, his heir.
2. Andrew Ker, who carried on the line.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

RICHARD KER, of Auldtounburn, who got charters from the earl of Douglas, of several lands, wherein he was designed *filius & haeres Roberti Ker de Auldtounburn*, A. D. 1412; but he died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

ANDREW KER, the first of the family, who appears to have been designed *dominus de Auldtounburn*.

He was retoured heir to his brother Richard, A. D. 1428, and was armour-bearer to the earl of Douglas. He obtained a charter of the lands and barony of Prymside, upon the resignation of Andrew Rule, *nobili viro Andrea Ker, domino de Auldtounburn, &c. &c.* to which Archibald Douglas, of Cavers; James Rutherford, of that ilk; Thomas Cranston, of that ilk; and others, are witnesses, November 20, A. D. 1430.

He obtained a charter of confirmation of these lands, from Archibald, duke of Turenne, earl of Douglas, and Longueville, lord of Galloway, and Annandale, superior thereof *Andra Ker domino de Auldtounburn, Scutifero suo, &c.* to which William, abbot of Kelso, James Douglas, lord Balveny, Walter Scot, of Buccleugh, &c. are witnesses, August 6, A. D. 1432.

He obtained another charter from the same duke of Turenne, *dilecto consanguineo suo Andrea Ker de Auldtounburn*, of several other lands in the regality of Sprouston and shire of Roxburgh, A. D. 1439.

He obtained likewise a charter *honorabili viro Andrea Ker de Auldtounburn*, of the lands and barony of Celsford, A. D. 1446, which afterwards also became one of the chief titles to his family.

He

He got charters of many other lands and baronies between 1440 and 1448, too numerous to be here inserted, which sufficiently shews what a vast estate this family was possessed of, even as early as the reign of king James II. of Scotland.

He married a daughter of William Douglas, of Cavers, hereditary sheriff of the county of Roxburgh, by whom he had three sons,

1. Andrew Ker, his heir.

2. Thomas Ker,
3. James Ker, } of whom we only know the names, and that they were designed brothers-german to Andrew Ker, of Aultounburn, in a charter of William, earl of Douglas, to George Ker, of the lands of Hutton-hall, dated January 11, A. D. 1451.

He died before the year 1450, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

ANDREW KER, promiscuously designed of Aultounburn and Cessford, who got a precept from William, earl of Douglas, for infesting him in the lands of Prymide, and others, as heir to his father, dated August 19, A. D. 1450.

He was a man of great parts, highly esteemed by king James II. and was concerned in most of the public transactions of his time.

He accompanied William, earl of Douglas, into England, A. D. 1450, for which he got a safe-conduct from king Henry VI. and another in 1451, wherein he is designed *Andreas Ker, dominus de Aultounburn*.

Although he was in strict friendship with the earls of Douglas, who were superiors of many of his lands, yet he does not appear to have been concerned in their rebellion. On the contrary, immediately after their forfeiture, we find him employed in negotiations of state; and that he got all his lands, which formerly he held of that family, to hold of the crown, &c.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with the English, A. D. 1457.

He was appointed one of the ambassadors-extraordinary to the court of England, and warden of the marches, A. D. 1459, in which office he did his country signal service, in suppressing the insurrections on the borders.

He obtained from king James III. a gift of the ward of the marriage of Robert de Mow, upon which he got a charter under the great seal, *Andreas Ker de Aultounburn*, A. D. 1465.

He married Margaret, daughter of ——— Tweedie, of Drumelzier, an ancient family, in the county of Peebles, by whom he had four sons,

1. Walter Ker, his heir.
2. Thomas Ker,
3. William Ker,
4. Ralph Ker,

He died about the year 1480, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

WALTER KER, designed lord of Cessford and Aultounburn, who in his father's life-time obtained a precept from William Douglas, lord of Cavers, his grandfather, for infesting him in the lands of Borthwick-Shiels, as son and apparent heir of Andrew Ker, of Cessford, A. D. 1471.

He got two charters under the great seal of

the lands, barony, and castle of Cessford; the lands of Caverstone, &c. A. D. 1473.

He obtained also from his father, a charter of some lands in the barony of Oxenham, in the county of Roxburgh, in January, 1474; all which lands, with several others, were confirmed to him by a charter, containing an entail, "to Walter, son and apparent heir of Andrew Ker, of Cessford, and the male heirs of his body; which failing, to Thomas Ker, then to William, then to Ralph, brothers-german to the said Walter, and the heirs male of their respective bodies; which failing, to the said Andrew, his nearest heirs whatsoever, reserving a third part to Margaret Tweedie, his spouse," dated April 5, A. D. 1474.

He was named one of the Scotch commissioners, to treat with the English, A. D. 1484; and also appointed one of the ambassadors-extraordinary to the court of England, A. D. 1491, and again A. D. 1494.

He got six charters under the great seal, *Waltero Ker de Cessford*, of the lands and baronies of Cessford, Cockburn, Toderick, Castlestead of Roxburgh, Aultounburn, Auld-Roxburgh, Caverston, &c. &c. between 1480 and 1496.

He died A. D. 1502, having about two years preceding, made a donation to the monastery of Kelso, *pro salute corporis sui & pro salute anime Roberti Ker, militis filii sui nuper defuncti, &c.*

His issue were, a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Philip Rutherford, son and heir apparent of James Rutherford of that ilk, the two fathers being parties contractors, February 12, A. D. 1484.

Also an only son,

Sir ROBERT KER, who married Christian, daughter of James Rutherford, of that ilk, whose contract was signed at the same time with that of his sister at Roxburgh, on the twelfth of February, A. D. 1484.

There is a precept for infesting Robert Ker, knight, son and apparent heir of an honourable man, Walter Ker, of Cessford, and Christian Rutherford, his spouse, in certain lands, in the barony of Cessford, A. D. 1486.

He died in the beginning of the year 1500, leaving issue by the said Christian Rutherford, a son,

Sir ANDREW KER, of Cessford, who succeeded his grandfather, A. D. 1502, and was retoured heir to him, A. D. 1511.

He was a man of great parts, was often employed in negotiations of importance, which he managed with dexterity and success.

He was sent one of the ambassadors-extraordinary to the court of France, to endeavour to get Scotland comprehended in their treaty with England, A. D. 1515.

He married Agnes, daughter of William, third lord Crichton, of Sanquhar, by whom he had five sons and two daughters; Katherine, married to Sir John Ker, of Fernyhirst, and Margaret, to Sir John Home, of Ersilton, ancestor of the earl of Home.

The sons were,

1. Sir Walter Ker, his heir.

2. Marc Ker, commendator of Newbottle, father of Marc, first earl of Lothian, (ancestor to the present marquis of Lothian) by his wife Hellen, daughter of George Lesly, earl of Rothes.

3. Andrew Ker.

E e

4. Thomas

4. Thomas Ker, who was abbot of Kelso.

5. Ralph Ker, who is often with his brother mentioned in the chartulary of Kelso.

He died 1527, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir WALTER KER, of Cessford, who was re-toured heir to his father, A. D. 1528.

He got a charter under the great seal, (containing many clauses very honourable for the family) of the lands, barony, and castle of Cessford, Huntley's lands; the barony of Auld Roxburgh, and castle thereof; the lands and barony of Auldtounburn, with several others, all erected into one free barony, to be called the barony of Cessford, "to and in favours of Sir Walter Ker, of Cessford, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to his brother Marc; then to Andrew, his next brother-german; then to George Ker, of Fawdonside; then to Marc Ker, of Dolphington; then to Gilbert Ker, of Prymside Loch; then to James Ker, of Mersington; then to George Ker, of Linton; then to Lancelot Ker, of Gaitshall, and the heirs male of their respective bodies; which all failing, to the said Sir Walter, his nearest heirs male whatsoever." Dated at St. Andrews, September 21, A. D. 1542.

He got also charters under the great seal, of a vast number of lands and baronies, in the years 1542, and 1543.

He was a great promoter of the reformation, and sat in the convention or parliament, when the reformed religion was established, A. D. 1560.

He was also one among the Scotch noblemen who entered into a bond of association, to maintain and defend king James's authority and government, after the queen his mother had been forced to resign the kingdom, A. D. 1567.

He afterwards got charters under the great seal, *Waltero Ker de Cessford, militi, terrarum burgi de Roxburgh, terrarum de Halyden cum manerio de Huntlywood, &c. &c.* 1569.

He married Isabel, daughter of Sir Andrew Ker, of Fernyhirst, which appears by a charter under the great seal, *Waltero Ker de Cessford, & Isabellæ Ker, filie domini Andreae Ker de Fernyhirst, sue sponsæ.*

By her he had issue two sons,

1. Andrew Ker, who in his father's life-time got a charter under the great seal, *Andreae Ker, apparenti de Cessford*, of the lands and barony of Cessford, Auldtounburn, &c. A. D. 1554, but he died without issue before his father.

2. Sir William Ker, who continued the line.

Sir Walter, living to a great age, died in the year 1584, or 1585, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

Sir WILLIAM KER, who obtained charters under the great seal, *Willielmo Ker de Cessford, militi*, of a vast number of lands and baronies, in the years 1587, 1588, and 1591.

He married Janet, daughter of Sir James Douglas, of Drumlanrig, ancestor of the duke of Queensberry, by whom he had two sons,

1. Sir Robert Ker, afterwards earl of Roxburgh.

2. Marc Ker, who got from his father the lands of Ormiston, by a charter under the great seal, *Willielmo Ker de Cessford & Marco ejus filio secundo genito*, A. D. 1591.

At last he got a charter, *Willielmo Ker de Cessford*, of the lands and barony of Elisheugh, A. D. 1595, and dying soon after, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir ROBERT KER, of Cessford, who in his father's life-time got a charter under the great seal, *Roberto filio & hæredi apparenti Willielmi de Cessford, baroniæ de Cessford, &c.* dated 1573.

He was a man of great parts and spirit, and much esteemed by king James VI. who conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, made him one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber, and he was one of the Scotch nobles that assisted at the coronation of queen Anne, A. D. 1590.

He manifested his loyalty, by joining the king with a considerable retinue of his own followers against Bothwell and his associates then in rebellion, A. D. 1591.

He got a charter under the great seal, *domino Roberto Ker, feodotario de Cessford*, of the lands of Sprouston, A. D. 1591; and being still more and more in favour with king James VI. he was pleased to raise him to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Roxburgh.

He then got two charters under the great seal, *Roberto domino Roxburgh & hæredibus quibuscunque*, of the lands of the abbacy of Kelso, and several others, in 1602; and in these charters, there are particularly mentioned the great services he and his ancestors had done their country, as wardens of the marches, &c.

He accompanied his majesty into England, A. D. 1603, and was appointed one of the commissioners, to treat of a nearer union betwixt the two nations, A. D. 1604, which at that time took no effect.

He got charters under the great seal, *Roberto domino Roxburgh & dominæ Joannæ Drummond sue sponsæ*, of many lands, in 1613 and 1614.

In the year 1616, he was further dignified with the titles of the earl of Roxburgh, lord Ker, of Cessford, Caverston, &c. and got a charter under the great seal, containing a *novodamus* of many lands and baronies to Robert, earl of Roxburgh, and lady Jean Drummond, his spouse, in life-rent, and Henry, the son and apparent heir in fee, and the heirs of his body whatsoever; which failing, to John, earl of Perth, and the heirs procreate, or to be procreate, betwixt him and lady Jane Ker, countess of Perth, his spouse; which failing, to the said earl Robert, his heirs and assigns whatsoever, they bearing the name and arms of Ker, &c. dated August 19, A. D. 1618.

He got afterwards no less than ten charters under the great seal of different lands and baronies, three whereof are to him and Henry, lord Ker, his son and apparent heir, between 1630 and 1642.

He was a most faithful and dutiful subject to king Charles I. with whom he was also in great favour, and was by that prince made privy-seal, A. D. 1637, which office was confirmed to him in parliament, A. D. 1641.

And the king being fully convinced of his loyalty, appointed him one of the commissioners he sent to treat with the Scotch rebels, A. D. 1642.

This earl, with some others of the loyal nobility, joined in a letter to the queen, giving an account of the difficulties the earl of Derby was reduced

duced to, with some other particulars relative to his majesty's affairs, &c. This letter was intercepted by general Fairfax, A. D. 1643, which brought the earl into great trouble.

He married, first, Mary, daughter of Sir William Maitland, of Leithington, by whom he had one son, William Ker, who got a charter, *Willielmo magistro de Roxburgh filio natu maximo Roberti domini Roxburgh, terrarum dominii & baronia de Halyden, &c. anno 1614*; but he died without issue before the year 1625.

Also three daughters,

1. Jean, married to John, second earl of Perth, whose son, Sir William Drummond, succeeded to the estate and honours of Roxburgh, as will be shewn hereafter.

2. Mary, married to James Scrymgeour, second viscount Dunhope, and had issue.

3. Isabel, married first to ——— Haliburton, of Pitcur, to whom she had no issue. She married, secondly, James, second earl of Southesk, and had issue.

THE EARL, married, secondly, Jean, daughter of Patrick, lord Drummond, by whom he had a son and successor,

HENRY KER, who got a charter under the great seal, *Henrico domino Ker, of the lands and barony of Prymside, &c. A. D. 1625*.

He was also a great loyalist, and suffered many hardships on account of his attachment to the royal family.

He married Margaret Hay, daughter of William, tenth earl of Errol, by whom he had four daughters.

1. Jean, afterwards countess of Roxburgh, who carried on the line of this family.

2. Anne, married to John, earl of Wigton.

3. Margaret, married to Sir Henry Innes of that ilk, baronet.

4. Sophia, died unmarried.

This Henry Ker, died 1643, and his father, earl Robert, dying in 1650, his estate and honour, by entail, devolved upon his grandson,

Sir WILLIAM DRUMMOND, son of his eldest daughter, Jean, before-mentioned, who by his grandfather's appointment, married his own cousin-german, Jean, eldest daughter of Henry, lord Ker, and undoubted heir of this line of the family. He was accordingly served heir of entail to his grandfather, A. D. 1650; was second earl of Roxburgh; and he and his posterity became thereby bound to carry the name and arms of Ker, &c.

Sir William's genius in his younger days leading him to a military life, he went into the service of the States-general, where, by his merit, he soon got the command of a regiment, and acquired the reputation of a brave and gallant officer; but upon the breaking out of the civil war in Scotland, he returned home, joined the loyalists, and was steady in the interests of the royal family, for which he was fined by Oliver Cromwell in six thousand pounds sterling.

After the restoration, he got a charter under the great seal, containing *a novodamus totius comitatus de Roxburgh, &c. Willielmo comiti de Roxburgh*, dated January 10, A. D. 1663.

By the said Jean, countess of Roxburgh, he left issue two sons and one daughter, Jean, married to Colin, earl of Balcarras.

1. Robert Ker, his heir.

2. John Ker, who, upon the death of his cousin, William Ballenden, of Broughton and Auchinoule, lord Ballenden became his successor, A. D. 1670. For that nobleman having no issue, by consent of the crown, made a resignation of his estate and honours in favour of this John Ker, who was to change his name thereupon to Ballenden. His wife and posterity are entered in the table.

He died A. D. 1675, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

ROBERT KER, third earl of Roxburgh, a man of great worth and honour, and one of the privy-council to king Charles II.

He married Margaret Hay, daughter of John, marquis of Tweeddale, by whom he had three sons,

1. Robert Ker, his heir.

2. John Ker, afterwards duke of Roxburgh, &c.

3. William Ker, lieutenant-general in the army, died A. D. 1740.

He accompanied his royal highness the duke of York, who was coming from London to Scotland by sea, in the Gloucester frigate, and had the misfortune to be cast away on the Yarmouth coast, in May, 1682, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

ROBERT KER, fourth earl of Roxburgh, a youth of great hopes and spirit; but dying without issue, in 1696, his estate and honours devolved upon his brother,

JOHN KER, fifth earl of Roxburgh, a man of great parts and learning, who by her majesty queen Anne, was appointed secretary of state for Scotland, in 1704; and having been very faithful in promoting the union of the two crowns, was raised to the honour of duke of Roxburgh, marquis of Bowmont and Cessford, earl of Kelfo, viscount Broxmouth, lord Ker of Cessford and Caverston, by patent to the heirs male of his body, which failing, to the heirs succeeding to the estate and honours of earl of Roxburgh, &c. dated April 27, A. D. 1707.

He was elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers to the first British parliament, summoned to meet in October, 1707, and was re-elected to the second, fifth, and sixth.

He was one of the regency appointed by George I. from the queen's death till his arrival at London, and was immediately named one of the privy-council, lord-lieutenant of the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk, keeper of the great seal, and was again constituted secretary of state for Scotland, A. D. 1716.

In 1722, he was made one of the knights of the most noble order of the Garter; but after the death of king George I. he retired from all public business, and led a private life the remainder of his days. He died February 24, A. D. 1741.

He married Mary Finch, daughter of Daniel, late earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and widow of William, marquis of Halifax, by whom he had a son,

(First Earl.) ROBERT KER, second duke of Roxburgh, who succeeded him.

He was created a peer of England by letters patent, bearing date, May 24, A. D. 1722, by the

the title of baron Ker, and earl Ker, of Wakefield, in the county of York.

In 1739, he married Essex Mostyn, eldest daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn, of Flintshire, by Essex Finch, eldest daughter of Daniel, earl of Winchilsea, &c. and by her had two sons,

1. John Ker, his successor.
2. Robert Ker, born August 25, 1747.

And three daughters,

1. Essex, born March 9, 1741-2, died young.
2. Essex, born January 25, 1743-4.
3. Mary, born March 17, 1746-7.

He died 1755, and was succeeded by his eldest son, (*Second, and present Earl.*) JOHN KER, now earl Ker, &c.

(TITLES.) John Ker, earl and baron Ker, (English honours) also duke of Roxburgh, marquis of Bowmont and Cessford, earl of Kelfo, viscount Broxmouth, baron Ker of Cessford and Caverston, (Scotch honours.)

(CREATIONS.) Earl and baron Ker, of Wake-

field, in the county of York, May 24, A. D. 1722, (8 George I.)

(ARMS.) Quarterly, first and fourth, emerald on a chevron between three unicorns heads, erazed, pearl, armed and maned, topaz, as many mullets, diamond, for Ker; second and third, ruby, three mascles, topaz, for Weapont.

(CREST.) On a wreath, an unicorn's head, erazed, as those in the coat.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two savages, each holding a club over his shoulder, and wreathed about his temples and loins with ivy, all proper.

(MOTTO.) "Pro Christo & patria dulce periculum."

(CHIEF SEATS.) Fleurs, in Tiviotdale, on the north side the river Twede, and Broxmouth, in county of Hadington, near Dunbar, on the sea-coast.

WALDEGRAVE, Earl of WALDEGRAVE.

WILLIAM WALDEGRAVE, (or as it was then wrote, Walgrave) lord of Waldegrave, Twywill, and Slipton, in the county of Northampton, was a man of large property in the time of king Harold; and, in conformity to the custom of his ancestors, had assumed his name from the place of his residence.

This gentleman had an only daughter and sole heir, who succeeded him in all his possessions, and was, by William the Conqueror, given in marriage to a Roman chief,

GUERIN, or WARIN, who had attended him in his English expedition, and who, immediately after his nuptials, becoming lord of Waldgrave, &c. adopted that name, which his descendants to this day have continued, without any material alteration.

The son of this marriage was,

Sir WILLIAM DE WALDEGRAVE, who married an heiress from the family of De Linsey, and had a son,

Sir WARIN DE WALDEGRAVE, knighted; who by ——— Riston, his wife, had a son and heir,

JOHN DE WALDEGRAVE, who in 1205, was sheriff of the city of London, an office of great importance in those early days, and never trusted but to a man of known honour and integrity. He married a daughter of Sir Henry Hastings, knight, and had issue a successor,

WALTER DE WALDEGRAVE, whose son and heir by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Nevil, of Nottinghamshire, was,

Sir RICHARD DE WALDEGRAVE, who in the ninth of Edward III. was knight of the shire for the county of Lincoln. He married Agnes Daubeney, and was father of another

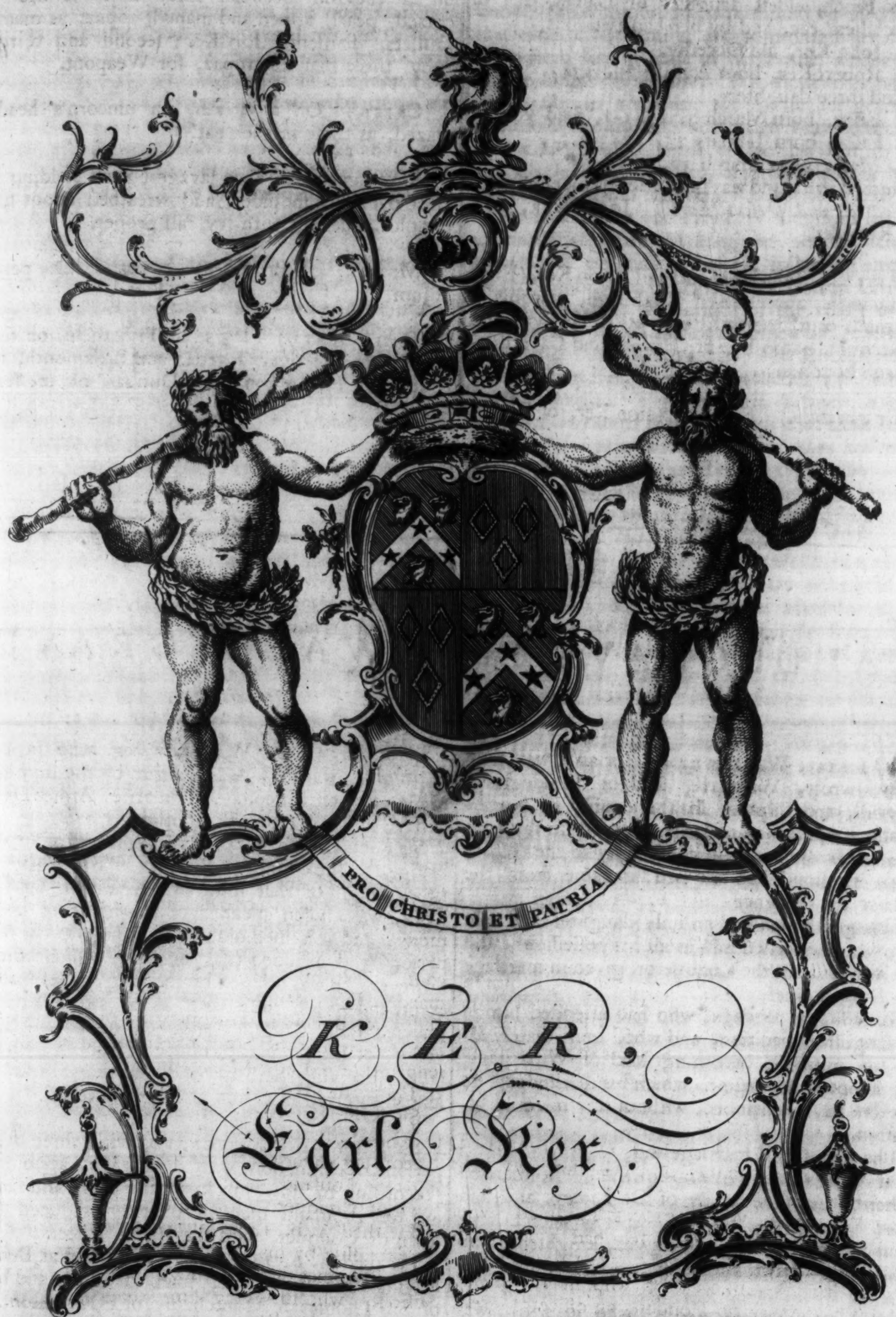
Sir RICHARD DE WALDEGRAVE, seated at Smallbridge, in the county of Suffolk, who was several times knight of that shire in parliament; and in 1382, was chosen speaker of the house of commons; and it is memorable, that he was the first person who declined that honour; which office, however, he was obliged by the king's peremptory command to fill. He died A. D. 1400, having married Jane, daughter and heir of ——— Sylvester, of Buers, in the county of Suffolk; which lady, surviving her husband six years, was at length interred near him at Buers aforesaid.

Their son,

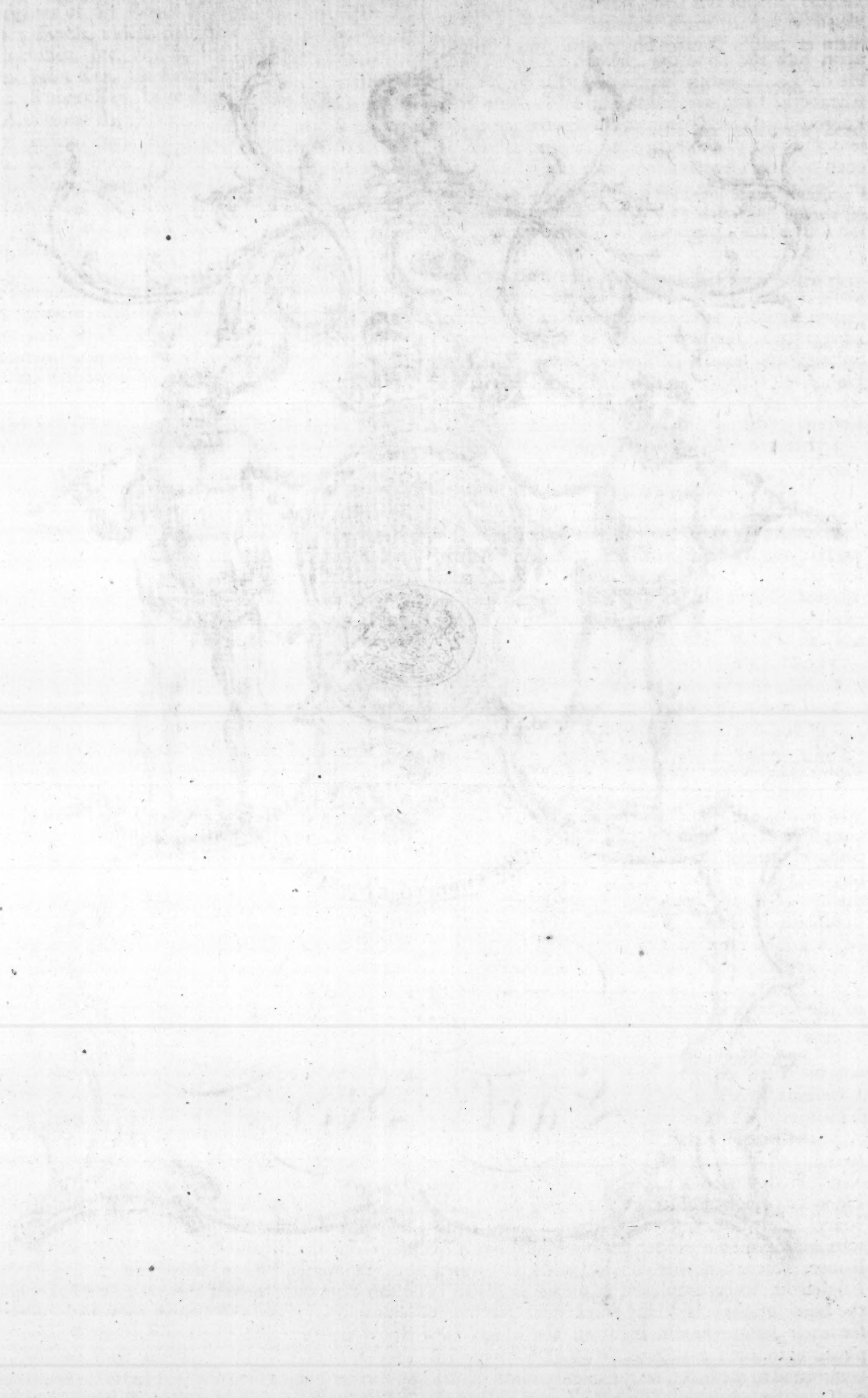
Sir RICHARD WALDEGRAVE, with three other persons of distinction, was, A. D. 1462, appointed (according to Stowe) to keep the seas, and landing ten thousand men in Brittany, reduced the town of Conquet, with the Isle of Rhee.

He died A. D. 1434, and was buried at Buers, leaving issue by his wife, Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas de Montchenfy, of Edwardston, in Suffolk, (who surviving him sixteen years, was at length buried at Buers) an only son,

Sir WILLIAM WALDEGRAVE, who had issue by his wife Joan, daughter of William Durward, of Bocking, in Essex, two sons, the eldest of which, Sir Richard Waldegrave, interested himself much in favour of the house of York, against that of Lancaster, but dying A. D. 1440, (his wife Alice, died



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died two years before) without issue, the younger son,

Sir THOMAS WALDEGRAVE succeeded to the family estate, and continued the line. He also espoused the cause of the house of York, and for his valiant behaviour at the battle of Towton-field, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him the same day, March 29, A. D. 1461. He died A. D. 1500, having had issue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir John Fray, knight, lord chief baron of the Exchequer, three sons and two daughters, Jane, who was the second wife of Thomas Mannock, of Gifford's-hall, in Suffolk, esquire, who bore to him no issue, and Catherine, wife of George Mannock, esquire, son to the said Thomas, by his former wife.

The sons were,

1. Sir William Waldegrave, his heir, who was made knight of the Bath, at the marriage of prince Arthur, on the seventeenth of November, A. D. 1501. He was seated at Smallbridge, in Suffolk, and married Margery, daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth, of Codham, in Essex. From which match the Waldegraves of Smallbridge Ferreis, and Lawford, derive their descent.

2. Edward Waldegrave, ancestor to the earls of Waldegrave.

3. Richard Waldegrave.

The second son,

EDWARD WALDEGRAVE, was seated at Borely, in the county of Essex, and died A. D. 1527, leaving issue by his second wife, a daughter of Thomas Mannock, of Giffords-hall, in Suffolk, esquire, two sons and a daughter, Mary, married to Isaac Asteley, of Malton-Constable, in Norfolk.

The sons were,

1. Sir John Waldegrave.

2. Thomas Waldegrave.

The first wife of this Edward Waldegrave, was Mabel, daughter and coheir of John Cheyney, of Pinhoo, in Devonshire.

Sir JOHN WALDEGRAVE, succeeding his father, was seated also at Borely. He married Lora, daughter of Sir John Rochester of Lavenham, in Suffolk, knight, and sister to Sir Robert Rochester, knight of the Garter, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and comptroller of the household, in the reign of queen Mary, by whom he had issue three sons,

1. Sir Edward Waldegrave, his successor.

2. Robert Waldegrave, who married a coheirefs of the name of Forster, and

3. John Waldegrave.

He died on the sixth of October, A. D. 1543, and his eldest son,

Sir EDWARD WALDEGRAVE, on the thirtieth of November following, had special livery of his lands.

In the first of Edward VI. he obtained a grant to him and his heirs of the manor and rectory of West Haddon, in the county of Northampton. He was a principal officer in the household of lady Mary, afterwards queen of England, and therefore was deemed a proper person jointly with Sir Robert Rochester, his uncle, and Sir Francis Inglesfield, to be employed in forbidding mas in the house of their said lady; and these gentlemen for their failure herein incurred the king's displeasure to such a degree, that they were first committed to the Fleet, on the twenty-ninth of August, in the seventh of Edward VI. and afterwards

to the Tower of London, where they were prohibited the use of pen, ink, and paper, and denied the privilege of having any visiter.

These gentlemen had it in commission from the council at Hampton-court, before which they were summoned to appear, to let the lady Mary know, the communion book should be used from that time in her family, and to prohibit her chaplains from saying mass in her house, under pain of the king's displeasure. But the severer part of their task yet remains; for in case her grace on this message dismissed them, they were commanded not to leave her house or service, but to stay and see the order fulfilled, and to deliver a letter to her grace from the king.

As this is an extraordinary anecdote, and in which Sir Edward Waldegrave was principally concerned, we shall insert the following curious extract from a manuscript in the Cotton Library, which will satisfy the curious of the result of the commission, which these gentlemen had received.

"This day (August 22,) Mr. Rochester, Sir Francis Inglesfield, and Mr. Waldegrave, officers to the lady Mary's grace, were before the lords, and declared unto their lordships that upon Saturday the fifteenth of this present, they arrived at Copped-hall, somewhat before night, by reason whereof they did not the same night execute their charge committed to them at Hampton-court, the fourteenth of this present. The Sunday following, because they understood that her grace received the sacrament, they did abstain to deliver their letter before noon, considering that the same would trouble and disquiet her. So as after taking commodity, to declare their letters, after that her grace had read them, they made offer to declare to her what charge they had received of the lords to execute; praying her grace to be contented to hear the same. Whereupon her grace made answer, that she knew right well that their commission was agreeing with such matter as was contained in her letters, and that therefore they needed not to rehearse the same. Howbeit, then pressing her grace, she was finally content to hear them. And when they had done, she seemed to be marvelously offended with them, and charged them that they should not declare that same they had in charge to say, neither to her chaplains nor her family. Which if they did, besides that they should not take her hereafter for their mistress, she would immediately depart out of the house. Upon this, as the said Rochester, Inglesfield, and Waldegrave, said to the lords, that forasmuch as she oftentimes altered her colour, and seemed to be passionate and unquiet, they forbore to trouble her any farther; fearing that the troubling her might perchance bring her into her old disease; and besought her to consider the matter calmly with herself, and pass thereupon against Wednesday next, when they would wait on her grace, and know her further pleasure. Which they said they did, hoping to have found her then, upon more ripe deliberation, and debating of the matter with herself, more conformable. And in the mean time they forbear also to declare to her chaplains and household the charge they had received. But repairing to her grace the said Wednesday, they did not only not find her conformable, but in further choler than she was before; utterly forbidding them to make declaration of their said charge

and commission to her chaplains and household: adding, that where she and her household were in quiet, if they would by any means disturb her and them, if any inconvenience did ensue thereof to her or them, she would [attribute] it to the said Rochester, Inglefield, and Waldegrave. Which thing considered, they thought it better to return without doing their commission, and declare this much to their lordships, without meddling any further, than to proceed in the execution of their charge before they had advertised their lordships of the premisses.

"The lords having heard this much, commanded them to attend, until they should know further of their pleasures.

"The said Rochester, Inglefield, and Waldegrave, brought with them letters from the lady Mary's grace to the king's majesty." Thus far the Cotton Manuscript, which is a transcript out of the Council-Book.

We find further, out of the Council-Book, and the King's Journal, that August 23, they attended again, and were severally, one by one, charged with not obeying the king's injunctions, as aforesaid. And were strictly ordered, on their allegiance, and by the king's special command, to perform their commission, which they all refused to do; and thereupon were commanded to attend the council, till they were told their further pleasure.

After which the king sent the lord chancellor Rich, Sir Anthony Wingfield, and Sir William Peter, to execute the said commission. And Sir Edward Waldegrave, with his uncle Rochester, and Inglefield, were committed first to the Fleet, and afterwards to the Tower, as before-mentioned. And Sir Edward Waldegrave being thus closely confined, fell sick, and his wife, on the twenty-seventh of September following, obtained leave to repair to him, and provide for the recovery of his health; but still continuing in the same condition, it was ordered, on the twenty-fourth of October, that he should be removed out of the Tower, by the lieutenant, to some honest house, where he might be better looked to, for the curing of his quartan ague; remaining still as a prisoner, and to be forth-coming whensoever he should be called for. On the eighteenth of March following, he, with the other two, obtained leave to go to their own houses, and on the twenty-fourth of April they had licence to repair to the lady Mary, on her request.

King Edward's death happening soon after, Sir Edward Waldegrave was highly esteemed by queen Mary for his sufferings, who swore him of her privy-council, in the first year of her reign, constituted him master of the great wardrobe, and granted him the manor of Chewton, in Somersetshire. He was elected one of the knights for Wiltshire to that parliament, which sat at Westminster, in October, A. D. 1553, and held to December 6, and then dissolved: also in that parliament summoned to meet at Oxford, on the second of April, A. D. 1554, March the first, but was adjourned to Westminster. He was elected one of the knights for Somersetshire: likewise was chosen for the county of Essex, in the parliament, 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. which met at Westminster, January 20, A. D. 1557, which held to the queen's decease. He was made one of the knights of the carpet on the second of October,

the day after the queen's coronation, by the earl of Arundel; and, on the seventeenth of April following, was appointed one of the commissioners for the trial of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, knight, charged with being privy to Wyatt's rebellion. In 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. he obtained a grant of the manor of Hever-Cobham, in the county of Kent, and of the office of lieutenant of Waltham forest. Also was constituted chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, on the death of his uncle, Sir Robert Rochester, whom he succeeded also as heir to his large possessions, paying such legacies as were appointed in the will, of which he was one of the executors.

In 1558, being then chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, he was commissioned, with other privy-counsellors, to dispose of the church lands then vested in the crown. His prosperity was however soon at an end; for upon the accession of queen Elizabeth, he was divested of his employments, and committed to the Tower of London, where he continued near three years, and departed this life on the first of September, A. D. 1561.

He married Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Noel, knight, ancestor to the present lord Abergavenny, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters.

The latter were,

1. Mary, married to John, lord Petre.
2. Magdalen, married Sir John Southcote, of Wytham, in Essex.
3. Catherine, married to ——— Goodwyn, of Somersetshire, esquire.

The sons were,

1. Nicholas Waldegrave, seated at Borely, in Essex, who married Catherine, daughter of Weston Brown, of Abbot's Roding, in Essex. From which match the Waldegraves now of Borely derive their descent.

2. Charles Waldegrave, who continued our line. Which

CHARLES WALDEGRAVE, esquire, was of Staning-hall, in Norfolk, and of Chewton, in Somersetshire, and having married Jeronima, daughter of Sir Henry Jernegan, of Coffey-hall, in Norfolk, had issue two daughters,

1. Frances, who became the wife of Henry Yaxley, of Bowthorp, in Norfolk, esquire.
2. Magdalen, the wife of Philip Parris, of Poding Norton, esquire.

Also two sons. Of Charles, the youngest, we know nothing.

The eldest,

SIR EDWARD WALDEGRAVE, who succeeded his father, served in parliament for Sudbury, in the twenty-seventh of Elizabeth, and in several succeeding parliaments. Although upwards of seventy years of age, he was an active loyalist, and commanded a regiment of horse in the civil wars; and on the first of August, A. D. 1643, was by king Charles I. created a baronet.

He persevered in his attachment to the royal family to the last, notwithstanding he had lost two of his sons, and suffered in his estate, to the value of fifty thousand pounds; and so far incurred the displeasure of the parliament, that in those propositions presented to his majesty at Hampton-court, on the seventh of September, A. D. 1647, he was among those persons nominated to be re-

moved

moved from his majesty's councils, and to be restrained from coming within the verge of the court, and to be declared incapable of bearing any employment.

The time of this great man's death is not ascertained; but his first lady Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Lovel, of Harling, in the county of Norfolk, knight, and sister and heir to Sir Francis Lovel, died on the twelfth of December, A. D. 1604, after which he married, secondly, a widow, whose name was Copledike, but had by her no issue. By the former lady he had a son and heir,

Sir HENRY WALDEGRAVE, baronet, who lies buried in the chancel of Cossey church, in Norfolk, with the following inscription on his monument, which contains all that is necessary to be said of him.

"Here lieth the body of Sir Henry Waldegrave, of Staning-hall, baronet, son and heir to Sir Edward Waldegrave, knight and baronet, and Elenor, his wife, daughter to Sir Thomas Lovel, of Harling. He married Anne Paston, daughter of Edward Paston, of Appleton, esquire, by whom he had VII sons and IV daughters. And, secondly, he married Catherine Bacon, daughter of Richard Bacon, gent. by whom he had six sons and six daughters. He died the 10th of October, 1658, aged sixty years."

Of the children by the latter lady we know not so much as the names; nor do we know more of those by the first wife, but that the names of the second, third, and fourth sons were, Edward, Henry, and John, and that the eldest son and successor was,

Sir CHARLES WALDEGRAVE, baronet, who married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Francis Englefield, of Englefield, in Berks, baronet, and had two sons, Henry, and Charles; the latter born August 21, A. D. 1660, and a daughter, Eleanor, born November 12, A. D. 1662.

The eldest son,

(*First Lord.*) SIR HENRY WALDEGRAVE, baronet, born August 24, A. D. 1659, was created baron Waldegrave, of Chewton, in the county of Somerset, by king James II. by letters patent, bearing date January 20, A. D. 1685. In February, A. D. 1686, he was appointed comptroller to the household; and on the eleventh of August, A. D. 1687, was constituted lord-lieutenant of the county of Salop.

He married Henrietta, natural daughter of king James II. by Arabella Churchill, sister to John, duke of Marlborough, which lady had assumed the surname of Fitz-James. This connection, joined to his zeal for the Romish religion, rendered him an abetter of most of his royal master's oppressive measures, insomuch, that when the revolution took place, he retired to Paris, where he died in 1689, having had issue two sons, James and Henry; the latter of which died unmarried: also a daughter, Arabella, who became a nun.

(*First Earl.*) JAMES WALDEGRAVE, succeeded his father in the barony, &c. qualifying himself by entering into the communion of the church of England, was permitted to take his seat in the house of peers on Monday the twelfth of February, A. D. 1721-2. The following account of this nobleman, collected from the Gazettes of that time, may be depended upon as authentic.

On the eighth of June, A. D. 1723, he was appointed a lord of the bed-chamber to his majesty, in the room of the duke of Richmond, deceased. On September 1, A. D. 1725, his lordship set out for the French court, being charged with his majesty's, and his royal highness the prince of Wales's compliments to the French king, on his marriage. On May 26, A. D. 1727, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the emperor of Germany, and two days after set out for that court by the way of France; and during his stay at Paris, receiving advice of the decease of his majesty, George I. arrived from Paris at Strasburgh on the twelfth following, N. S. On April 18, he arrived at Ulm, and received the compliments of the magistrates of that town; from thence he proceeded down the Danube for Vienna, where he arrived on the twenty-sixth, N. S. On the twenty-ninth he had an audience of his imperial majesty, at Luxembourg; and the preliminary articles for peace were reciprocally exchanged and ratified. He left that court June 7, A. D. 1730, and, by way of France, came to England. Whilst he was abroad in the service of his country, he was, by his late majesty, created viscount Chewton, and earl Waldegrave; the letters-patent bearing date 13 September 1729, 3 Geo. II. On the seventh of August, A. D. 1730, his majesty was pleased to appoint him ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the most christian king; also on November 3, following, one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, in the room of the earl of Chesterfield, appointed steward of his majesty's household. On the twelfth of February, A. D. 1734-5, he was sworn of the privy-council; and his lordship returning in 1737 from his embassy to England, for some time, he was elected a knight companion of the most noble order of the Garter, at a chapter held at St. James's, February 26, A. D. 1737-8; but affairs of moment calling his lordship to France, he was installed at Windsor, by his proxy, Sir William Wynn, knight, June 15, A. D. 1738. In the following year, having ever the interest of his country at heart, he complained to the court of France, that some Spanish vessels had seized ships belonging to British subjects, in the river of Bourdeaux; and the French ministry had such regard to his remonstrance, that orders were sent to the proper officers at that place, to endeavour to seize the Spaniards and their vessels, and to restore immediately to his majesty's subjects, the ships and effects that had been taken from them. At the latter end of that year he came over to England, and returned again to France in February, A. D. 1739-40. On April 5, A. D. 1740, his excellency gave a fine entertainment, on occasion of the success of admiral Vernon's enterprize against Porto Bello, at which were several English, German, Swedish, Danish, and Polish lords. But his lordship's health declining, he set out from Paris for Calais, on October 31, A. D. 1740, having obtained leave to return to England for his recovery. And on April 11, A. D. 1741, his lordship departed this life, at his seat at Navestoke, in the county of Essex, after a long illness, and was interred in the church there.

His lordship married, in the year 1714, Mary, second daughter of Sir John Webb, of Hatherop, in

in Gloucestershire, baronet, and by her, (who died in child-bed, January 22, A. D. 1718-19) had three sons and a daughter, Henrietta, born January 2, 1716-17, who died May 31, A. D. 1753, having been married on the seventh of July, A. D. 1734, to lord Edward Herbert, second son to the marquis of Powis, who left her a widow in November following with child. She was delivered in June, A. D. 1735, of a daughter, Barbara, married afterwards to the earl of Powis.

1. James Waldegrave, his successor.
2. John Waldegrave, born at Ghent, in Flanders, January 17, A. D. 1715-16.
3. John Waldegrave, successor to his brother in the honours of the family.

The eldest son,

(*Second Earl.*) JAMES WALDEGRAVE, born March 4, A. D. 1714-15, upon the demise of his father, succeeded to the earldom, &c. and on the sixteenth of December, A. D. 1743, was appointed one of the lords of the king's bed-chamber. At the installation of his grace the duke of Newcastle, as chancellor of the university of Cambridge, he was complimented with the degree of Doctor of Laws, on the thirteenth of July, A. D. 1749.

On the twenty-seventh of April, A. D. 1751, he obtained a grant of the offices of steward of the duchy of Cornwall, and of the borough and manor of Bradninch, in Devonshire; and steward of all the castles, manors, and lands within the counties of Cornwall and Devon, parcel of the said duchy; and of warden and steward of the stanneries and of the stannery courts; and master and rider of the forest and chace of Dartmore, parcel of the said duchy.

On the eighteenth of December, A. D. 1752, he resigned his place in the king's bed-chamber upon being appointed by his majesty governor to his royal highness George, prince of Wales, (our present gracious sovereign;) and also to his royal highness prince Edward, (now duke of York;) and privy-purse to their royal highnesses. Two days after which appointment his lordship was sworn of the privy-council.

In 1758, he was installed at Windsor, knight of the most noble order of the Garter; and departed this life on April 8, A. D. 1763. His remains were interred at Navestock, with those of his father.

This nobleman, on the fifteenth of May, A. D. 1759, married Maria Walpole, one of the three natural daughters of Sir Edward Walpole, knight of the Bath, and by her, his lordship had issue three daughters.

1. Elizabeth Laura, born March 24, A. D. 1760.
2. Charlotte Maria, born October 11, A. D. 1761.
3. Anna Horatia, born November 8, A. D. 1762.

For want of male issue the honours of the family devolved upon his lordship's only surviving brother,

(*Third and present Earl.*) JOHN WALDEGRAVE, born April 18, A. D. 1718, who was appointed groom of the bed-chamber to the late king, in January, A. D. 1747-8.

In 1747, he was returned to parliament for the borough of Oxford. In the ensuing parliament, which met May 31, A. D. 1754, he took his seat as member for Newcastle under Line. And in the parliament called upon the accession of his present majesty, and which met A. D. 1761, he was chosen for the same place.

He early took to a military life, being in December, A. D. 1737, appointed a lieutenant in the first regiment of guards, with the rank of captain. On the twelfth of July, A. D. 1743, he was appointed captain-lieutenant in the third regiment of foot-guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and, on the thirteenth of September following, obtained a company therein; and afterwards, in March, A. D. 1748, became second major; and in May, A. D. 1759, first major in the same regiment, with the rank of colonel. In February, A. D. 1751, he was appointed colonel of a regiment of foot, late Powlett's; and on the fifteenth of September, A. D. 1759, he was appointed colonel of the second regiment of dragoons-guards, in the room of lord George Sackville, and ranked as major general from the fifteenth of February, A. D. 1757, to the tenth of March, A. D. 1763; when he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. In March, A. D. 1760, his lordship was constituted governor of Plymouth.

In 1751, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John, earl Gower, by whom his lordship had issue three sons, and four daughters. The latter are,

1. Elizabeth, } born May 26, A. D. 1758,
2. Amelia, } twins.
3. Frances, born October 6, A. D. 1761.
4. Caroline, born March 1, A. D. 1765.

The sons are,

1. George Waldegrave, called viscount Chewton, born November 22, A. D. 1751.
2. William Waldegrave, born July 9, A. D. 1753.
3. John Waldegrave, born November 27, A. D. 1756.

(*TITLES.*) John Waldegrave, earl Waldegrave, viscount Chewton, baron Waldegrave, and baronet.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baronet, August 1, A. D. 1643, (19 Charles I.) lord Waldegrave, of Chewton, in the county of Somerset, January 20, A. D. 1685, (1 James II.) viscount Chewton, and earl Waldegrave, September 13, A. D. 1729, (3 George II.)

(*ARMS.*) Party per pale, pearl and ruby.

(*CREST.*) In a ducal coronet, topaz, a plume of five ostrich feathers, party per pale as the coat.

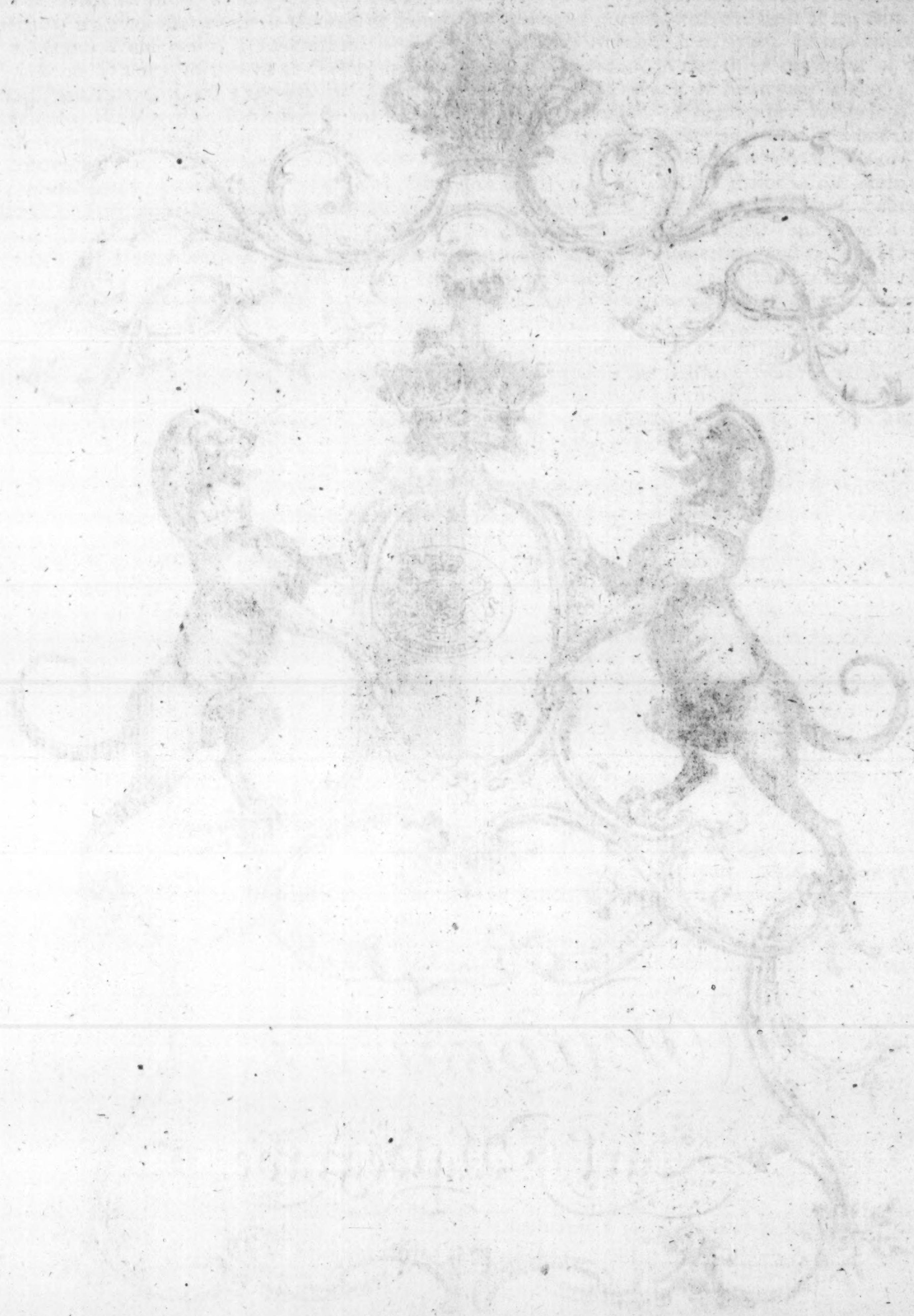
(*SUPPORTERS.*) Two talbots, diamond; eared, topaz; and each gorged, with a mural coronet, pearl, masoned, diamond.

(*MOTTO.*) "Cælum non animum."

(*CHIEF SEATS.*) Navestock, Essex. Haverplace, Kent.

ASHBURN-





ASHBURNHAM, Earl of ASHBURNHAM.

THIS noble family, seated originally at Ashburnham, in the rape of Hastings, in Suffex, is stiled by Fuller in his worthies, *a family of stupendous antiquity, a family wherein the eminence hath equalled the antiquity, having been barons in the reign of Henry III.* How long they were seated at Ashburnham is not ascertained; but we are able without interruption to trace them in a lineal retrogradation till we arrive at the reign of king Edward the Confessor, when we find,

PIERS, lord of Ashburnham, whose only son and heir,

ANCHITEL FITZ PIERS, was also lord of the same place, in which he was succeeded by his son,

BERTRAM DE ASHBURNHAM, or Ashburnham, whose descendants have invariably observed the name of that lordship as their surname.

He was a baron of the first rank and eminence at the time when William the Conqueror invaded England, and exemplified his attachment to king Harold by a strenuous opposition to the Normans. He was sheriff of the three adjacent counties, Kent, Surry, and Suffex; also constable of Dovercastle, and warden of the cinque ports; employments of honour and confidence, which must greatly have added to the natural influence, which as a man of considerable property he otherwise had in those parts. The success which attended the Norman duke naturally exposed all the friends of Harold to his mercy, which, in many instances, he liberally extended; it did not however reach Bertram, or his two sons, Philip and Michael, who were all three beheaded by order of William the Conqueror.

The records subsequent to the conquest are entirely silent as to any historical facts relative to the descendants of this Philip de Ashburnham (who was beheaded with his father) for sixteen generations; we shall therefore refer our reader for the genealogical part, which is preserved entire, to our table, beginning our account here with the seventeenth in descent from the last named Philip,

SIR JOHN ASHBURNHAM, who was knighted at the Tower of London, on the fifteenth of March, A. D. 1604, and dying A. D. 1620, was interred in St. Andrew's-church, Holbourn, where a monument presents us with the following inscription:

Antiquo stemmate nobilis, avitis sui virtutibus clarior, hic jacet Johannes Ashburnham, nuper de Ashburnham miles qui obiit in festo sancti Petri, 1620. Etatis 49. relictis ex conjugē clarissimis Johanne, Gulielmo, Elizabeth, Francisca, Anna & Catherina.

Domina Eliz Ashburnham Vidua F Thomæ Beaumont de Staughton in Com Leicestr. Milit. hoc amori & officio consulens, meritissimo viro lugubris posuit 1621.

The daughters of this match were,

1. Elizabeth, married to Sir Frederic Cornwallis, baronet.
2. Frances, married to Frederic Turville, esquire.
3. Anne, to Sir Edward Deering, baronet.
4. Catherine, died unmarried.

Their mother marrying, secondly, Sir Thomas Richardson, lord chief justice of the Common-pleas, was, by king Charles I. created baroness of Cramond, in Scotland, with entail of that honour to her issue by Sir Thomas.

JOHN ASHBURNHAM, eldest son of Sir John, last named, succeeded his father; but we must first treat of his younger brother,

William Ashburnham, who served in his youth in the service of the States-General against the Spaniards in the Netherlands; and being an excellent soldier, had a principal command in that army raised by king Charles, to march against the Scots. In 1640, he was member of parliament for Luggershal, in Wiltshire, and was examined on oath, whether he knew any thing of that plot charged on the officers of the army, for petitioning the king, &c. which he denied; nevertheless, the parliament voted, that he should receive no pay. Standing thus in great umbrage with the parliament, and the king's affairs not yet permitting him to make use of his service, he, to avoid the clamour that was raised against him, embarked on board a small fly-boat for Holland, with some other officers, who removed on the same account. They had not been long at sea, before they met with one of his majesty's ships, bringing amunition to his assistance: on which it was agreed, that Mr. Ashburnham and the lord Digby should proceed on their voyage, and the others should return with the ammunition; but whilst this was agitating, the parliament squadron

dron came up, and though the ship escaped, yet the fly-boat was taken, and carried into Hull; where he was taken with the lord Digby, who concealed himself under the disguise of a Frenchman, till he found a convenient opportunity to reveal himself to the governor, Sir John Hotham, whom he prevailed with to espouse his majesty's interest, and to surrender Hull; which design being at length rendered fruitless, colonel Ashburnham, and the lord Digby, were dismissed by the governor, and was the principal cause (as my lord Clarendon writes) of the loss of Sir John's head.

Mr. Ashburnham came to his majesty about the time he set up his standard at Nottingham, and entered on action with the first, repairing to the marquis of Hertford, at Sherburn, where, with a small force, having kept that castle several weeks, without being incommoded by the earl of Bedford, who watched them with a much greater army, they marched from thence to Minehead, and there the marquis, with some other gentlemen, transported themselves into Wales, leaving this colonel Ashburnham, with Sir Ralph Hopton and others, to march into Cornwall. There they raised forces with such activity, that in a small time they made themselves masters of the West; and having performed very considerable services, joined prince Maurice at Chard, in Somersetshire, about the middle of June, A. D. 1643, with an army of three thousand foot, five hundred horse, and three hundred dragoons, of which colonel Ashburnham had been major-general.

He was soon after made governor of Weymouth, on the opinion of his courage and dexterity, (as the earl of Clarendon writes) and to make way for him, Sir Anthony-Ashley Cooper was removed from that command. He was made colonel-general of the county of Dorset, and in the year 1644, having received express orders from prince Maurice, to quit all places that he conceived not tenable, in case an army should advance into those parts, he, about the fourteenth of June, on the earl of Essex's marching towards him, quitted Weymouth, a considerable port-town, and retired to Portland castle, where he endured a siege of about four months, with great patience and resolution, suffering both the want of men and provisions, until he was relieved by the earl of Cleveland, and Sir Walter Hastings appointed governor in his room. However, being censured for quitting of Weymouth, he, at his own request, had a publick hearing before his majesty and the council, to whom he so fully stated the matter of fact, (as Sir Edward Walker writes in his History of the Progress of the King's Forces) and the impossibility of keeping that place, in case an army did attempt it, together with his reasons for retiring to Portland, and how he disposed of his majesty's arms and ammunition, as that in the opinion of all there, he was cleared from any crime or neglect.

After the restoration he was made cofferer to king Charles II. and dying without issue in December, A. D. 1679, was buried in the church of Ashburnham, in Suffex, where a noble monument of white marble is erected to his memory, with his effigies in a Roman dress, and the effigies of his lady in white marble, reposing her right

arm on a cushion, an angel holding a wreath on her head: and in a compartment of white marble is this inscription:

"Under this tomb (viz. in the vault for this family) lie the bodies of Jane countess of Marlborough, and William Ashburnham, her husband, second son of Sir John Ashburnham. She was daughter to John lord Butler of Hertfordshire; she was married first to James earl of Marlborough, lord high treasurer of England, who after seven years died, and left her a young, beautiful, and rich widow. When this William coming from beyond sea, where he was bred a soldier, married her, and after lived almost five and forty years most happily with her. She was a very great lover, and (through God's mercy) a great blessing to this family, which is hoped will ever remember it with honouring her memory. This William Ashburnham, her husband, lived after her to a great age, and gloried in nothing in this world but this his wife and the almost unparalleled love and entire friendship that for above fifty years was between his dear elder brother, John Ashburnham, and himself. He was cofferer to king Charles I. and king Charles II. He died without issue, and, by God's blessing, was a happy preserver of his brother's posterity.

"The praise and glory of it be to God alone."

We now return to the elder brother, JOHN ASHBURNHAM, who was groom of the bedchamber to king Charles I. and member of parliament for Hastings in 1640; and four years after, was so far confided in by his royal master, that he was appointed one of the commissioners for the treaty at Uxbridge.

He was the only servant, and indeed the only person, (except Dr. Hudson, a clergyman, who served as a guide) who attended his majesty on the twenty-seventh of August, A. D. 1646, when he left Oxford. And when the king was in the hands of the Scots army, he, with the royal approbation, transported himself to France, the Scots forbidding him the king's presence, and threatening to deliver him to the parliament; but when he was assured that the king was in the hands of the English army, he ventured to wait upon him again. He had also by some friends, a recommendation to Cromwell and Ireton, and jointly with Sir John Berkeley, knight, who came with him from France, was the principal agent for his majesty, conferring both with his majesty's friends and the officers of the army as often as they desired. But the army at last having got the sole power, they began to be regardless of these agents, and even of the king himself; whereupon his majesty resolving to escape, Mr. Ashburnham was the chief confidant in that affair, and with the said Sir John Berkeley, was sent to treat with colonel Hammond, governor of the Isle of Wight, to take the king into his protection, which the colonel seemed to comply with; but by a fatal mistake of that man's honour, the king was delivered into the hands of the army, which occasioned

tioned a suspicion of Mr. Ashburnham, and Sir John Berkeley, especially the former, whom however the earl of Clarendon sufficiently clears.

After the murder of the king, Mr. Ashburnham obtained leave to remain in England, of his son, in regard that he had married a lady of large possessions, which most probably would suffer confiscation should he leave them. His loyalty however induced him to supply king Charles II. with considerable sums of money, for which he was committed to the Tower by Cromwell, where he remained a prisoner till the death of that usurper.

When the happy restoration of Charles II. took place, he was reinstated in his post of groom of the bed-chamber; and in 1661, was elected to parliament, as knight of the shire for Sussex.

He was interred in the chancel of Ashburnham church, under a noble monument of black and white marble, whereon lie the effigies in full proportion of a gentleman in armour between his two wives, the one in a winding-sheet, the other in a baroness's robe, with a coronet on her head; all their hands elevated; and underneath are the figures of four sons and four daughters kneeling before a desk. Over all, in an arch of white marble, supported by two black marble pillars, is the following inscription on black marble, in gilt Roman letters.

"Here lies in the vault underneath, John Ashburnham, esquire, of this place, son of the unfortunate Sir John Ashburnham, whose good nature and frank disposition towards his friends, in being deeply engaged for them, necessitated him to sell this place, (in his family long before the conquest,) and all the estate he had elsewhere, not leaving to his wife and six children the least substance, which is not inserted to the least disadvantage of his memory, (God forbid it should be understood to be a charge of disrespect upon him) but to give God the praise, who so suddenly provided both for his wife and children, as that within less than two years after the death of the said Sir John, there was not any of them but was in a condition rather to be helpful to others, than to want support themselves. May God be pleased to add this blessing to his posterity, that they may never be unmindful of the great things he hath done for them. The wife of the said Sir John Ashburnham was daughter to Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Slaughton, in Leicestershire. She was very eminent for her great temper and prudence. She died in the seventy-fifth year of her age, and both the said Sir John and his wife, lie buried in the church of St. Andrew's in Holbourn, London."

"The said Mr. John Ashburnham married the daughter and heir of William Holland, of Westburton, in this county, esquire, who lies also here interred, and by whom he had these eight children. She made the first step towards the recovery of some part of the inheritance wasted by the said Sir John, for she sold her whole estate, to lay out the money in this place. She lived in great reputation for piety and discretion, and died in the seven and thirtieth year of her age. The second wife to the said Mr. John Ashburnham, who lies also here interred, was the widow of

the lord Poulett, of Hinton St. George, in the county of Somerset: she was daughter and heir to Christopher Kenn, of Kenn, in that county, esq; who left her a great estate in lands, now in the possession of the lord Poulett. She was worthy imitation by all her sex, for her honourable and religious conversation: She brought great advantages to the family of this place, and died at the age of seventy years and four months: And her memory is precious to all considering persons that knew her. This Mr. John Ashburnham was of the bedchamber to their majesties Charles I. and Charles II. who when he had performed the service to God, in building this church at his own charge, died in the sixty-eighth year of his age, on the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1671."

Frances, the first wife of the said John Ashburnham, died in the year 1649, and was buried at Ashburnham. Of their daughters, Frances, born anno 1632, was married to Sir Denny Ashburnham, of Bromham, in Sussex, baronet, from whom is descended the present William Ashburnham, lord bishop of Chichester; and Elizabeth, to Sir Hugh Smith, of Long-Ashton, in the county of Somerset, baronet.

The eldest son,

WILLIAM ASHBURNHAM, esquire, died in the year 1655, and was buried at Ashburnham, having married Elizabeth, daughter of John, lord Poulett, of Hinton St. George, by whom he had issue John, his son and heir, created lord Ashburnham. And the said Elizabeth was, secondly, married to Sir William Hartop, of Rotherby, in the county of Leicester, and dying on the eighteenth of August, A. D. 1690, aged sixty, was buried at Ashburnham. Which

(First Lord.) JOHN ASHBURNHAM, born January 15, A. D. 1655-6, was heir to his grandfather, as also to his uncle William Ashburnham; and on the accession of king William and queen Mary, was created a baron, by the stile and title of lord Ashburnham, baron of Ashburnham, in Sussex, by letters patent, bearing date the twentieth of May, A. D. 1689.

His lordship married in Westminster-abbey, on the twenty-second of July, A. D. 1677, Bridget, only daughter and heir to Walter Vaughan, of Porthommel-house, in Brecknockshire, esquire; and on the nineteenth of August, A. D. 1702, he was constituted lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of that county.

His lordship departed this life on the twenty-second of January, A. D. 1703-10, and was interred at Ashburnham, where also the remains of his lady are deposited.

Their issue were three sons and three daughters,

1. Jane, married to James Hayes, of Glynbourn, in Sussex. She died in August, A. D. 1731.

2. Ann, who died an infant.

3. Elizabeth, married, first, to Robert Cholmondeley, of Holford, in Cheshire, son of Thomas, natural son of Robert, viscount Kells, and earl of Leinster, in Ireland; and, secondly, to Seymour Cholmondeley, esquire, brother to Charles Chol.

Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal, esquire. She died in January, 1732-3.

The sons were,

1. William Ashburnham, his successor.
2. John Ashburnham, the first earl of this family.
3. Bertram Ashburnham, died in April, A. D. 1743.

The eldest son,

(*Second Lord.*) WILLIAM ASHBURNHAM, born May 20, A. D. 1675, died on the sixteenth of June, after the decease of his father, and having no issue by his lady, Catherine, daughter, and at length sole heir to Thomas Tayler, of Clapham, in the county of Bedford, esquire, (which lady died on the eleventh of July, after her husband, and they were both buried at Ashburnham) the honours of the family devolved upon his brother,

(*First Earl.*) JOHN ASHBURNHAM, baptised March 13, 1687. In 1713, he was colonel and captain in the first troop of horse-guards. In December, A. D. 1728, he was appointed lord of the bed-chamber to his royal highness Frederic, prince of Wales.

By letters patent, bearing date the fourteenth of May, A. D. 1730, he was created viscount St. Asaph, and earl of Ashburnham. In June the following year he resigned his place in the prince's bed-chamber; and on the twenty-third of November next ensuing was constituted captain of the yeomen of the guards.

He was thrice married: first on the twenty-first of October, A. D. 1710, to Mary, daughter of James Butler, duke of Ormond; by which lady, who died on the second of January, A. D. 1712, and was buried at Ashburnham, in the twenty-third year of her age, he had no issue.

He married, secondly, on the twenty-fourth of July, A. D. 1714, Henrietta, countess of Anglesey, widow of John, earl of Anglesey; and daughter to William, earl of Derby, who died on the twenty-sixth of June, A. D. 1718, in the thirty-first year of her age, leaving an only daughter, Henrietta Bridget, born November 10, 1716; who died unmarried on the eighth of August, A. D. 1732.

His lordship married, thirdly, Jemima, daughter, of Henry Grey, duke of Kent, and by her, who died on the twenty-seventh of July, A. D. 1731, had issue a son and heir,

His lordship departing this life at his house in St. James's-Square, in March, A. D. 1736-7, was buried at Ashburnham, with the remains of his three wives. He was succeeded by his only son,

(*Second and present Earl*) JOHN ASHBURNHAM, born October 30, A. D. 1724. He was appointed lord of the bedchamber to king George II. in February, 1747-8, in which post he was continued by his present majesty till he resigned in 1762.

On the fourteenth of July, A. D. 1753, he was appointed keeper of his majesty's park, called Hyde-Park, in the county of Middlesex, and also keeper of St. James's Park, in which he was succeeded by George, earl of Orford, on the twelfth of July, A. D. 1763. On the twelfth of July, A. D. 1765, he was constituted master of the great wardrobe.

In 1756, he married Elizabeth, sister and co-heiress of John Crowley, esquire, of Barking-hall, in Suffolk, daughter of John Crowley, esquire, late alderman of London, son of Sir Ambrose Crowley, knight.

By this lady, his lordship has had issue,

Two sons,

1. George Ashburnham, born February 2, 1758, who died twelve days after his birth.
2. George Ashburnham, called viscount St. Asaph, born December 25, A. D. 1760.

Also four daughters,

1. Henrietta Theodosia, born November 8, A. D. 1759.
2. Jemima Elizabeth, born January 1, A. D. 1762.
3. Elizabeth Frances, born May 10, A. D. 1763.
4. Theodosia Maria, born June 16, A. D. 1765.

(*TITLES.*) John Ashburnham, earl and baron Ashburnham, and viscount St. Asaph.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baron Ashburnham, of Ashburnham, in the county of Sussex, May 30, A. D. 1689, (1 William and Mary.) viscount St. Asaph in the principality of Wales, and earl of Ashburnham, May 14, A. D. 1730. (3 George II.)

(*ARMS.*) Pearl, a fess, ruby, between six mullets of the latter*.

(*CREST.*) In a ducal coronet, topaz, an ash-tree, proper.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) Two grey hounds, diamond, each having a plain collar and line, topaz.

(*MOTTO.*) "Le roy and l'estat."

(*CHIEF SEATS.*) At Ashburnham, in the county of Sussex; and at Teddington, in the county of Middlesex.

* They sometimes have born ruby, a fess, pearl, between six mullets of six points pierced, of the latter.





HOWARD, Earl of EFFINGHAM.

OF the many families which claim one common ancestor with his grace the duke of Norfolk, this branch issuing from William Howard, commonly called lord William Howard, eldest son of Thomas, second duke of Norfolk, by his second wife, Agnes, daughter of Sir Hugh Tilney, deputy of Calais, and sister and heir to Sir Philip Tilney, of Boston, in Lincolnshire, is by no means to be accounted the least considerable, inasmuch as it has afforded nine peers of parliament, in a little more than two hundred years, three of which were only barons, and the other six earls, three of Nottingham, and three of Effingham, most of which have been men of eminence in the several reigns wherein they lived.

(*First Lord.*) WILLIAM HOWARD, eldest son to Thomas, second duke of Norfolk, by his second wife, &c. in the twenty-fourth of Henry VIII. was one of the attendants of his majesty to Calais, and from thence to Bulloign, where he was magnificently received by Francis the First, king of France. About two years after he was sent into Scotland, to present king James V. with the order of the Garter: also to acquaint him of the intended interview betwixt their majesties of England and France; and intreating his presence thereat, to desire him to pass through England, in order to accompany king Henry to Calais.

In the twenty-seventh year of that reign, he was (according to Herbert) sent with Dr. William Barlow, bishop of St. Asaph, to the king of Scots, to persuade him to an interview with king Henry, as also to make certain advantageous propositions to him.

In the thirty-third of that reign, upon the unhappy deportment of Catherine Howard, his niece, fifth wife of king Henry VIII. for which she lost her head (being newly returned from an embassy to France) he was indicted, as was also his wife, and the old duchess of Norfolk, for misprision of treason, in concealing what they knew of that queen's behaviour therein, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment: but at length, through the king's favour, he was enlarged. In the sixth of Edward VI. he was made deputy of Calais.

Being a valiant person, (says Dugdale) and perfectly loyal to both those kings, he had such esteem from queen Mary, as that by letters patent, bearing date the eleventh of March, A. D. 1553, in the first year of her reign, he was advanced to the degree and dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Howard of Effingham; also, the twentieth of the same month, made lord admiral of England, Ireland, and

Wales; and upon the second of April next ensuing, took his seat in parliament amongst the rest of the peers. Also, on the eighth of that month, he was constituted lord-admiral and lieutenant-general of all her forces at sea. He was likewise lord-chamberlain of her household, in which office he was continued by queen Elizabeth, upon her accession to the throne.

On the ninth of October, A. D. 1554, he was elected knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and installed in December following.

He was sent ambassador, with the lord Cobham, to the Spaniards, in the Netherlands; and, in the twelfth of Elizabeth, accompanied the earl of Suffex, general of those forces, then sent against the earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, at that time in rebellion. In the fifteenth of that reign he was one of the peers that sat at the trial of the duke of Norfolk.

By his testament, bearing date the sixth of May, in the eleventh of Elizabeth, he bequeathed his body to be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Reygate, in Surry, appointing a tomb there to be made for him, and to Charles, his son and heir, bequeathed his collar of gold, and all his robes belonging to the order of the Garter.

In 1572, he was appointed lord-privy-seal; but enjoyed that honourable office only a short time, for he departed this life on the eleventh of January, A. D. 1572-3. His remains were, pursuant to his will, deposited at Reygate.

This nobleman married two wives; first, Catherine, daughter and coheir to Sir John Broughton, of Tuddington, in the county of Bedford, knight. By this lady, who died A. D. 1535, and was buried at Lambeth, in Surry, his lordship had issue an only daughter, Agnes, married to William Powlet, marquis of Winchester.

He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Gamage, of Coity, in Glamorganshire, which lady died A. D. 1581, having had issue by her lord, four sons and five daughters.

1. Douglas, married, first, John, lord Sheffield; secondly, Robert, earl of Leicester; and thirdly, Sir Edward Stafford, of Grafton, knight.

2. Mary, married, first, Edward, lord Dudley, afterwards Richard Montpeffon, esquire. She died A. D. 1600.

3. Frances, married Edward, earl of Hertford. She died A. D. 1598.

4. Catherine, died young.

5. Martha, married to Sir George Bouchier, knight, third son to John, earl of Bath.

The sons were,

1. Charles, successor to his honours.

H h

2. Sir

2. Sir William Howard, ancestor to the present earl of Effingham, to whom we shall return, when we have attended the elder branch, till for want of male issue the earldom of Nottingham became extinct, and the barony devolved upon his great grandson.

3. Edward Howard, } died young.

4. Henry Howard, }
The eldest son,

(*First Earl of Nottingham.*) Sir CHARLES HOWARD, succeeded his father; and on the twenty-fourth of April, A. D. 1574, was installed knight of the Garter.

In the thirteenth of Elizabeth, (his father then living) he was one of those noble persons, who by the command of queen Elizabeth, conducted the lady Anne, of Austria, daughter to Maximilian, the emperor, from Zealand into Spain.

In the twenty-eighth year of that reign, upon the death of Edward, earl of Lincoln, lord-high admiral of England, (being then lord chamberlain to the queen, as his father had formerly been) he was constituted his successor in that great and important office; whereupon in 1588, when that formidable armada from Spain, so much threatened an invasion here, he was constituted lieutenant-general of the queen's whole fleet at sea; of whose prosperous success she had not the least doubt, well knowing him, by his moderation and noble extraction, to be a person of great knowledge in maritime affairs, discreetly wary, thoroughly valiant, industrious in action, and a person whom the mariners entirely loved.

In the thirty-ninth of Elizabeth, further dangers being threatened from the Spaniards, through the help of those Irish, which were rebelliously disposed, he was made joint-general of the English army, with Robert, earl of Essex, for the defence of this realm, both by sea and land, (viz. Essex for the land, and this lord-admiral for the sea) the first squadron being led by him, the second by Essex, the third by Thomas Howard, and the fourth by Sir Walter Raleigh. On the fifteenth of June also, this year, he was constituted justice itinerant of all the forests south of Trent, for life; and upon the twenty-second of October following, in consideration of his eminent services, in 1588, by defending this realm against the Spanish armada, and afterwards in sacking of Cadiz, in Spain; as also in destroying the Spanish fleet then in the port there, was advanced to the dignity and title of earl of Nottingham, as descended from the family of Mowbray, whereof some had been earls of that county.

In the forty-first of Elizabeth, still continuing in high reputation at court, some danger from the Spaniard being then threatened, he was constituted lieutenant-general of the queen's field forces; and three years after, was made one of the commissioners for exercising the office of earl-marshal of England.

After the demise of queen Elizabeth, in order to the solemnity of the coronation of her successor, king James, his lordship was made lord-high-steward for that occasion; and in the second year of that monarch's reign, he was, upon a renewal of the commission, appointed one of the seven commissioners, to execute the office of earl-marshal. But in 1619, he surrendered his patent for the office of high-admiral into the king's hands, and was im-

mediately succeeded by the marquis of Buckingham.

This noble earl married, first, Catherine, daughter of Henry Cary, lord Hunsdon, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters,

1. Elizabeth, married to Sir Robert Southwell, of Woodrington, in Norfolk, knight.

2. Frances, married, first, to Henry Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, in Ireland; secondly, to Henry, lord Cobham.

3. Margaret, married Sir Richard Leveson, of Trentham, in Staffordshire.

The sons were,

1. William Howard, who had summons to parliament, and died in the life-time of his father. Having married Anne, daughter and heir of John, lord St. John, of Bletchhoe, by her, who died A. D. 1638, and lies buried in Westminster-abbey, he had issue an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who became the wife of John, lord Mordaunt, afterward earl of Peterborough.

2. Charles Howard, successor to the honours of the family.

His lordship married, secondly, Margaret, daughter to James Stuart, earl of Murray, in Scotland, which Margaret was naturalized by parliament, in the first year of the reign of king James; by her he had issue two sons,

1. James Howard, who died young.

2. Sir Charles Howard, afterwards earl of Nottingham.

The first earl died at Hayling, near Croydon, on the thirteenth of December, A. D. 1624, being at that time eighty-eight years of age. Margaret, his wife, surviving him, married, secondly, Sir William Munson, knight, and after his decease, thirdly, viscount Castlemain, in Ireland; and the only surviving son of the first marriage,

(*Second Earl of Nottingham.*) CHARLES HOWARD, succeeded as earl of Nottingham, &c. and was appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Surry.

He married, first, Charitie, daughter to Robert White, of Christ-church, in the county of Southampton, widow of William Leche, of the Field, in Suffex; and this lady dying A. D. 1618, he married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Sir William Cockaine, knight, lord-mayor of London, and dying A. D. 1642, without issue, he was buried at Reygate, and the earldom, &c. devolved upon his half-brother,

(*Third Earl of Nottingham.*) Sir CHARLES HOWARD, who marrying Arabella, daughter to Edward Smith, of the Middle-Temple, and dying, A. D. 1681, without issue, was buried at Reygate, and the earldom of Nottingham became extinct. The barony, which had been as it were obscured by the superior title, devolved upon,

(*Fifth Lord.*) FRANCIS HOWARD, great grandson of Sir William Howard, second son of the first baron Howard of Effingham. Which

Sir WILLIAM HOWARD was seated at Lingfield, in the county of Surry, and was elected to several parliaments for Reygate. He died A. D. 1600, having had issue by his wife Frances, (daughter of William Gouldwell, of Gouldwell-hall, in Kent, esquire,) three sons and one daughter, Honora.

1. Sir Edward Howard, knighted A. D. 1602, who was cup-bearer to king James I. and served

in

in parliament also for Reygate. He died unmarried, A. D. 1620.

2. Sir Francis Howard.

3. Sir Charles Howard.

Sir FRANCIS HOWARD, knighted July 4, A. D. 1604, married Jane, daughter of Sir William Monson, of Kinnerly, in Surry, knight, and continued the line. He was seated at Bookham, in Surry, where he died, and was buried A. D. 1651. His issue were, seven sons and a daughter, entered in the table.

The eldest son,

Sir CHARLES HOWARD, was also knighted, and marrying Frances, daughter of Sir George Courthorp, of Whiligh, in Suffex, knight, had issue two sons and a daughter, Jane, married to Thomas Methwold, of Hele-house, in Middlesex.

The second son,

GEORGE HOWARD, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Kidder, of Lewes, in Suffex, esquire, and dying on the thirteenth of December, A. D. 1684, was buried at Bookham. His descendants are correctly entered in the table.

The eldest son,

FRANCIS HOWARD, was successor in the barony to Charles, earl of Nottingham, and baron Howard, of Effingham, of whom we have only to say, that his lordship was governor of Virginia in the reign of king Charles II. and died on the thirtieth of March, A. D. 1695. He was buried at Lingfield.

His lordship married first, Philadelphia, daughter of Sir Thomas Pelham, baronet, of Laughton, in the county of Suffex, ancestor to his grace the duke of Newcastle. This lady died on the thirteenth of August, A. D. 1681, and was buried at Lingfield, and her surviving lord married, secondly, Susan, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Felton, of Playford, in Suffolk, baronet, and widow of Thomas Herbert, esquire. His issue were, by the former lady, four daughters,

1. Philadelphia,
2. Margaret,
3. Frances,

died unmarried.

4. Elizabeth, married, first, to William Roberts, of Willefden, in Middlesex; and, secondly, to William Hutchinson, esquire.

Also three sons,

1. Charles Howard, born A. D. 1676, who died on the eleventh of April, A. D. 1694.

2. Thomas Howard, his heir.

3. Francis Howard, successor to his brother, and afterwards earl of Effingham.

The elder of these two surviving sons,

(*Sixth Lord.*) THOMAS HOWARD, succeeded to the barony. In the reign of queen Anne, his lordship was gentleman of the bedchamber to George, prince of Denmark; and after the accession of George I. was appointed to the same honourable post in his majesty's bedchamber.

He was twice married. By his last wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Rotheram, of Much Waltham, in Essex, and widow of Sir Theophilus Napier, baronet, he had no issue; but by his first lady, Mary, daughter and coheir of Rush Wentworth, third son of Sir George Wentworth, a younger brother to Thomas, earl of Strafford, he was the father of two daughters,

1. Anne, married in September, A. D. 1729,

to Sir William Yonge, knight of the Bath, and baronet.

2. Mary, married to George Venables Vernon, of Sudbury, in the county of Stafford, member in several parliaments for Litchfield.

His lordship departed this life on the tenth of July, A. D. 1725, and was buried at Lingfield. For want of male issue, the barony devolved upon his brother,

(*First Earl of Effingham.*) FRANCIS HOWARD, who on the fourteenth of July, A. D. 1731, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the horse-grenadier-guards; and on the twenty-second of July, A. D. 1732, was constituted colonel of a regiment of foot. On the death of the earl of Suffex, October 17, A. D. 1731, he was appointed deputy earl marshal of England; and, on the eighth of December following, was raised to the dignity of an earl of Great-Britain, by the stile and title of earl of Effingham.

In June, 1737, he was appointed colonel of the second troop of horse-grenadier-guards, and on the seventeenth of July, A. D. 1739, promoted to the rank of a brigadier-general. On the twenty-ninth of December, A. D. 1740, he was constituted captain and colonel of the fourth troop of horse-guards.

He married two wives. By the last lady, Anne, sister of Robert Bristow, esquire, one of the commissioners of his majesty's board of green-cloth, whom he married in July, 1728, he had a son, George Howard, born May 8, A. D. 1730, who died in July, 1731.

By his first lady, Diana, daughter of Fergus O'Farrel, esquire, of the kingdom of Ireland, he had a son and heir,

(*Second Earl of Effingham.*) THOMAS HOWARD, who, upon the demise of his father, on the twelfth of February, A. D. 1743, (who was interred at Bookham) became earl of Effingham.

His lordship was also immediately appointed deputy earl-marshal of England; and the same month, (April) he was appointed colonel in the first regiment of foot-guards, and afterwards first lieutenant, and lieutenant-colonel of the second troop of horse-guards. On the twentieth of August, A. D. 1749, he was appointed aid-de-camp to his majesty; and on the second of December, A. D. 1754, he was preferred to the command of a regiment of foot, being then a major-general; and from the eighth of that month his lordship ranked as lieutenant-general.

He died on the nineteenth of November, A. D. 1763, being then colonel of the first troop of horse-grenadier-guards, and one of the chief searchers of the customs in the port of London. His remains were deposited in the family vault at Bookham, in Surry.

On the fourteenth of February, A. D. 1744-5, his lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Beckford, of the island of Jamaica, esquire, deceased, grandson of Sir Thomas Beckford, knight and alderman of London, by whom he had issue, two sons and four daughters, all now living.

1. Thomas Howard, successor to the honours, &c.

2. Richard Howard, born February 21, A. D. 1748.

The

The daughters are,

1. Elizabeth, born November 10, A. D. 1750.
2. Anne, born May 4, A. D. 1752.
3. Maria, born August 31, A. D. 1753.
4. Frances - Herring, born May 22, A. D.

1755.

(*Third, and present Earl of Effingham.*) THOMAS HOWARD, born January 13, A. D. 1745-6, succeeded his father, A. D. 1763, and married in October, A. D. 1765, Catherine, daughter of Metcalf Proctor, of Thorpe, near Leeds, esquire.

(TITLES.) Thomas Howard, earl of Effingham, baron Howard, of Effingham.

(CREATIONS.) Lord Howard, of Effingham, in the county of Surry, March 11, A. D. 1553, (1 queen Mary) and earl of Effingham, December 8, A. D. 1731, (5 George II.)

(ARMS.) Quarterly; first, the arms of Howard; secondly, ruby, three lions passant guardant in pale, topaz, a label of three points, pearl, for Brotherton; third, cheque, topaz and sapphire, for Warren; fourth, ruby, a lion rampant, pearl, for Mowbray, a mullet for difference.

(CREST.) On a chapeau, turned up ermine, a lion guardant, topaz, his tail extended, ducally crowned, pearl, and gorged with a label of three points of the latter, a mullet for difference.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two lions, pearl, each charged on the shoulder with a mullet, diamond.

(MOTTO.) "Virtus mille scuta."

(CHIEF SEAT.) Great Bookham, near Guildford, in Surry.

WALPOLE, Earl of ORFORD.

THE ancestors of this noble and ancient family were seated at Walpole*, in the county of Norfolk, long before the Conquest; and, that from this circumstance their surname was derived, antiquaries universally agree. As we are at a loss for a lineal succession of owners of that town before it was granted by the last of them to the monastery of Ely, so are we afterwards, till the reign of king Henry II.

We read however, of many who bore that name at, and after the arrival of William the Conqueror, viz. Reginald de Walpole, Richard de Walpole, and Emma, his wife, Stephen de Walpole, but cannot precisely determine what relation they bore to each other. The first we can speak of with any certainty, was

Sir HENRY DE WALPOLE, who, by Isabel, his wife, was father of

Henry de Walpole, a person of such eminency, that, adhering to the barons in the reign of king John, and being taken prisoner, he was obliged to pay a fine of an hundred pounds, before he could obtain his deliverance. He was succeeded by

Sir JOHN DE WALPOL, who was also engaged in the same cause; and returning to his allegiance, king Henry III. the twenty-seventh of October, (a few days after king John's death) writes to the sheriffs of Cambridge and Norfolk, forthwith to deliver to him all the lands, which he had at the time he revolted from king John, his father. In 38 Henry III. A. D. 1253, he was one of the jurors of Norfolk at the Pleas at Westminster.

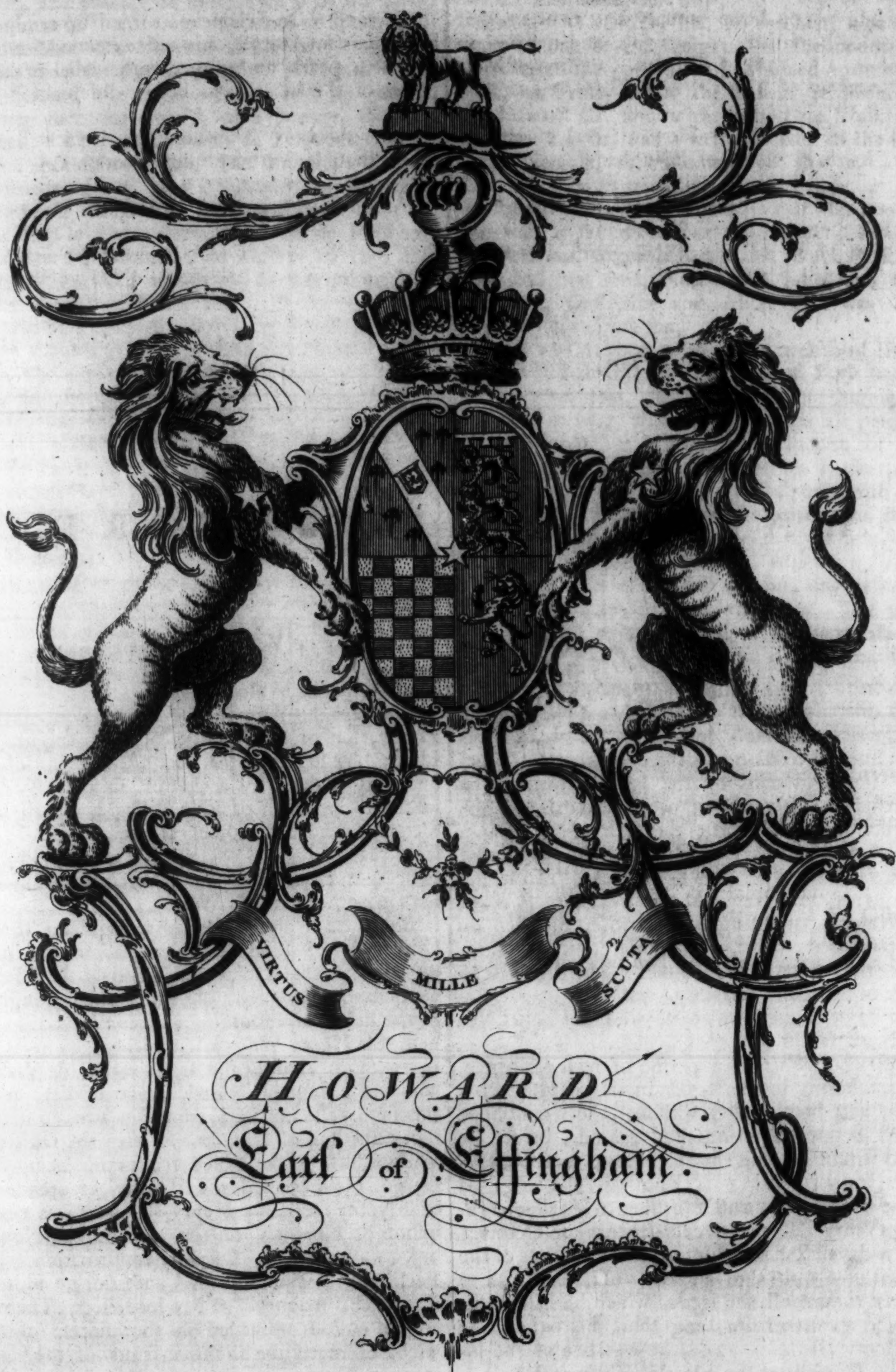
He had several sons,

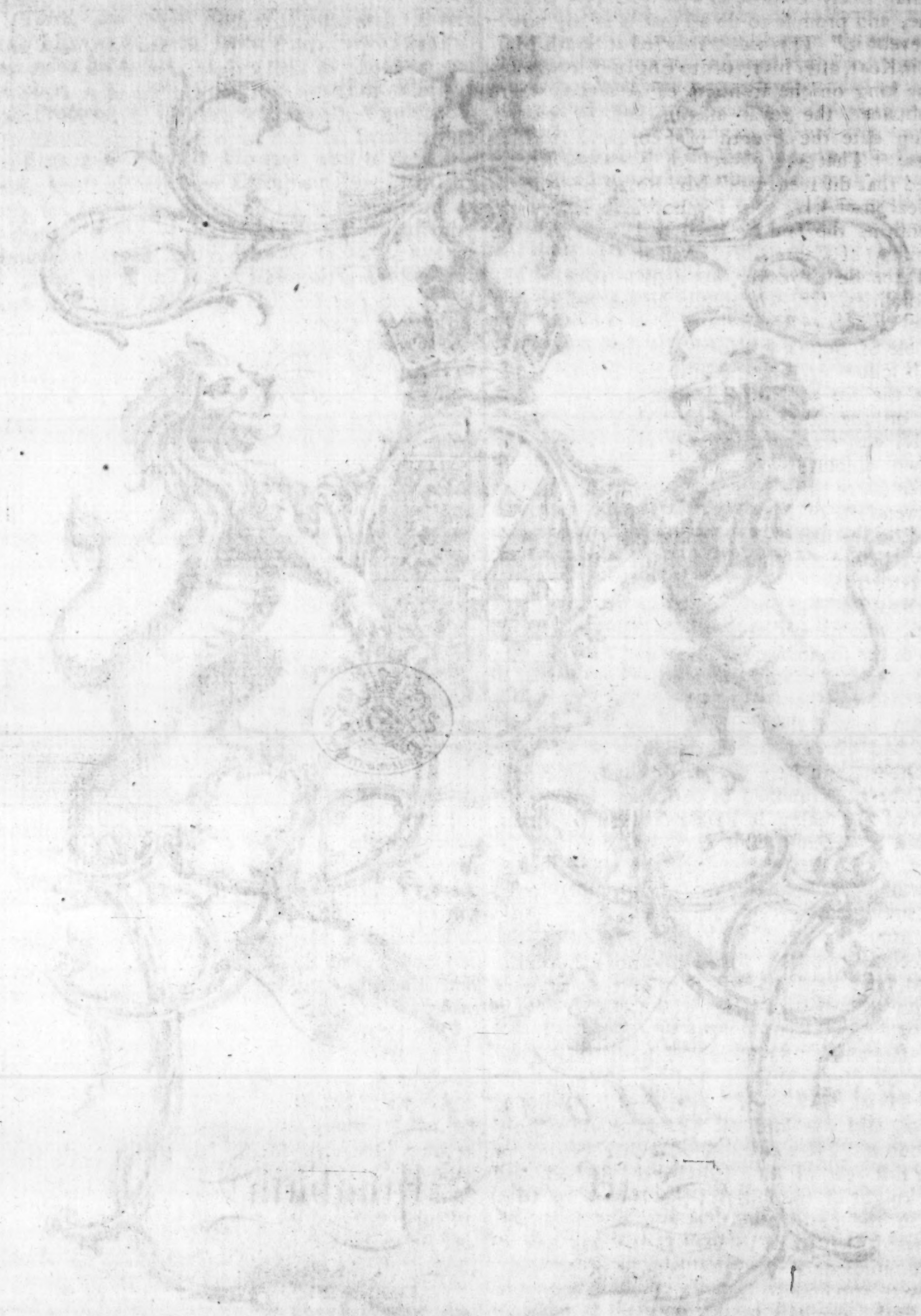
1. Henry de Walpol.
2. William de Walpol; and
3. Ralph de Walpol.

William de Walpol, the second son, gave to Henry, son of Sir John de Walpol, knight, and Henry, his son, and their heirs, lands in Thornmere, in Walpol, by a charter, dated at Walpol, in the twenty-fifth of king Edward, son of king Henry. And by another charter, dated in the same year, he gave to the said Henry Walpol, (who is mentioned to be a knight) and Henry, his son, other lands in Walpol.

Ralph de Walpol, the third son, also writing himself son of John, and clerk of Houton, gave, by deed, without date, to Thomas de Clenchwardetoun, one piece of land, called Longland, in the fields of Houton; whereunto was a witness, Sir Henry Walpol, and others. This Ralph is, without doubt, the same Ralph de Walpol, who was bishop of Norwich, and of Ely, and of this family, as appears from his arms in glass in the cathedral of Ely, as also from the register of Walpol St. Peter's, which recites his being born there. He obtained the dignity of archdeacon of Ely, in 1271, 55 Henry III. and was elected bishop of Norwich, on the eleventh of November, A. D. 1288. On his confirmation, John Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury, addressed him in this manner. "My lord elect, There has an evil custom prevailed in the diocese of Norwich, of receiving the first-fruits of the livings in your diocese, which proceeds from a spirit of covetousness, and is displeasing both to God and

* There are two distinct parishes in that town; the one Walpole St. Andrew's, the other, Walpole St. Peter's; at the latter of which this family resided in those early days.





man. Let me therefore persuade you, if you have any concern for your soul's health, to lay aside this evil custom, which will thus tend to the public advantage." To which he made reply, "I shall freely consent to what you have desired of me, and promise to do all that is in my power to prevent it." This was transacted at South Malling, in Kent, after his return to England, from waiting on the king on the frontiers of Arragon, where he obtained the royal assent; and by patent, bearing date the seventh of February, the king recites, "That the church of Norwich, having elected that discreet man," Mr. Ralph de Walpol, archdeacon of Ely, to the bishopric of Norwich, he confirms the said election, and commands the archbishop of Canterbury, William de Redham, and Peter de Leycester, to deliver to him the temporalities, &c. whereupon he was consecrated in the church of Canterbury, (as the register of Walpole St. Peter's sets forth) on the twentieth of March following, being Mid-Lent Sunday. He sat in the see of Norwich about ten years, and then, on the death of William de Luda, bishop of Ely, was translated by the pope to Ely, by his own absolute authority. He continued in that see scarce three years, departing this life on the twentieth of March, A. D. 1301-2, and was buried on the first of April following, in the presbytery, before the high altar of his church. We must return to

HENRY DE WALPOLE, the elder brother of this bishop, who succeeded his father, Sir John Walpole, in the manors of Walpole and Houton, (as it was antiently written) with other lands.

He had the honour of knighthood conferred on him before the fifth of king Edward the First; and married Isabel, daughter of Sir Peter Fitz-Osbert, and heir to her brother, Sir Roger Fitz-Osbert, summoned to parliament among the barons of the realm, in 22 Edward I. Surviving the said Sir Henry, this lady was married, secondly, to Sir Walter Jernegan, by which match the lordship of Somerley town, with other lands, (as Cambden observes) devolved on the Jernegans, after the death of Sir Roger Fitz-Osbert. She deceased about the fourth of king Edward the Second, and held a third part of the manor of Houton in dower, as appears by a charter of that date, wherein she is stiled the lady Isabella Gerne-gayn, late wife of Sir Henry Walpol, knight, father of Sir Henry Walpol, knight. Which

Sir HENRY WALPOL, held certain lands in Walpol, and was lord of the manor and villages of Houton. He was knighted either before, or in the first year of king Edward the Second, and sat as knight of the shire for the county of Norfolk, in the parliament that met at Lincoln, in 9 Edward II. In 16 Edward II. he was one of the commissioners for the county of Norfolk, who were appointed to assess and collect a subsidy of a sixth, granted to the king in parliament. Also, in the year following, he was returned into Chancery, among the knights, who (with other persons of note) were certified to bear *antient arms from their ancestors*. He purchased divers lands in Walpol and Houton, as is evident from several deeds, bearing date from the second year of king Edward the Second, to the seventh year of king Edward the Third, and was living in the ninth of

Edward the Third, when, with Alice, his wife, he constituted Henry, vicar of the church of Houton, to deliver seisin to John de Ketilston, and others, of two pieces of ground at Willifgreen, in the fields of Houton; and, departing this life soon after, left issue,

HENRY WALPOLE, his son and heir, who was returned one of the knights for the county of Norfolk, to the parliament summoned to meet at York, on Friday before the feast of St. Nicholas, in 7 Edward III. and with Robert de Walkfare, the other knight, had a writ (directed to the sheriff of Norfolk, as customary in that age) for their expences in attending nineteen days, at 4s. per diem. The armorial bearing of this gentleman was, *a fess with three crosses crosslets, between two cheverons, circumscribed*, S. H. WALPOL.

He had two sons, Henry and John, and two daughters, Catherine and Alice, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

HENRY WALPOOL, who in the twelfth of Henry VI. when the title of the house of York began to be set on foot, and commissioners thereupon appointed in every shire, to summons all persons of the best note, and tender them an oath for the observation of articles concluded on in the parliament then held; this Henry Walpool, with his brother, John Walpool (as the name was then wrote) was returned among those of the first quality in the county of Norfolk, who were sworn to the observance of the said articles, and to keep the peace for themselves and retainers. The said John Walpool writes himself of Bychamwell, in his last will, which bears date on the thirteenth of January, A. D. 1433, wherein he constitutes his brother-in-law, Thomas Walby, executor, and leaves him guardian to his two daughters, Isabel and Cecilie.

Henry Walpool, before-mentioned, survived till the twentieth year of king Henry the Sixth, as appears by his last will, bearing date at Houghton, on Friday, the feast of St. Cruse, A. D. 1442, 20 Henry VI. and proved at Norwich, the twenty-seventh of June, the same year.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Oliver le Groffe, of Croftwick, in Norfolk, knight, and had issue five sons and two daughters, as in the table.

The eldest son,

HENRY WALPOLE, of Walpole, and Houghton, was the fifth of that name in lineal descent; and is mentioned in several deeds relating to his manors of Houghton, &c. in the reign of king Henry the Sixth. By Margery his wife, daughter of Sir John Harlick, of Southacre, in Norfolk, he had issue a son and heir,

JOHN WALPOLE, of Houghton, who took to wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Shawe, of Derby, esquire; and had issue, two sons,

1. Thomas Walpole.

2. William Walpole, who died without issue.

And two daughters,

1. Alice; and

2. Maude. The said

THOMAS WALPOLE, had a grant from William Fowkes, and others, of lands in Houghton, in 1 Henry VII. to which John Walpole, esquire, his father, was a witness. He had also divers other grants of lands in that reign.

By his testament, bearing date the twenty-fourth of May, A. D. 1512, 4 Henry VIII. it appears that he had two wives, Joan and Alice, which last survived him; also, that John, his eldest son, died before him, and had a wife, Anne, who survived him; likewise, that his daughter, Agnes, was married to William Ruffel, and Edward Walpole was his eldest surviving son and heir; but he constitutes executors of his will, his son, Henry Walpole, (*ancestor to the Walpoles in Lincolnshire*) and his brothers-in-law, Geffery and William Cobb. His first wife, Joan, was daughter of William Cobb, of Sandringham, esquire, by whom he had issue, as before is mentioned. He departed this life on the twenty-fourth of January, 1514.

EDWARD WALPOLE, eldest surviving son and heir to Thomas Walpole, was thirty years old at the death of his father, and, making proof of his age, had livery of his lands, as appears by inquisition taken at Norwich, the twenty-sixth of September, in the sixth year of king Henry the Eighth.

In 27 Henry VIII. Thomas Headham, and others, grant to this Edward Walpole, and Lucy his wife, and to John Walpole, their son and heir-apparent, one messuage in Houghton, &c. This Lucy was daughter of Sir Terrey Robsart, by his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Siderston, of Siderston, in Norfolk, knight; and, by the death of her brother, Sir John Robsart, and his daughter Amie, without issue, was at length sole heir to her great-grandfather, Sir John Robsart, knight banneret, and knight of the most noble order of the garter, who was famed for his valour and conduct in several actions in France, in the reigns of Henry the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth.

This Edward Walpole died in the first year of queen Elizabeth, and was buried with his ancestors at Houghton, on the second of January, A. D. 1558, and the said Lucy had sepulture with him on the first of February, A. D. 1559. They had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Martin Cobb, of Snetisham, in Norfolk, esquire, and three sons, John, Richard, and Terrey; whereof Richard Walpole, second son, writing himself of Brakenash, in the county of Norfolk, gentleman, makes his will the twenty-sixth of March 1568, in 10 Elizabeth, and leaves his whole estate to his younger brother, Terrey Walpole: "And if his last will be not sufficient, without further act in the law, to give assurance, and convey over, to his said brother Terrey, all his right and interest in his lands, but that his eldest brother, as next heir to him by the common law, may challenge the same; his last request to him is, that he will relinquish his title therein, and suffer his last will to stand in force, which he hopes he will, having great trust in the goodness of his nature, and the uprightness of his conscience;" and wills to him his great seal with the red stone, and his tablet of gold. He also bequeaths legacies to Elizabeth, Bona, and Catharine Walpole, daughters of his said elder brother, John Walpole, and to Calibot Walpole, his son; also to his nephews, Geffery, and Thomas Cobb, and his nieces, Robsart, and Elizabeth Cobb; appointing his brother Terrey Walpole, executor.

This Terrey Walpole was buried at Houghton, the twentieth of February, A. D. 1582; having married two wives, Wyborough, and Catharine; the former was buried at Houghton, on the sixth of November, A. D. 1574, and by her he had issue Richard Walpole, baptized the thirteenth of February, A. D. 1568, and buried the sixth of January, A. D. 1632; also Lucy Walpole, christened the fifth of February, A. D. 1569. By Catharine, his second wife, daughter and coheir of ——— Threvile, he had issue Alice Walpole, baptized the eighteenth of October, A. D. 1579; Edward Walpole, baptized the second of June, A. D. 1581, and Anne Walpole, baptized the second of June, A. D. 1582, married to John Pepys, of Ashted, in Surrey, gentleman.

JOHN WALPOLE, esquire, elder brother to the said Richard, and Tirrey, succeeded to the manor of Siderston in Norfolk, and other lands, as cousin and heir to Anne Dudley, who died without issue, the first wife to Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, the great favourite of queen Elizabeth; and was daughter and sole heir of Sir John Robsart, knight, brother to Lucy, wife of Edward Walpole, esquire, father to the said John. He married Catharine, daughter and coheir of William Callybot, of Coxforth, in Norfolk, esquire, and was buried by his ancestors at Houghton, the twenty-ninth of March, A. D. 1585, the said Catharine, his wife, surviving him twenty-four years, was buried by him the twenty-fifth of September, A. D. 1612.

Their issue were,

1. Edward Walpole, baptized the twenty-eighth of January, A. D. 1559, who died in his travels beyond the seas.

2. Callibot Walpole, was a twin with Thomas; they were christened on the fourteenth of March, A. D. 1561.

3. Dorothy, baptized the twenty-fifth of December, A. D. 1588, died an infant, and was buried the twenty-ninth of January, A. D. 1559.

4. Catharine, was married October 3, A. D. 1581, to Philip Ruffel, of Burnhamthorp, in Norfolk, esquire.

5. Bona, baptized the fourteenth of February, A. D. 1560, was married October 18, A. D. 1592, to John Amyas, of Delpham, in Norfolk, esq;

6. Elizabeth, married July 3, A. D. 1591, to Richard Bunting, of Southcreek, in Norfolk, esquire.

7. Bridget Walpole, baptized the sixteenth of November, A. D. 1569, married July 4, A. D. 1693, to Henry Paynell, of Bellaugh, in Norfolk, esquire.

The eldest surviving son,

CALLIBOT WALPOLE, succeeded his father, and, in the year 1591, took to wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Bacon, of Hefset, in the county of Suffolk, esquire, with whom he cohabited thirty-three years, and, surviving her, lived a widower twenty-two years. She was buried at Houghton on the first of February, A. D. 1624, and he had sepulture there with his ancestors, on the fourth of May, A. D. 1646.

Their issue were,

1. Robert Walpole, who succeeding him in his estate at Houghton, &c.

2. John Walpole, baptized the twentieth of November, A. D. 1595, was seated at Southcreeke,

creeke, in Norfolk, and marrying Abigail, daughter and sole heir of Froxmer Corbet, of Bromesthorp, in the same county, esquire, became possessed of that seat and estate, and left three daughters his coheirs, Elizabeth, married to Edward Pepys, counsellor at law, and of Bromesthorp, esquire, but died without issue; Bridget, wedded to Francis Thoresby, of Gaywood, in Norfolk, esquire, and Susan, to John Hare, of Snitterton, as also (in her right) of Bromesthorp, esquire, second son of Sir John Hare, and brother to Sir Ralph Hare, of Stow-Bardolph, bart.

3. Callibot Walpole, baptized November 27, A. D. 1597, died unmarried.

4. Bacon Walpole, who was christened May 29, A. D. 1599, and died also unmarried.

The daughters were,

1. Elizabeth, baptized October 20, A. D. 1594, was married February 14, A. D. 1612, to Thomas Clifton, of Toftrees, in Norfolk, esquire; and

2. Anne, christened November 21, A. D. 1596, married January 12, A. D. 1614, to Thomas Petrus, esquire, son and heir of Sir Augustus Petrus, knight, (by his second wife, Abigail, daughter of Sir Arthur Heveningham) and brother to Sir Thomas Pettus, of Rackheath, in Norfolk, created a baronet, September 22, A. D. 1641, and died November 21, A. D. 1654. She was married, secondly, May 25, A. D. 1619, to Sir Henry Hungate, of Bradenham, in Norfolk, knight.

ROBERT WALPOLE, eldest son and heir of Callibot, was born September 23, A. D. 1593, and having married Susan, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, knight, lord mayor of London, in the nineteenth of king James the First, had issue,

1. Elizabeth, baptized January 18, A. D. 1615, and buried the twenty-third following.

2. Jane, christened the ninth of March, A. D. 1617.

3. Elizabeth, baptized October 29, A. D. 1620; and

4. Edward, his son and heir, christened at Houghton, November 9, A. D. 1621.

Susan, his wife, departing this life the year after, was buried at Houghton, November 9, A. D. 1622; whereupon he lived a widower forty-one years, dying in the clymacteric year of his age, on the first day of May, A. D. 1663, and on the fourth of the same month, was buried by her.

Sir EDWARD WALPOLE, only son and heir, married in 1649, Susan, second daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Crane, of Chilton, in Suffolk, knight and baronet, and was elected a member for the borough of King's-Lynn, to the parliament begun at Westminster, the twenty-fifth of April, A. D. 1660, which voted the return of king Charles II. He, and his father, joined with Sir Horatio Townshend, (after lord viscount Townshend) in fortifying the haven of King's-Lynn, and raising forces for his majesty's reception, if the king had not been peaceably restored: for which service, he was made one of the knights of the Bath, at the coronation of king Charles the Second; and being again elected a member for Lynn, in that called the Long Parliament, deceased during the sitting thereof, in the forty-sixth year of his age, and was buried at Houghton, on the ninth of March, A. D. 1667-8, his

lady dying before him the same year, had sepulture there on the eighth of July, A. D. 1667. This gentleman was highly esteemed by all that knew him; and the corporation of Lynn had such a sense of his integrity and services in the house of commons, that they made him a present of a noble piece of plate, with an inscription, expressing their esteem of his great abilities.

He had issue,

1. Robert, born the eighteenth of November, and baptized the twenty-eighth of the same month, A. D. 1650.

2. Jane, baptized October 19, A. D. 1651, and buried at Houghton the twenty-fourth of February, A. D. 1652.

3. Edward, baptized October 2, A. D. 1652, and buried the eleventh of February, A. D. 1653.

4. Susan, born the third of November, A. D. 1653, and buried the twentieth of May, A. D. 1659.

5. Elizabeth, born December 12, A. D. 1654, and buried April 28, A. D. 1662.

6. Anne, married to Montfort Spelman, of Narborough, in Norfolk, esquire, and died without issue, September 28, A. D. 1691.

7. John, born January 28, A. D. 1657, who died an infant.

8. Dorothy, born May 14, A. D. 1659, and died unmarried, October 5, A. D. 1694.

9. Susan, born June 22, A. D. 1660, and was buried at Houghton, February 6, A. D. 1665.

10. Mary, born August 11, A. D. 1661, married to John Wilson, of Leicestershire, esquire, but left no issue.

11. Horatio Walpole, esquire, born July 11, A. D. 1663, who married the lady Anne Osborne, daughter of Thomas, duke of Leeds, and widow of Robert Coke, of Holkham, in Norfolk, esq; but died without issue on the seventeenth of October, A. D. 1717; and his lady surviving, died August 4, A. D. 1722.

12. Edward Walpole, baptized September 14, A. D. 1664, was master of arts, and fellow of Trinity-college, in Cambridge; and dying January 29, A. D. 1688, was buried in the chapel of the said college.

13. Elizabeth, born December 28, A. D. 1665, married to James Host, of Sandringham, in Norfolk, esquire.

ROBERT WALPOLE, eldest son of Sir Edward, was elected to parliament for the borough of Castle-Rising, from the first year of king William and queen Mary, till his decease, in November, A. D. 1700. He was deputy-lieutenant, and colonel of the militia, in the county of Norfolk, and bore other offices, suiting his degree, as his ancestors had done before him; and was distinguished amongst the most polite men of the age. He married Mary, only daughter and heir of Sir Jeffery Burwell, of Rougham, in Suffolk, who survived him, and departed this life the fifteenth of March, A. D. 1711.

They had nineteen children; of which the following three daughters were married.

1. Mary, in April, A. D. 1689, to Sir Charles Turner, of Wareham, in the county of Norfolk.

2. Dorothy, the second wife of Charles, viscount Townshend.

3. Susan,

3. Susan, married to Anthony Hammond, of Wotton, in Norfolk.

Of the sons,

1. Edward Walpole, died A. D. 1698, in the life-time of his father.

2. Burwell Walpole, killed in a sea-engagement, on board the Elizabeth, in the reign of king William.

3. Robert Walpole, successor to his father.

4. Horatio Walpole, of whom in his proper place, as lord Walpole, of Woolterton, so created A. D. 1756.

5. Galfridus Walpole took to a maritime life, and rising gradually, was advanced to the command of the Lion, a third rate man of war, which he bravely defended in an engagement with the French, in the reign of queen Anne, and therein had his right arm shot off. Soon after the accession of king George I. he was elected for the borough of Lestwithiel, in Cornwall, to the first parliament called by his majesty, and made captain of the Peregrine, afterwards called the Carolina yacht; also treasurer of Greenwich-Hospital: and was April 8, A. D. 1721, appointed joint post-master general, and commissioner for the management of the post-office. He married Constance, daughter of Mr. Hays, of London, but died without issue, on the seventh of August, A. D. 1726; and his lady, in 1735, was married to ——— Kyrwood, of Herefordshire, esquire.

(*First Earl.*) ROBERT WALPOLE, eldest surviving son, was born the twenty-sixth of August, A. D. 1674; succeeding to the estate at Houghton, the antient seat of his ancestors (which he rebuilt) he was first chosen a member for Kings-Lynn, in 1700, and served for that borough in all parliaments to the time, of his being created earl of Orford, excepting the interval of one session, in 1711: when his weight and influence, in opposing the measures then carrying on, made it necessary for those, who were determined to go through with them, to resolve, to get him out of the house, and in consequence of such resolution, into the Tower, where he continued till the parliament was up; notwithstanding his being re-elected during the time of that confinement, by the same steady corporation; whom none of the great menaces continually sent down upon that election could influence, or alter, in the just opinion they always had of his eminent and faithful services: and of his resolute adherence to what they, as well as he, then thought the interest of their country.

In June, A. D. 1705, he was commissioned, amongst others, to be of council in the affairs of the Admiralty to his royal highness prince George of Denmark, lord-high-admiral of England; and, in 1707, constituted secretary at war; likewise made treasurer of the navy, in January, A. D. 1709. In the remarkable session of that year, when Dr. Sacheverel was impeached, he was chosen one of the managers of the house of commons to make good the articles of impeachment against him; at which time the rights and liberties of the people of England, the happy revolution, which redeemed us from popery, and the protestant succession, were vindicated from the artful insinuations in his sermon preached at St. Paul's; and the managers had the thanks of the house of commons for their services. On the change of

the ministry, in August, A. D. 1710, he was removed from his employments, and afterwards was in no office during the remainder of the queen's reign.

On the accession of George I. to the throne, his eminent abilities, and his zeal for the succession in his royal house, which he had strenuously and successfully asserted, brought him again into the service of his country; being first made pay-master of the guards and garrisons at home, and of the forces abroad, on the twenty-third of September, 1714, five days after his majesty's landing. And, when a new privy-council was appointed to meet on the first of October, A. D. 1715, he was then sworn thereof, and took his place at the board. On the tenth of October, A. D. 1715, he was constituted first lord commissioner of the Treasury, and chancellor of the Exchequer; and, in the same year, was elected chairman of the committee of secrecy, appointed by the house of commons, to inquire into the conduct of those evil ministers, "That brought a reproach on the nation, by the unsuitable conclusion of a war, which was carried on at so vast an expence, and was attended with such unparalleled successes." On the tenth of April, A. D. 1717, he voluntarily resigned his posts of first lord commissioner of the Treasury, and chancellor of the Exchequer; the lord viscount Townshend and other noblemen resigning their places about the same time. But, on the fourth of June, A. D. 1720, he was constituted pay-master general of all his majesty's forces; also, on the fourth of April, A. D. 1721, first lord commissioner of the Treasury, and chancellor of the Exchequer. Likewise, on the twenty-sixth of May, A. D. 1723, he was nominated one of the lords justices for the administration of the government, and, by his majesty's appointment, he was sworn on May the twenty-ninth following, sole secretary of state, during the absence of the lord viscount Townshend, and the lord Carteret, who went with the king to Hanover.

On May 27, A. D. 1725, his majesty conferred on him the dignity of knighthood of the most honourable order of the Bath, at the same time that his royal highness prince William, late duke of Cumberland, with several lords, and persons of high degree were knighted and invested with the ensigns of the said order. On the seventh of June following, his majesty declared him one of the lords justices for the administration of the government during his stay at Hanover. Also, on the twenty-sixth of May, A. D. 1726, he was elected (with his grace the duke of Richmond) knight-companion of the most noble order of the Garter, and was installed at Windsor the sixteenth day of June: and, in 1727, was one of the lords justices of Great-Britain.

On the accession of his late majesty, he was July 24, 1727, continued in his office of first commissioner of the Treasury, and chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer; also one of his majesty's privy-council; and was chosen one of the governors of the Charter-House. At his majesty's coronation, October 11, A. D. 1727, he attended as a privy-councillor, and as knight of the Garter, in the full habit and collar of that most noble order, &c. In July, A. D. 1738, he was unanimously elected high-steward of Lynn-Regis, in the room of the lord viscount Townshend deceased

ceased. And, in 1740, was again one of the lords justices during his majesty's stay at Hanover.

In the first session of the parliament, which met December 4, A. D. 1741, resigning his places, his majesty on the ninth of February following was pleased to confer on him the dignities of an earl, viscount, and baron of this kingdom, by the style and titles of baron Houghton, viscount Walpole, and earl of Orford, to him and his heirs male. His lordship afterwards was well pleased with his retired state; but being much afflicted with the stone, it at length put a period to his life, in the seventieth year of his age, at his house in Arlington-street, on Sunday, March 18, A. D. 1745-6.

He first married Catherine, daughter of John Shorter, of Bybrook in Kent, esquire, and of Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Erasmus Phillips, of Picton-Castle, in Pembrokeshire, baronet, by whom he had issue three sons,

1. Robert, lord Walpole, late earl of Orford.

2. Sir Edward Walpole, knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, seated at Frogmore, near Windsor. On the twenty-ninth of April, A. D. 1730, he was elected member of parliament for Lestwithiel, in Cornwall, on a vacancy by the death of Sir Edward Knatchbull, baronet. In the succeeding parliament, summoned to meet June 3, A. D. 1734, he was chosen for Great Yarmouth in Norfolk, and has since constantly served for the same place. On the duke of Devonshire's being declared lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he was appointed secretary for the affairs of that kingdom; and landing with his grace, September 7, A. D. 1737, he was sworn of the privy-council there. And after being joint-secretary of the Treasury, he was, on May 12, A. D. 1739, constituted clerk of the Pells in his majesty's Exchequer. He is now clerk of the Pleas, and commissioner of wine licence in Ireland.

3. Horatio Walpole, seated at Strawberry-hill, near Twickenham, in Middlesex, was chosen member for Callington, in Cornwall, in the parliament summoned to meet, June 25, A. D. 1741; also in the next parliament in 1747; and in the parliament which first met, May 31, A. D. 1754, was member for Castle-Rising, in Norfolk, and serves in the present parliament for King's-Lynn, in Norfolk. He is usher of his majesty's Exchequer: also comptroller of the Pipe, and clerk of the Estreats in the Exchequer, and is yet unmarried.

His only surviving daughter, Mary, was married to George, the present earl of Cholmondeley, and is deceased, leaving issue by him George, lord viscount Malpas, and other sons.

The lady, their mother, departing this life on the twentieth of August, A. D. 1737, was buried at Houghton; and her youngest son has erected a monument for her, in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster-abbey, with the following inscription:

To the Memory
of
Catherine Lady Walpole
Eldest Daughter of John Shorter, Esq;
Of Bybrook, in Kent,
and
First Wife of Sir Robert Walpole,
Afterwards Earl of Orford.

Horace,
Her youngest son,
Consecrates this Monument.

She had Beauty and Wit
Without Vice and Vanity;

And cultivated the Arts

Without Affectation.

She was devout,

Tho' without Bigotry to any Sect;

And was without prejudice to any Party,

Tho' the Wife of a Minister;

Whose power she esteem'd,

But when she could employ it

To benefit the Miserable,

Or to reward the Meritorious.

She lov'd a private Life,

Tho' born to Shine in public:

And was an Ornament to Courts

Untainted by them

She died August 20, 1737.

Sir ROBERT took to his second wife, Maria, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Skerret, esquire, who died at his house in Dover-street, January 15, A. D. 1734; which lady died of a fever, after a miscarriage, on Sunday morning, June 4, A. D. 1738, and was also buried at Houghton.

(Second Earl.) ROBERT WALPOLE, the eldest son, having had all the advantages of education at home, set out on his travels in the year 1720; and before his return, in consideration of the great services of his father, the antiquity of his family, the merits of his ancestors, and that the name of Walpole might be more conspicuous, (as inserted in the preamble to his patent) was created a peer of Great-Britain, by the name, stile, and title of lord Walpole, baron of Walpole, in the county of Norfolk, (the ancient inheritance of his family) by letters patent, bearing date the tenth of June, A. D. 1723, with limitation, for want of heirs male, to Edward, and Horatio, his brothers; and, in default of their heirs male, to their father, Sir Robert Walpole, and his heirs male, remainder to the heirs male of Robert Walpole, esquire, father of the said Sir Robert Walpole.

His lordship, soon after his return to England, took his place in the house of peers, January 21, A. D. 1723. He married, on the twenty-seventh of March, A. D. 1724, Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Samuel Rolls, of Haynton, in the county of Devon, esquire, by whom he had issue one son, born the second of April, A. D. 1730, and named George, by his late majesty, who was his godfather, and our late most gracious queen, his godmother.

On the institution of the military order of the Bath, in 1725, that dignity was conferred on him. On October 3, A. D. 1727, George II. was pleased to grant him the office of ranger and keeper of his majesty's new Park, near Richmond, in Surry. After which, he was constituted clerk of the Pells in the Exchequer; and, in April, A. D. 1733, appointed lord-lieutenant, and custos rotulorum of the county of Devon. On July 8, A. D. 1738, he was made master of the harriers, and fox-hounds; and on May 12, A. D. 1739, was constituted auditor of his majesty's Exchequer, when he resigned his place of clerk of the Pells, to his brother, the

honourable Edward Walpole, esquire. And departing this life, on the first of April, A. D. 1751, was succeeded in his honours and estate, by his only son,

(Third, and present Earl.) GEORGE WALPOLE, who that day was of the age of twenty-one. His lordship is high-steward of the borough of Yarmouth, and one of the lords of his majesty's bed-chamber; and as yet unmarried.

On the thirtieth of June, A. D. 1757, he was appointed lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Norfolk, and the city and county of Norwich, in which capacity he was almost singularly expeditious, when the militia bill had passed, inasmuch, that the Norfolk corps was fit for duty, before the men in most other counties had been embodied. On the twelfth of July, A. D. 1763, his lordship was appointed ranger of St. James's and Hyde-Parks.

(TITLES.) George Wapole, earl of Orford, viscount and baron Walpole, and baron of Houghton.

(CREATIONS.) Baron of Walpole, in Norfolk, June 10, A. D. 1723, (9 George I.) baron of Houghton, viscount Walpole, in the county of

Norfolk, and earl of Orford, in the county of Suffolk, February 9, A. D. 1741, (15 George II.)

(ARMS.) Topaz, on a fess between two chevrons, diamond, three cross-crosslets of the field.

(CREST.) On a wreath, the bust of a man side-faced, couped proper; on his head a ducal coronet, and therein a long cap, ruby, charged with a catherine wheel, and tasselled at the top, topaz. This crest belonged to the family of Robfart.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, an antelope, pearl, altered proper, unguled, topaz, and gorged with a collar exchequette, topaz, and sapphire, with a golden chain affixed thereto, parting between his fore legs, and reflexed over his back. On the sinister, an hart, pearl, attired proper, unguled and gorged with like collar and chain.

(MOTTO.) "Fari quæ sentiat."

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Haynton, in Devonshire, and Piddleton, in the county of Dorset; and at Houghton, in Norfolk.

STANHOPE, Earl of HARRINGTON.

THIS noble branch of the Stanhope family claim a descent from Sir John Stanhope, of Shelford, whose eldest son, by his second marriage, was, as may be seen page 543.

Sir JOHN STANHOPE, of Elvaston, who was knighted by king James at Whitehall, the fourth of June, 1607, and in the eighteenth year of that reign, was elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Derby; as also, in the first parliament called by king Charles the First; and served for the town of Leicester, in the third year of that reign. In the fifth year of that king, he was sheriff of Derbyshire; and departed this life on the twenty-ninth of May, A. D. 1638. The inscription on a marble monument in the church at Elvaston, (where his figure lies in full proportion) gives an account of himself, his marriages and children; which having been broke down, was lately repaired by the heir of his house, and is as follows:

*Qui, Nobilissimo Stemmata non frustra Oriundus,
Tantam Familiæ propriis Virtutibus coluit Nobilitatem
Ingenii Solertia affectuum temperans Motus,
Mentis robore spectatissimus.*

*Qui publicis Muneribus in Comitatu Derbieni functus
Prudenter consuluit Honori integritate inconcussa
Fidelem Regi et strenuam Patriæ Senatui ascitus
Navavit operam.*

*Cujus Patrocinium defensi Hospitalitatem refecti
Munificentiam donati senserunt Pauperes,
Cujus Amicitiam & Consuetudinem Gratissimam
Nobiliorum Optimi coluere.*

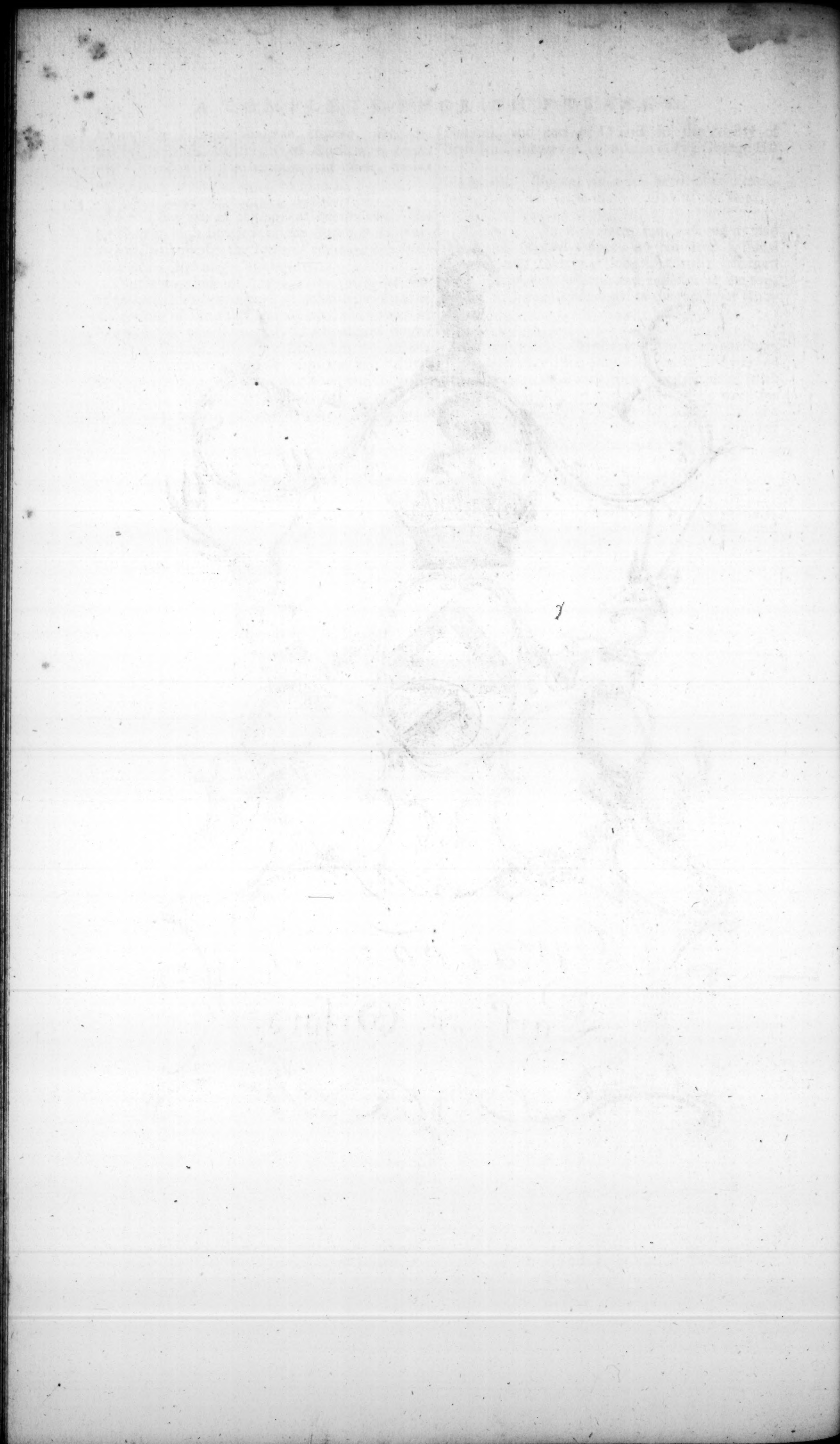
*Johannes Stanhope Eques Auratus
Sui apud omnes relicto Desiderio
Perplacide Secundum Christi Redemptoris
Adventum expectans requiescit,
Obiit Anno Domini 1638 Æt. ex*

*Priore Conjuge Olivia filia & Hærede Eduardi
Berrisford de Berrisford in Comitatu Staffordiæ,
unicam habuit Natam Quæ Carolo Cottono Armigero
Nupsit. Et ex Conjuge Maria Filia Johannis
Radclyffe de Orfial in Comitatu Lancastriæ
Militis (quam Superstitem reliquit) septem filios et
tres Filias suscepit, ex quibus duos filios et filiam,
Johannem, Thomam & Franciscam, infantes
Amisit. Vives adhuc Johanne, Cromwello,
Radclyffe, Byrono, Alexandro, Elizabetha,
et Anna.*

*Hoc Viro charissimo, Amoris Monumentum
Maria Fæmina Selectissima Eademque Conjux
Mæstissima Consecravit.*

Of the sons and daughters before-mentioned, Anne, was married to Sir Thomas Ellis, of





of Nocton, in the county of Lincoln, knight, and Thomas, Radclyff, Cromwell, Byron, and Alexander, had no children.

JOHN STANHOPE, his first son, who died an infant, was born in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, and christened the nineteenth of February, A. D. 1624; and

JOHN STANHOPE, his heir, was, at the death of his father, nine years of age, on the eleventh of October, A. D. 1637, as the inquisition, *post mortem*, shews. He took to wife, Jane, daughter of Sir John Curzon, of Kedleston, in the county Derby, knight and baronet. And departing this life on the twenty-sixth of March, A. D. 1662, was buried at Elvaſton, by his lady, who deceased on the fourteenth of April, A. D. 1652, and succeeded by

JOHN STANHOPE, his only son, who married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Charles Agard, of Foston, in the county of Derby, esquire, by whom he had issue,

1. John Stanhope, who died young.

2. Thomas Stanhope, of Elvaſton, married Jane, one of the daughters and coheirs of Gilbert Thacker, of Repton, in the county of Derby, esquire, and relict of Charles Stanhope, (second son of Philip, earl of Chesterfield) who took the surname of Wotton. He was chosen for the town of Derby, in the first parliament called by queen Anne; and dying without issue, on the tenth of April, A. D. 1730, was succeeded in his estate by Charles Stanhope, esquire, his brother and heir. His relict deceased the fourth of December, A. D. 1744.

3. Charles Stanhope, of Elvaſton, esquire, who was secretary to the Treasury; and, March 10, A. D. 1721-2, appointed treasurer of the Chamber, in which he continued till the death of king George I. He died unmarried, A. D. 1760.

4. William Stanhope; which

(*First Earl.*) WILLIAM STANHOPE, for his great services to the nation, was advanced to the dignity of a peer of this realm, by the title of lord Harrington; which barony of Harrington was in a younger branch of this family, in the reign of king James the first. His lordship, after a learned and polite education, served in the reign of queen Anne, in Spain, where he was captain of a company, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in the third regiment of foot-guards; and at the latter end of the year 1710, was constituted colonel of a regiment of foot.

On the accession of king George II. he was constituted colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and returned to parliament for the town of Derby; and in 1715, was made colonel of a regiment of horse: on the nineteenth of August, A. D. 1717, he was appointed envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Spain; and, in 1718, seeing our affairs at the court of Madrid tending to a rupture, he shewed his care and concern for his country, in giving private and early notice of his apprehensions to the English consuls and merchants, settled in the Spanish sea-ports, advising them to secure their effects. And in April, that year, he had frequent conferences with cardinal Alberoni, on proposals transmitted from the king of Great-Britain, and the regent of France, for

an accommodation of the differences between the courts of Spain and Vienna. And having received a letter from Sir George Byng, dated June 20, on the Spanish coast, he notified his majesty's orders to employ force of arms, in case the king of Spain persisted in his enterprizes in Italy. On November 17, A. D. 1718, he was appointed envoy and plenipotentiary to the court of Turin; from whence he returned to Paris; and, May 31, A. D. 1719, set out for the duke of Berwick's camp, before Fontarabia, against which he had opened the trenches, on the night between the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth of that month. Likewise, after admiral Byng had destroyed the greatest part of the Spanish fleet, he concerted measures, and procured an English squadron to fall on the port of St. Anthony, in the bay of Biscay, in which were one man of war of seventy guns, and two of sixty, newly built, with an incredible quantity of timber, pitch, and tar, and other navel stores, for building more; all which were destroyed by the English squadron, assisted, (as our author relates) "by a detachment which the duke of Berwick spared from his army, at the solicitation of colonel Stanhope, the English minister, who contrived the design, and, serving as a volunteer in the enterprize, principally contributed to the execution of it" This mention is made of it, in our Gazette, N^o 5773, "Finding it necessary to encourage and animate troops which had not been used to enterprizes by sea, he was the first that leaped into the water, when the boats approached the shore."

On the end of that war, he was declared a brigadier-general, and returned with the same character to Spain. But the Spaniards besieging Gibraltar, he had such regard to the honour of his country, that, on February 27, N. S. 1726-7, he acquainted the chief minister, that hostilities having been begun by the Spanish army before Gibraltar, he had taken his resolution to leave that court, without loss of time; and for that purpose desired his catholic majesty would grant him the necessary passports for himself, his family, and his equipage. On March 11, he left Madrid, and arrived on the twenty-second at Bayonne, and passing through France, on April 3, O. S. 1727, landed at Dover; and the next day arrived at St. James's. And his late majesty was pleased, May 20, following, to appoint him vice-chamberlain of his household; and he was also sworn of his most honourable privy-council, the thirty-first of May following.

After our late sovereign's accession to the throne, he was nominated first ambassador and plenipotentiary to the congress at Soissons, and April 24, set out for France, and arrived on the twelfth of June following. On September 9, A. D. 1729, he was declared ambassador and plenipotentiary to the king of Spain. And by his negotiations and credit at that court, the treaty of peace which begun at Soissons, being concluded at Seville, on the ninth of November, N. S. 1729, his majesty, in consideration of his great services, on the twentieth of November, A. D. 1729, advanced him to the degree of a peer of Great-Britain, by the name, style, and title of lord Harrington, in the county of Northampton. His lordship, on the thirteenth of June, A. D. 1730, was constituted

tuted principal secretary of state, in the room of Charles, lord viscount Townshend, who, by reason of his ill state of health, had resigned; and being sworn on the nineteenth of the same month, took his place at the board accordingly. On December 18, A. D. 1735, he was declared major-general of the horse; also lieutenant-general, July 17, A. D. 1739. In 1740, he waited on his majesty to Hanover, who, before his departure, May 12, declared him one of the lords justices. On the change of the ministry the year after, his lordship resigned the seals into his majesty's hands at St. James's, February 12, A. D. 1741-2; and the next day was declared lord president of his majesty's most honourable privy-council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

The king was also pleased to grant unto his lordship, February 9, A. D. 1741-2, the dignities of a viscount, and earl of Great-Britain, by the name, style, and title, of viscount Petersham, in the county of Surry; and earl of Harrington, in the county of Northampton; and in 1743, he was one of the lords justices of the kingdom, during his majesty's being abroad that year.

On the resignation of earl Granville, October 18, A. D. 1744, his lordship was again appointed principal secretary of state; and in 1745, attended on his majesty to Hanover, who set out from St. James's May 3, and before his departure declared him one of the lords justices. Afterwards, September 6, N. S. he came from thence to Helvoetsluys, to wait the king's arrival there, and prepare for his majesty's embarking for England, who arrived at St. James's August 31, A. D. 1745, and his lordship arrived at his house there the same night.

February 10, 1745-6, his lordship resigned the seals; but his majesty was pleased to re-deliver them to him four days after, viz. the fourteenth of February, at St. James's.

On November 4, A. D. 1746, the earl of Chesterfield was sworn one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state in the place of his lordship, who was declared lord lieutenant-general, and governor-general of the kingdom of Ireland, the twenty-second of November following, in the room of the earl of Chesterfield. And, March 24, A. D. 1746-7, he was constituted general of his majesty's foot-forces.

On the fifth of September, A. D. 1747, his lordship set out for Ireland, and arrived at Dublin September 13, accompanied by several persons of distinction.

During his lordship's stay in Ireland, he made it his chief care that the kingdom might be in such a state, as to resist any attempts of the common enemy; and on the sixth of October, A. D. 1747, he opened the session of parliament with a speech from the throne, and received the compliments of both houses.

April 9, A. D. 1748, his lordship went in state to the house of peers, and put an end to the session by a speech to both houses; and embarking for England, he arrived at his house in St. James's, April 25, A. D. 1748, waited on his majesty the next day, and was very graciously received.

His lordship landing again at Dublin, September 26, A. D. 1749, resumed the government of

Ireland; and on April 5, A. D. 1750, was again appointed one of the lords justices during his majesty's being abroad. And in 1751, the duke of Dorset succeeded his lordship as lord lieutenant of Ireland.

His lordship married Anne, daughter and heir of colonel Edward Griffith, one of the clerks comptrollers of the Green-cloth (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Dr. Thomas Laurence, first physician to queen Anne) and by her had two sons, William, now earl of Harrington, and Thomas, twins, born on December 18, A. D. 1719; but their mother died in child-bed, and his lordship remained a widower till his death, December 8, A. D. 1756. Thomas, the youngest son, in August, A. D. 1741, had a commission of captain in Honeywood's regiment of dragoons, and going over sea died in February, A. D. 1742-3.

His lordship's only surviving son, (Second and present Earl.) WILLIAM STANHOPE, was elected, in 1741, one of the members for Aylesbury; and served for Bury St. Edmunds, in the two following parliaments, till his succession to the peerage. His lordship, taking to a military life, served the campaign in 1745, as captain of a company in the first regiment of foot-guards, and by his commission had the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Having behaved with great gallantry at the battle of Fontenoy, May 11, A. D. 1745, his majesty, on June 15, that year, was pleased to constitute him captain and colonel of his second troop of horse grenadier-guards; and, in 1748, to appoint him customs and collector in the port of Dublin. On February 24, A. D. 1755, his lordship was constituted major-general; and promoted to that of lieutenant-general, on January 28, A. D. 1758.

His lordship, on August 11, A. D. 1746, was married to the lady Caroline Fitz Roy, eldest daughter of his grace Charles, duke of Grafton, by whom he had issue two sons and five daughters,

1. Caroline, born March 11, A. D. 1746-7, married October 8, 1765, to Kenneth Mackenzie, esquire, (since lord Fortrose) to whom she bore a daughter, Caroline, born July 6, A. D. 1766. Her ladyship died on the sixth of February, A. D. 1767.

2. Isabella, born April 4, A. D. 1748.

3. Amelia, born May 24, A. D. 1749.

4. Henrietta, born October 25, A. D. 1750.

5. Charles, called viscount Petersham, born March 17, A. D. 1753.

6. Henry-Fitz-Roy Stanhope, born May 29, A. D. 1754.

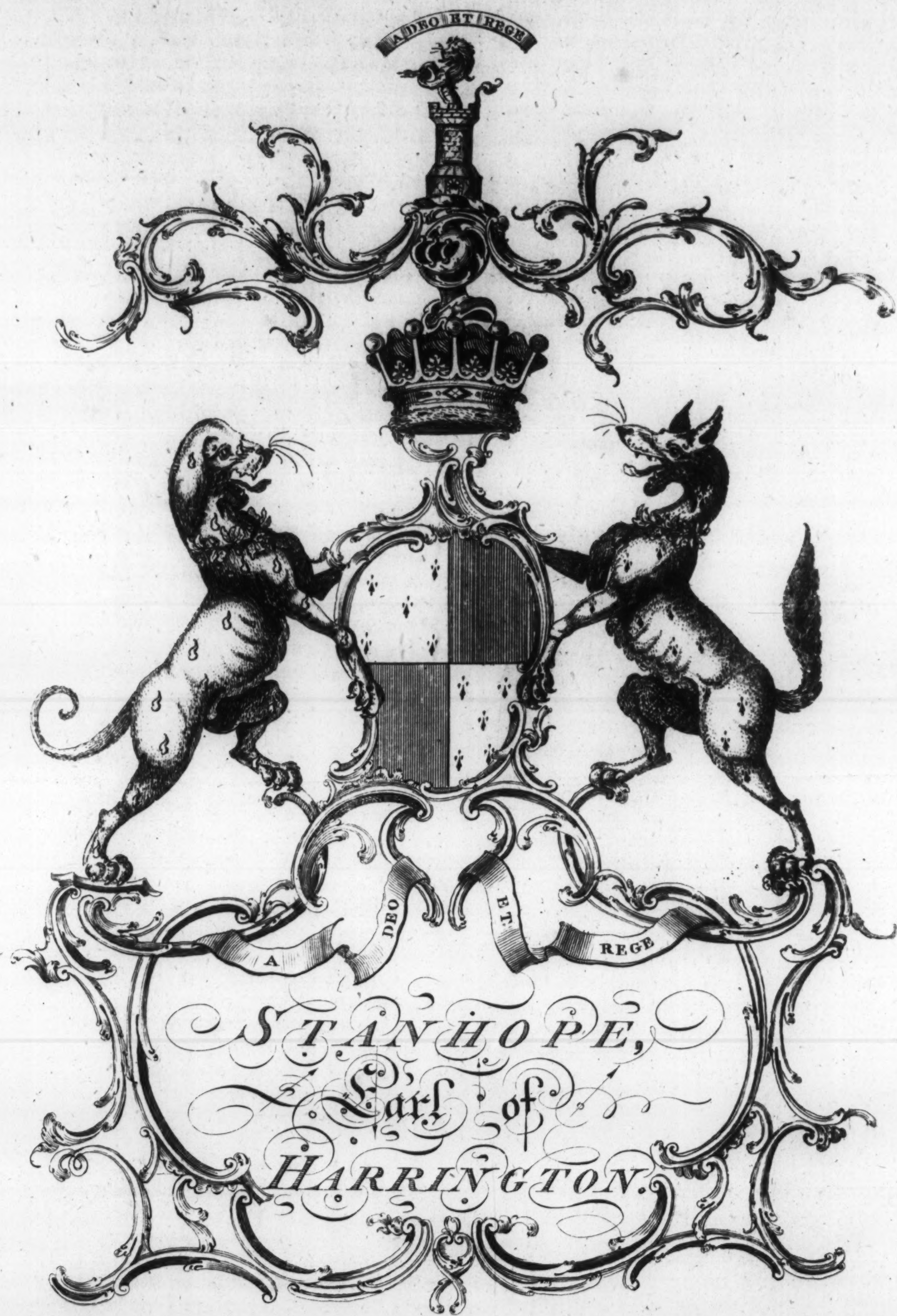
7. Anna Maria, born April 5, A. D. 1760.

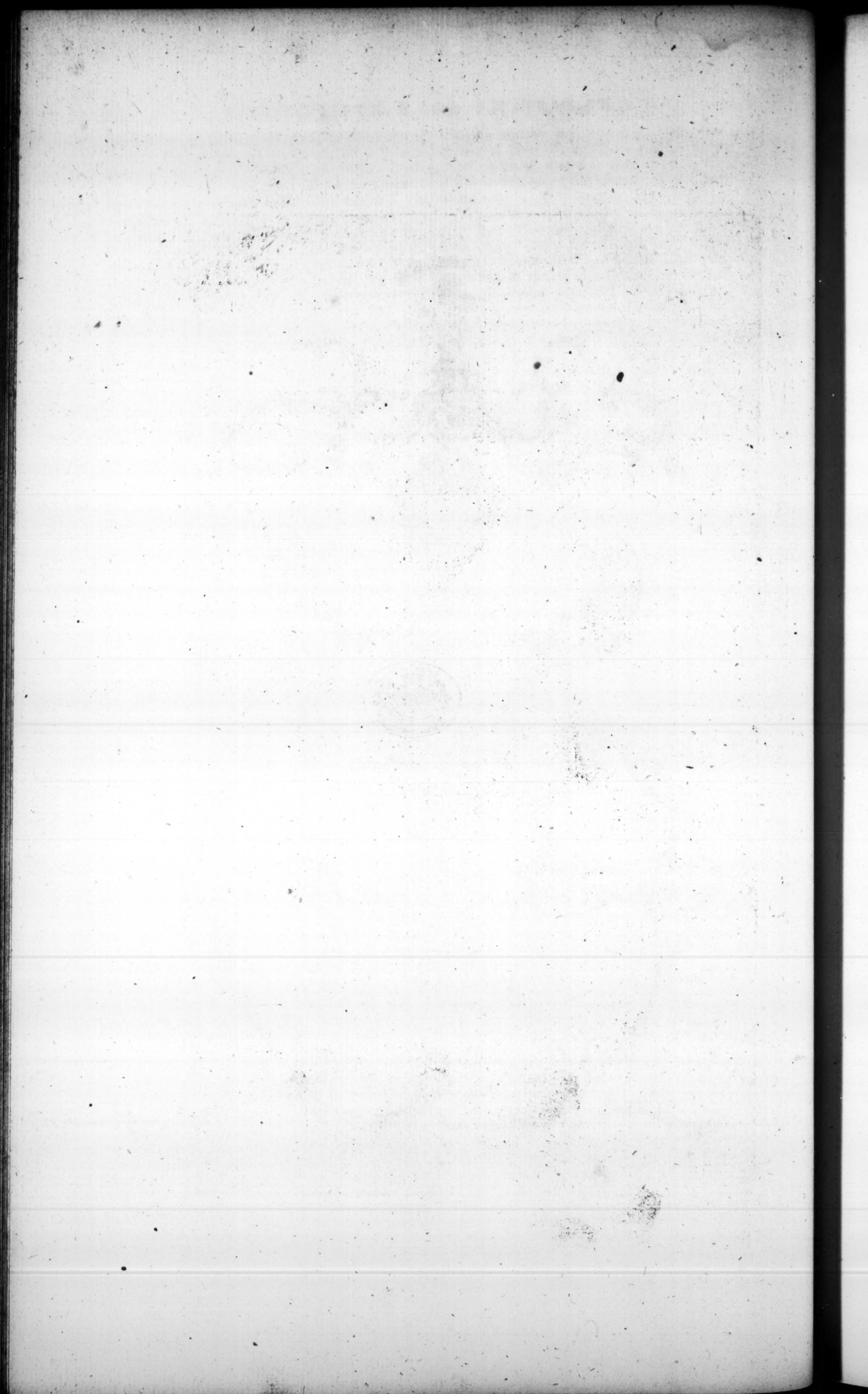
(TITLES.) William Stanhope, earl of Harrington, viscount Petersham, and lord Harrington.

(CREATIONS.) Baron of Harrington, in the county of Northampton, by letters-patent, November 20, A. D. 1729, (2 George II.) viscount Petersham, and earl of Harrington, February 9, A. D. 1741-2, (15 George II.)

(ARMS.) Quarterly, ermine and ruby, a crescent on a crescent for difference.

(CREST.)





WALLOP, EARL of PORTSMOUTH.

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(CREST.) On a wreath, a tower, sapphire, with a demi-lion rampant issuing from the battlements, topaz, holding between his paws a grenade firing, proper.

a garland or chaplet of oak, emerald, fructed, topaz.

(MOTTO.) "A Deo et Rege."

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a talbot guardant pearl, gutte de poix*. On the sinister, a wolf erminois†, each supporter gorged with

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Linby, in the county of Nottingham; and at Petersham, in the county of Surry.

WALLOP, Earl of PORTSMOUTH.

CAMDEN, in his description of Hampshire, speaking of Wallop, the town from which this family assumed their name, says,

"The Test having taken into it a little river from Wallop, or more truly Well-hop, that is, by interpretation out of our forefathers language, a pretty Well in the side of an hill, whereof that right worshipful family of the Wallops, of knights degree, dwelling hard by, took name."

The first we find in the pedigree of this family, is

MATTHEW DE WALLOP, who on April 27, A. D. 1203, the fifth of king John, obtained a grant to him, and his heirs for ever, of the custody of the house, castle, and gaol, of Winchester, with the lands of Wodecote, and one hide of land in Andover, with the appurtenances, and all other customs and privileges thereunto belonging. In 9 John, the king grants to Matthew de Wallop, his servant, two hundred and eight acres of land in Wallop, which was Stephen de Benden- ges.

In 15 John, the king orders him to deliver Nicholas de Hevill, (who was in his custody at Winchester) to Robert de Gaugy. And in the sixth of Henry III. the sheriff of the county of Southampton had command to deliver to Matthew de Wallop, those lands which were in the king's hands in Wallop.

The said Matthew had issue,

JOHN DE WALLOP, who was living in the eighth of Edward I. He left, by Mabel, his wife, Richard, who died without issue, and

Sir ROBERT WALLOP, his heir, who died the eleventh of Edward I. and left an only daughter, his heir,

ALICE DE WALLOP, who married Peter de Barton, lord of West-Barton, in the county of Hants, and had issue,

WILLIAM DE BARTON, who by Joan, daughter and heir of Herbert Deamede, also heir to the family of Breton, had issue,

RICHARD DE BARTON, their heir, who took the name of WALLOP, and was knight of the shire for the county of Hants, the second of Edward III. He married Alice, daughter of Sir John Husee, of Beechworth castle, in Surry, knight, and heir to her brother, Roger; he had issue three sons. John, the second, was member for Wilton, the twenty-first and twenty-second of Edward III. Sir Richard, third son, was knight of the shire for the county of Hants, the ninth of Henry V.

THOMAS WALLOP, the eldest son, married Margaret Wellington, and died the twenty-seventh of November, A. D. 1361, leaving

JOHN WALLOP, his heir, then eight years of age. He was one of the members for Salisbury, in 1401, and died in 1438. He married Avise, daughter of John Busch, and had a son,

THOMAS WALLOP, who was knight of the shire for the county of Hants, in 1414, and dying in the lifetime of his father, left by Margaret, daughter and coheir of Nicholas Valoynes, lord of Farley and Clidesden, in the county of Hants, two sons, John and Edward.

JOHN WALLOP, the eldest, who was heir to his grandfather, was seated at Farley, which was the chief residence of the family, till it was burnt in 1677; but was rebuilt in 1733, by the late earl, as well as the church of Farley. He was knight of the shire for the county of Hants, in A. D. 1472, and married Joan, daughter of Richard Holte, of Colrythe, in Hants, esquire, and had three sons and two daughters; Margery, married to John Kirby, of Stanbridge, esquire, and Margaret, to John Vaux, of Odiam, esquire, both in the county of Hants.

RICHARD WALLOP, the eldest son, was sheriff of the said county, A. D. 1502, and was designed to have been created a knight of the Bath, at the marriage of prince Arthur, but died about that time, leaving no issue by Elizabeth, his wife,

* Spotted with drops of pitch.

† Yellow spotted with black ermine spots.

daughter of — Hampton, of Old Stoke, in the same county, esquire.

He was succeeded by

Sir ROBERT WALLOP, his brother, who was sheriff of the same county, in 1509, 1516, and 1524, and died in 1535, without issue.

STEPHEN WALLOP, his next brother, married a daughter of — Ashley, of Winbourne St. Giles, in the county of Dorset, esquire, ancestor of Sir Anthony Ashley, knight and baronet, whose daughter and heir married Sir John Cooper, baronet, by whom she had Anthony, the first earl of Shaftesbury; and the said Stephen had issue, Sir John, Sir Oliver, and Giles, of which the latter was a priest; and,

Sir JOHN WALLOP, the eldest son, was greatly distinguished for his martial exploits, and prudent conduct in several embassies. In the third of Henry VIII. Sir Edward Poynings was sent with fifteen hundred archers, to the assistance of Margaret, duchess of Savoy, regent of the Low Countries; and it is probable Sir John Wallop was in that expedition, and there received the honour of knighthood; for he was not long after on an embassy to the said regent, and he was knighted before that time. In 4 Henry VIII. we find him, by the title of Sir John Wallop, in that fleet, which, in the month of March sailed to Brittany, when Sir Edward Howard, lord admiral, resolved to board six galleys of the French, under Prior John, in the harbour of Brest. Sir Edward was attended by four choice captains, this Sir John Wallop being one of them; but through an excess of valour, the admiral lost his life, Sir John Wallop, and the rest escaping very narrowly. In 1513, 5 Henry VIII. he was employed on extraordinary dispatches to Margaret, duchess of Savoy, regent of the Low Countries, before the king's expedition into France, who that year took the castle and city of Tournay, at which it is probable he assisted.

In 6 Henry VIII. he was admiral and commander in chief of the fleet, sent to encounter Prior John, the French admiral, who landed in Sussex, and burnt the town of Brighthelmstone. But the French getting into their own ports, he failed to the coast of Normandy, and there landed and burnt twenty-one villages and towns, with great slaughter, and also the ships and boats in the havens of Treaport, Staple, &c. wherein he acquitted himself with such conduct and valour, that all our historians have mentioned this expedition much to his honour.

Hall (who lived at that time) writes, "That men marvelled at his enterprizes, considering he had at the most but eight hundred men, and landed them so often." The lord Herbert writes, "That Sir John Wallop burnt divers ships, and one-and-twenty villages, landing many times in despite of the French, which seemed the more strange, that his soldiers exceeded not eight hundred men." In 9 Henry VIII. this very honourable mention is made of him in the History of Portugal: "John Wallop, an English gentleman of worth, afterwards governor of Calais, came into Portugal, offering to serve in Afric on his own expence. He served two years at Tangier honourably, and then returned home; having received the order of knighthood of Christ, and other considerable favours, and continued always

a great favourer of the affairs of Portugal." In 14 Henry VIII. he was one of the principal commanders of that fleet and forces, which landed in Brittany, on July the first, and took the town of Morlaix by assault; and was with those who first entered the town, where the soldiers had great pillage, and returned to the Isle of Wight, before the end of that month. He was also the same year, in that expedition into France, under the earl of Surrey, who, after taking several towns and villages, left this Sir John Wallop, *one of the chief captains, worthy of the best praise*, (as observed by Hall, before-mentioned) at St. Omer's, with one thousand nine hundred men, to lie there, and at Guynes, Hammes, and at Mark, where he did good service, by spoiling of towns, taking of prisoners, &c. In 15 Henry VIII. he was, with the duke of Suffolk, at the taking of Bray, Roy, and Montidier, in France; where the forces under his command performed such services by their courage and activity, that the camp was frequently supplied with horses, victuals, and other necessaries. As our historians write, they were called *Adventurers, all proper men and hardy; having, as Hall says, little or no wages, but by their manhood and politics took great booties, and brought to the army all necessaries*. In 16 Henry VIII. he was still in those parts, and with his band of men, performed extraordinary services against the French, whom with great valour they defeated in the month of May, at Somer de Boys. Afterwards, this Sir John Wallop, and Sir William Fitz-Williams, captain of Guynes, with one thousand nine hundred chosen men, on Midsummer-day, passed the low country of Picardy unto the castle of Hardingham, which they assaulted; and Sir John Wallop, with his men, entered the ditch, and setting up ladders to the walls, some climbed up, but were repulsed: and the French coming up with two thousand horse and two thousand foot, the English being weary, retired in good order to their fortresses.

In 18 Henry VIII. the king sent him not only to the princes of Germany, to exhort them to join against the Turks, but also to Mary, queen of Hungary, to comfort her for the loss of her husband; adding withal such a supply of money, as might testify his zeal to that cause was greater than theirs, who by kindred and neighbourhood were more concerned therein. The year after he was with Sigismund, king of Poland, to animate him to join against the Turks; which king, in his letter to Thomas Wolsey, archbishop of York, styles him, the magnificent Sir John Wallop, great marshal of Calais. In 20 Henry VIII. he obtained the office of ranger of the park at Ditton, and steward of the manor for life; and, on June the twenty-third, 22 Henry VIII. was constituted lieutenant of the castle of Calais. In 25 Henry VIII. we find him ambassador to Francis I. the French king, and continuing at that court, A. D. 1535, 27 Henry VIII. He was ordered to expostulate with the French monarch, for giving his advice to the Germans, to own the supremacy of the bishop of Rome, and to shew him the book wrote against it by Dr. Samson, dean of the chapel to Henry VIII. and to incline him to the king's opinion in ecclesiastical affairs. Also was ordered to attend the French king at his interview with the pope at Marseilles, who then married his

his niece to the duke of Orleans. Secretary Cromwel, in a letter to him, dated at Thorneberry, August 23, A. D. 1535, thus expresses himself:

"The king having perused the hoolle contents thoroughly of your letters, perceivying not only the liklihood of the not repayr into France of Philip Melancton, but also your communications had with the French king's highness, upon your demaund made of the kynges majesties pensions, with also your discrete answers and replications made in that behalfe, for the which his majestie givethe unto you condigne thanks, &c." In the same year (with Henry VIII.) he had a grant of the advowson of the parish church of Obbyrkirk, in the marches of Calais; and was ordered to propose to the French king, the conditions concerning a revocation of the censures inflicted by the pope on his royal master: and to treat of a marriage between the duke of Angoulesme, the French king's third son, and the princess Elizabeth. He continued in France, on his ambassy till 1737, 29 Henry VIII. when we find him summoned to attend at the christening of prince Edward, on October 15, that year; and being of the king's privy-chamber, was one which supported a rich canopy over the prince at that grand solemnity. Also, the same year, he was in nomination for one of the knights of the Garter. In 30 Henry VIII. in consideration of his services, he had a grant of the priory of Barlich, in Somersetshire, and the manors of Brampton, Bury, and Warley, in the same county; and the manor of Morebach, in Devonshire, to him and his heirs. In 32 Henry VIII. he was again in France on an embassy, where he continued till a war broke out with that realm. And on April 23, St. George's-day, 35 Henry VIII. was at a chapter of the most noble order of the Garter, the first named in the list of knights, by all the companions present; and had more votes than the viscount Lytle, lord St. John, and lord Parr, who were then chose, though the king did not then declare him elected. The same year, on a treaty concluded with the emperor Charles V. whereby the king was obliged to assist him in defence of his dominions in Lower Germany against the king of France; his majesty being well assured (as the words of the patent import) of the fidelity, prudence, and experience of his trusty and well-beloved counsellor, Sir John Wallop, captain and governor of the castle and county of Guynes, constitutes him captain-general and leader of the forces to be employed, according to the said treaty, with full power to give battle and annoy all the enemies of the said emperor: and was authorised, as he saw expedient, to punish all under his command, even with death itself; likewise to reward all as should well deserve, with knighthood, and such military honours and marks of distinction as he thought fit.

He landed at Calais, A. D. 1543, and marching from thence, between the frontiers of France and the Low Countries, did much spoil on the enemy, till he joined with the emperor's forces before Landrecy, then besieged; whereof the French king being advertised, resolved to relieve it. Hereupon the two great armies being near each other, it was expected a battle would ensue; but the French in the night dislodged secretly, and retired. After which the emperor continued the

siege till towards the midst of November, when he marched (without taking the town) to Cambray, and possessed himself thereof.

On Sir John Wallop's return the same year, he was elected knight of the Garter, at a chapter of that most noble order at Hampton-court, especially called on Christmas-Eve, the duke of Norfolk, the earl of Surrey, lord Russel, viscount Lisle, lord St. John, earl of Essex, Sir Anthony Brown, Sir John Gage, and Sir Anthony Wingfield, knights of the Garter, being present with the king in that chapter, and were unanimous in their choice. And, as a special mark of the king's favour, Sir John Wallop had his robes of the order out of the king's wardrobe, when he was installed, viz. May 18, A. D. 1544, 30 Henry VIII. at which time the earl of Arundel and Sir Anthony St. Leger were installed with him, who had been elected on April 24. Mr. Ashmole, who wrote the history of the knights of the order of the Garter, did also intend to write the history of the lives of that most noble order. But his design being represented, (as he complains) *through the wrong end of the perspective, by the chancellor of the order, to king Charles the Second, and the knights companions, he received so great discouragement, as caused him to wave it.* In his Collections, this Sir John Wallop is mentioned to have been ambassador to the emperor, to the kings of France, Portugal, Hungary, and Poland. Sir John was twice commissioner with the lord Cobham, and others, for delivering of hostages, in Edward the Sixth's time, concerning the treaty of Valloigne. The last commission we find him in, was on November 16, A. D. 1550, 4 Edward VI. when he was the first named, to hear and determine all controversies relating to the titles of lands and possessions, lordships, and territories, as well within the king's limits, as within the French king's, on the marches of Calais.

It appears by several circumstances, that he was abroad in the king's service, at the death of Henry VIII. January 28, A. D. 1546-7, and in the reign of Edward VI. had the sole command of our forces for the defence of our territories in France. He died at Guisnes, in July, 5 Edward VI. where he lies buried.

This great man had two wives; first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Oliver St. John, of Lidiard Tregoze, in Wiltshire, knight, and relict of Gerald Fitz-Gerald, esquire, son of Thomas, earl of Kildare; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Clement Harleston, of Okenden, in Essex, knight; but dying without issue, his estate devolved upon his next brother,

Sir OLIVER WALLOP, who on the twenty-seventh of September, A. D. 1547, was knighted in the camp at Roxborough, by the duke of Somerset, general of the English army, for his conduct and bravery, exemplified at the great battle of Musleborough, on the tenth of that month.

Upon the decease of Elizabeth, the widow of his brother, Sir John Wallop, he had livery of the manors of Bury and Barlich, in the sixth of Edward VI.

We know no more of this knight, but that he was sheriff for the county of Southampton, in the year 1558, and died A. D. 1566, leaving issue by two wives.

By

By his second lady, Ann, daughter of Robert Martin, of Adlamston, in Dorsetshire, esquire, and widow of Sir John Tregonell, knight, he was father of two sons and two daughters,

1. William Wallop,
 2. Stephen Wallop,
 3. Anne,
 4. Grace,
- from whom remains no issue.

By his former lady, Bridget, daughter of — Pigot, of Beechampton, Bucks, he had one daughter, Rose, married to Walter Lambert, esquire, and three sons.

1. Sir Henry Wallop, his successor.
2. William Wallop, was returned to parliament for Lymington, in the eighteenth of Elizabeth. In the church of Weald, in the county of Southampton, we find the following monumental inscription, which contains all that is necessary to be said further of this gentleman:

“ Here lies William Wallop, esquire, second son of Sir Oliver Wallop, knight. His eldest brother was Sir Henry Wallop, knight, late treasurer of Ireland. He was nephew to Sir John Wallop, knight; who being, first, a gentleman of the privy-chamber to Henry VIII. was afterwards admiral of a navy, and captain of a thousand adventurers against the French. He served against the Moors for the king of Portugal, and was general of the English at the siege of Landarby. He was sent ambassador to the king of Hungary to NAPLES, to the emperor Charles V. to Ferdinando, king of the Romans, and into France, where he was twice lieger ambassador. He was captain of the castle and marshal of the town of Calais; lieutenant of the castle and county of Guisnes; a privy-counsellor of estate, and knight of the most noble order of the Garter.

“ This William was a justice of peace, once high-sheriff of this county, and twice mayor of Southampton. He had three wives, but died without issue in the eighty-fourth year of his age; to whose memory, his last wife, Margery, daughter of John Fisher, of Chilton Candover, esquire, hath erected this monument.”

Obiit 13 die Novembr. Anno Domini 1617.

Leaving no issue, his estate devolved upon his nephew, Sir Henry Wallop, the eldest son of his elder brother, Sir Henry.

3. Richard Wallop, seated at Bagbroke, in the county of Southampton, married Mary, sister and coheir of William Spencer, of Everton, in Northamptonshire, and had issue; but the male line is now extinct.

The eldest son,

Sir HENRY WALLOP, succeeded his father, and was distinguished for his eminent abilities, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by whom he was knighted at Basing, A. D. 1569. He was returned to that parliament, which was first holden at Westminster, on the eighth of May, A. D. 1572, and which, by near eighty several prorogations, was continued till the nineteenth of April, A. D. 1584. Upon most occasions he was a leading member in the house of commons, and was particularly assiduous in debates relative to the reformation of discipline in the church.

When the rebellion broke out in Ireland, this gentleman raised one hundred men for the service of the crown, and with them went over to that kingdom. On the fourth of April, A. D. 1580, he joined the lord justice, then laying siege to the castle of Asketten, in which, after the surrender, his company formed a garrison. On the fourteenth of August following, he was constituted vice-treasurer and treasurer of war in Ireland. About the latter end of August, A. D. 1582, he, together with the archbishop of Dublin, and the lord chancellor, received from the lord Grey of Wilton, the sword, whereby that nobleman resigned his government in Ireland, which was by the queen conferred upon Sir Henry Wallop, on the first of September next, ensuing, under the character of lord justice. His conduct, during his stay in that kingdom was such as gained the approbation of his royal mistress, notwithstanding many attempts were made to depreciate his best services. His political conduct extended itself beyond that of his predecessors; and at the same time that he was using every prudential method to still the rebellious frenzy which had insatuated the minds of the inhabitants, he had an eye to the future peace and welfare of the kingdom, by civilizing the people, and introducing among them numbers of Englishmen, whom he disposed of in that part of the county, where he had made considerable purchases, chiefly with that view; and in particular, in March, 1584-5, he purchased a lease of the abbey of Eniscorthy, as also of the castle and manor, with the lands thereunto belonging, in the county of Wexford.

The following letter, signed by Hugh, bishop of Fernes, and twenty-nine gentlemen, of the county of Wexford, will give the reader an idea of the veneration in which he was held by the more sensible inhabitants of that country, as well as the general utility of his operations.

Right Worshipfull,

“ Our humble duties remembred. It hath been geven out of late by reporte, that your worship was to deall with Morgan Mac Brien, and the rest of his sept, for his and theire landes in the barony of St. Molyns, and elsewhere, and that your intention was to plante Habytation there, as you have alreedy done about Enescorthie. At the first report whereof all wee the gentlemen and inhabytants of this poore countie of Wexford, did not a lyttle rejoice, hoping that by that meanes, we should not only lyve in better securytie, than we have done hetherto, but that also, those lands lyeing now altogether wast, might in a short time, by your worship's countenance and good pollice be peopled, and geve relief especyallie to the poore towen of Rosse, and to the whole countrey, which is not a lytle decayed throughe the dissolacion of these parts. But being now geven to understande that your worship having viewed the same upon the offer made unto you by Morgan, and considered of the difficulties which arise in some condicions between your worship and him, and otherwise, doth determine to proceede no further in the matter, we have bene greatlie grieved and dismaied, to see so good a purpose broken,

broken, of which we hoped to have seen brought to passe to the universal good and quiet of this countrey, and of all this part of Leinster, and to your worship's perpetual fame, as the author of so great a good: for when we consider the benefyt which we all feele and receave alredie by your worship's cominge amonges us, the reliefe which innumerable poor creatures have had at your hands by your works, your cattle and your charitie, which otherwise would have starved and died for hunger. How this border, which before your cominge was a very denn of thieves, and the chief receptacle of all the malefactors of Leinster, is now become so quiet and free from such caterpillars, that no cattel is housed in the nights neere about Enescorthie. And that the oppressions and extorcions wherewith the poore were wont to be continually waxed and eaten up by officers, as well as idle men, are now through your authoritie and countenance restrained and somewhat bridled: we did assuredlie hope, that your worship extending your godlie care throughout the whole skirte and border of this poore countie, would (as yt were with a wall of defence) have invironed us from the annoyance of any enemies from henceforth, wherebie wee might have enjoyed the fruets of peace and tranquillitie, purchased by your tender and fatherlie care of the afflicted state of this poore countrey, and with no small travell and chardge also. Our confidence was, that justice which your worship hath brought amonges us indeed, where before she was but a shewe, and her venerable name used to the spoile and undoenge of most of us, sholde dwell and florish generallie henceforthe emonges us. And that the good, and speciall orders that you have alredie begun, and are in hande to establish in that sappie corner of our contrey, where you have planted, shold have spredd themselves over the rest of the borders, and so over the whole contrey, and have reduced us to our auntyent, naturall, and most desired fourme and manner of lyvinge, according to the use and custome of Englande, from which, through the libertie that idle persons, not corrected, had to spoile us, and want of good government and rule, we are declyned and degenerate. But, alas, all, or the greatest part of our expectation and hope is fayled, if your worships do now breake of, and reverse that so good, and so benefyciall a purpose. For although the light of your upright deallinge and zeale of justice, do shine sufficientlie out of that place, to shewe us the waie of our happie estates, if we have grace to acknowledge the goodness of almightie God towards us in sendinge you amongst us. And that your worship's example will be a greates meanes to induce others to followe your steppes, and to stryve to wynn that love, reverence, and commendacion, which you have gotten together, with the dailie and harte praier of all degrees of people in the whole countrey: yet do we certenlye see and discerne, that unless that border may be established with the pollicie and government, as is devised for Enescorthie, and those quarters, which cannot be done but by your worship, or some man so well disposed as yourselfe, and of aucthorytie, countenance, and habilytie to goe throughe withall, it will be almost impossible but that the Cavanaughes of that sept, followinge their wonted manner of lief, and drawing to

them idle followers and malefactors from other places, will contynualle be a gaul to this countrey, and an open passage for all the evell disposed to annoy and infeste us still. Wee therefore whose names are subscribed, do, with one consent, heretelie and humblie praie and beseech your worship, that you will vouchsaf to hould on and persever in that intention of takinge those lands of Morgan Mac Brien, and his sept, and planting thereof with such good orders and government, as your worship can well devise, for the inhabitinge thereof, as well to your own comodite and benefit, as to our good and quiet; wherein, if any thing that we or any of us can do to the furtherance of so good a purpose, may prevayle, your worship shall be most assured to have our endeavours to the utmost of our powers. Now is the time to enterprize such a thing, when your worship have the willing mindes and consent of all that sept; who, if they be now diverted from that hope which they had conceived, that they maie, under the justice and moderacion of your rule, lyve and frame themselves to goodness, no doubt but verie necessitie and desperacion will dryve them to naughtiness, which naturallie, and by kinde they are too much inclyned unto; and that they will imploie all the lyttle force that is left them to do the most mischief that they shall be hable. Whereas, if your worship taking the countrey at their handes, shall build a strong place at Simalyns, and maintaine some convenient force there; that on the one side, and Enescorthie on the other, will be as two bullwarks to yoake and keepe them under, and to bridle and chastize the doubtful minds of those that shall attempt any evell, wherein we should never need to feare anny more, or that they could be able to disturbe the state and quiet of this countrey, as they have done; but rather hope that example of well disposed people, labouring for their lyving, and the sweetness of enjoyeng their own, by due administration of justice, would draw them to that goodness which otherwise there is no hope of. And if haplie the fear of envious speeches may move your worship to forbear this worthy enterprise, albeyt the cleernes of your conscience, and the treuthe yt selfe will alwaies be a testimonie sufficient of your godlie zeale and sincere meaninge, to do good by all the meanes you can to all men: yet, for the better avoiding of such slaunders and malicious reports (if anny should be so lewde as to devise them) our testimonye shall bee alwaies readie to declare both to her majestie (if need bee) and to all the world, that your worship's doings in that behalfe shall have bene most profitable for the commonwealth, and fyt for the advancement of hir highnes's service. And our incessant praie shall be imploied to almightie God for the inclining your hart to this good action, and for the protecting and defending of your worship from the mallice of all envious and slaundersous tounge broaching the same, and for the happie successe therein to your worship and your posteritie, and to all other your and their affayres. And so we humblie take leave the XXth of August 1587.

"Your worships loving friends

"Hugo Fernensis, &c."

M m

He

He departed this life, after a decline for near twelve months, on the fourteenth of April, A. D. 1599, and was buried at St. Patrick's church, in Dublin, with the following inscription on a plate of bras.

"Near unto this Place lieth that worthy Knight, Sir Henry Wallop, of Farley Wallop, in the County of Southampton, in the Realm of England, who faithfully served Queen Elizabeth in this Kingdom, as Vice-Treasurer and Treasurer at War, by the Space of eighteen Years and eight Months, and was Lord Justice within this Realm, jointly with the Lord Chancellor of this Realm, almost by the space of two Years, in the Years of our Lord God 1582, 1583, 1584; in which Time the Wars of Desmond were ended, and his Head sent into England; besides many other weighty Causes committed to his Charge, during his said Service. He departed this Life the 14th Day of April 1599. He was Son and Heir of Sir Oliver Wallop, Brother and Heir of Sir John Wallop, Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Garter, and Lieutenant of the Castle and County of Gujines, in France, Nephew and Heir of Sir Robert Wallop, knight."

He married Catherine, daughter of Richard Gifford, esquire, and sister of Sir Henry Gifford, of Sombourne, in the county of Southampton, by whom he had issue three daughters,

1. Anne, married to Richard Powlet, of Heriard, in the county of Southampton.

2. Bridget, married to Nicholas Hallswell, in the county of Somerset.

3. Winefrede, married, after her father's death, to Sir Richard Gifford, of Sombourne, aforesaid.

Also three sons,

1. Sir Henry Wallop, his heir.

2. Oliver Wallop, who was slain in the life-time of his father, on the fourteenth of August, A. D. 1598, in that battle, fought between the earl of Tyrone and the marshal Bagnal, when the Irish obtained the victory, with the slaughter of thirteen captains and one thousand five hundred soldiers. He was never married.

3. William Wallop, died unmarried before his brother, in the service of his country, in Brittany.

Sir HENRY WALLOP, the eldest son, was born on the eighteenth of October, A. D. 1568; was chosen member of parliament for Andover, in the thirty-ninth of Elizabeth, and knight of the shire for the county of Southampton four years after. In the years 1602 and 1603, he was sheriff of the county of Southampton, and in 1605, served the same office, in Shropshire, for which he was qualified, by marrying before, A. D. 1601, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert Corbet, of Morton Corbet, in that county, with whom he obtained the manor and noble seat of Redcastle, and divers other lordships and manors in the same county.

On the ninth of July, A. D. 1608, the king, in consideration of the true and faithful services of Sir Henry Wallop, knight, grants to him the tithes of Eniscorthy, and confirms to him and his heirs for ever, his lands in Ireland. In 9 James I. he had a confirmation of his lands in Ireland, from Thomas, earl of Ormond, grand treasurer, Donat, earl of Thomond, and other the commif-

sioners for inquiring into defective titles. And the year after, September 5, 10 James I. he constituted Roger Manwaring, esquire, constable, governor, and keeper of his castle of Eniscorthy, in the county of Wexford, with such jurisdictions, privileges, &c. as to the same belonged; and general-receiver of all his rents, &c. with the yearly fee of twenty pounds English money.

On February 16, A. D. 1616-17, 14 James I. he obtained a grant for free-warren, in his manors and lordships of Farley-Wallop, Over-Wallop, Nether-Wallop, Clidesden, Hatch, Illesfield, alias Ullsfield, Subberton, Appleshaw, East-Rednam, and Fyfeild, with the appurtenances, in Southampton; also in his manors of Allington, alias Aldrington, in Wilts, Hopton-Ash, alias Hopton-Castle, Shelerton, Broadward, Abcot, Oblages, Clogonford, alias Clongunnas, and Clongbury, in Salop. In 15 James I. he was constituted one of his majesty's council, under William, lord Compton, then president of the marches of Wales; and in 1622, 20 James I. one of the commissioners for advancing the woollen manufactory in the said principality.

In 1 Charles I. he was one of the trustees of Elizabeth, countess of Southampton, for the third part of the lordships, manors, &c. of Henry, earl of Southampton, deceased, during the minority of Thomas, earl of Southampton. And with the said countess, William, viscount Sey, Robert, lord Spencer, Henry, lord Danvers, and Sir Robert Vernon, had a grant of the wardship and marriage, as also of the custody of the lands of Thomas, earl of Southampton, who was so highly distinguished in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. and died in the post of lord high-treasurer of England.

This Sir Henry Wallop was instructed in juvenile learning by Nicholas Fuller, afterwards a prebendary of the church of Salisbury, a very pious clergyman, and author of several pieces. He was his tutor, and went with him to Oxford, where, in Michaelmas term, A. D. 1584, they were both matriculated as members of St. John's college, and afterwards translated themselves to Hart-hall, where they improved their studies; and Wood observes, that Fuller was a very extraordinary proficient. His pupil was also a very learned gentleman, and of exemplary morals, as is evident from his manuscript writings; and was a judicious manager of his estate, as appears by several copies of his letters relating thereto; which also shews, that he kept a very hospitable house, in all respects suitable to his fortune, one of the largest among the commoners of his time. His countrymen testified their esteem and confidence in him, by his being so often their representative in parliament; first, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and after, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. to the time of his death. In the first year of Charles I. he had such an interest, that his son was elected with him for the county of Southampton, and they sat together in one parliament, in the reign of king James I. and all the parliaments in king Charles the First's reign; the son for Andover, and the father for the county of Southampton.

This Sir Henry Wallop being very aged, was not present in parliament when the protestation was taken by both houses, on May 4, A. D. 1641, and

and, it is probable, might be ill, for his son Robert then took it. He died November 15, A. D. 1642, aged seventy-four, on October 18 before his death, and was buried in the vault with his ancestors at Farley, as the plate on his coffin shews; and his lady lies buried with him, with this inscription on her coffin:

"Here lieth the body of Dame *Elizabeth Wallop*, wife to Sir *Henry Wallop*, Knt. who deceased the 5th Day *Novemb.* 1624. She left behind her, then living, one son and five daughters. Which Dame *Elizabeth*, was Daughter and sole heir to *Robert Corbet*, of *Moreton Corbet*, Esq. Which *Robert* had to wife *Anne*, daughter to *John Lord St. John*, of *Bletsoe*."

He had five daughters,

1. *Anne*, married to *John Dodington*, of *Breamor*, in the county of *Southampton*. She died A. D. 1656, and was interred at *Farley*.

2. *Elizabeth*, } died unmarried.

3. *Catherine*, }

4. *Bridget*, married *Sir Henry Worsely*, of *Appledorecomb*, in the county of *Southampton*, knight.

5. *Theodosia*, died unmarried, August 29, A. D. 1656.

Also a son and successor,

ROBERT WALLOP, born July 20, A. D. 1610. He served in parliament from the twenty-first of *James I.* till the troubles in the succeeding reign, sometimes for the county of *Southampton*, sometimes for the borough of *Andover*. He died on the nineteenth of *November*, A. D. 1667, and was interred at *Farley*, leaving by his wife *Anne*, daughter of *Henry Wriothesly*, earl of *Southampton*, an only son and heir,

HENRY WALLOP, who was chosen one of the representatives of *Whitchurch*, in the first parliament called by *Charles II.* after his restoration, which began on May 8, 1661, and was continued by several prorogations for seventeen years, eight months, and seventeen days; so that he died before it was dissolved, viz. on January 25, 1673, in the forty-fourth year of his age, as appears from the inscription on his coffin, in the vault at *Farley*. He married *Dorothy*, youngest daughter, and one of the four coheirs, of *John Blewet*, Esq; by *Elizabeth*, his wife, daughter of *Sir John Portman*, knight and baronet. Which *John Bluet*, esquire, was possessed of one of the largest estates in the west, and was lineal heir male to *Sir William Bluet* (or *Bloet*, as it was anciently wrote) living in the reign of *William the Conqueror*. *Hervey*, *Clarencieux King at Arms*, anno 1584, calls him earl of *Salisbury*; and *William Bluet*, in the reign of *Henry II.* in an original charter in the augmentation-office, is stiled *Frater Comitum Richardi*. *Sir Rouland Bloet* is said to marry *Loretta*, daughter of *Jeffery Ragland*, lord of *Ragland*, in *Monmouthshire*, by whom he was grandfather of *Sir Roger Bloet*, who had to wife *Joan*, daughter of *Sir Lewis de Powis*, lord of *Powis*; and his brother *Robert Bloet* was in 1092, the second bishop of *Lincoln*, and also lord chancellor of *England*, who added twenty prebends to the twenty in that church, founded by *Remigius*. And *Sir Roger's* grandson, *Sir Ralph*, married *Hawse*, sister to *Ralfe de Monthermer*, earl of

Gloucester and *Hereford*; from whom, after eleven descents, was the said *John Bloet*, married to *Elizabeth Portman*, by whom he was father of *Dorothy*, before-mentioned, married to *Henry Wallop*, esquire, whom she survived many years, and is buried with him at *Farley*; where, on a black marble in the chancel is this inscription:

In Memory

Of

The Virtuous and Exemplary Pious
DOROTHY, Daughter and Co-heir of
John Bluet of *Holcomb Regis* in the
County of *Devon*, Esq;

Relict of *Henry Wallop*, Esq; late of this
Parish,

To both which ancient Families, by her extraordinary Prudence,
Moderation,

Piety, and other eminent Graces, she added great Lustre,
Who (having had a considerable Share in those Troubles and
Difficulties

Which attend Humanity) after a Life of the wisest Conduct
with relation

Both to Temporal and Spiritual Matters, died as much like a
Christian

As she lived; and into the Hands of her GOD, to whom she
had long paid

A constant Devotion, she meekly resign'd her pious humble
Soul,

Decr. 1st in the Year of or. Lord } 1704
of her Age } 72

That he might pay a grateful Acknowledgement to one that had
deserved so

Well of his Family, and perpetuate, for thy Imitation, so rare
an Example,

Bluet Wallop, Esq;

Her Grandson and Heir, ordered this Memorial.

Their issue were four sons;

1. *Robert Wallop*, who was born Feb. 20, and baptized on the twelfth of *March*, A. D. 1654, and died unmarried in the life-time of his father.

2. *Henry Wallop*, } successively possessors of

3. *John Wallop*, } their father's estates, &c.

4. *Charles Wallop*, died before his father; unmarried.

The second son,

HENRY WALLOP, succeeded his father, and served in parliament for *Whitchurch*, A. D. 1678, as also in 1680; in the parliament called by *James II.* and the two first parliaments of king *William* and queen *Mary*. He died unmarried on the twenty-eighth of *December*, A. D. 1691, aged thirty-four years, seven months; and twenty days. He was succeeded by his only surviving brother,

JOHN WALLOP, who, on August 14, A. D. 1683, married *Alicia*, third daughter and coheir of *William Borlase*, of *Great Marlow*, in *Buckinghamshire*, esquire, second son of *Sir John Borlase*, of *Buckmer*, in the same county, baronet; and by her, who survived him, had issue five sons and two daughters:

1. *Bluet Wallop*, born August 8, A. D. 1684, hereafter mentioned.

2. *Henry Wallop*, born November 27, A. D. 1686, and died March 9, A. D. 1690.

3. *John*

3. John Wallop, first lord viscount Lymington, and earl of Portsmouth.

4. William Wallop, born April 30, A. D. 1692, and died on the twenty-fourth of June following.

5. Robert Wallop, who, after his travels in Germany, France, and Holland, died in the nineteenth year of his age, on January 27, A. D. 1714, and was buried at Farley.

The daughters were,

1. Elizabeth, who was born September 19, A. D. 1685, and was buried at Farley, on May 4, A. D. 1700, unmarried.

2. Mary, who was married to Henry, lord Herbert, of Chirbury, and was first lady of the bed-chamber to Anne, princess of Orange.

He died A. D. 1694, and was buried at Farley, and his eldest son,

BLUET WALLOP, esquire, succeeded to the estate, and died unmarried in the twenty-fourth year of his age, on October 30, A. D. 1707; whereupon the estate devolved on his next surviving brother and heir,

(*First Earl.*) JOHN WALLOP, born April 15, A. D. 1690, was by George I. in consideration of his great abilities and merits, advanced to the dignity of a peer of this realm, by the title of baron Wallop, of Farley-Wallop, in the county of Southampton; also to the title of viscount Lymington, in the same county, by letters-patent, bearing date June 11 (1720) 6 George I. the preamble thereof being as follows: "Since, of
" all the privileges that belong to the supreme
" authority, we esteem that to be the most valuable, which enables us to give a just reward
" to those men who deserve well of their country.
" — We have determined to place, among the
" peers, our trusty and well-beloved John Wallop, Esq; one of the lords of our Treasury; of
" a very ancient, and during the reign of our
" royal ancestors the Saxons in this island, of an illustrious family.

" But we having had experience, in his executing public affairs, of those virtues that before adorned a private life, candour of manners, integrity of mind, and skilfulness in business; we are persuaded that the honours of the peerage will neither be greater than his merit, nor conferred upon him sooner than they were expected by all good men."

His lordship was chosen one of the knights for the county of Southampton, in the parliament called to meet on March 17, A. D. 1714-15, as also one of the burgesses for Andover. And on April 13, A. D. 1717, was constituted one of the lords commissioners of the Treasury, and re-chosen for the county of Southampton, whilst he was a commoner; and also continued in the commission of the treasury.

On January 11, A. D. 1732-3, his lordship was constituted lord-warden and chief justice in Eyre of all his majesty's forests, parks, chases, and warrens beyond Trent. On September 3, A. D. 1733, he was appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Southampton, and of the town of Southampton, and county of the same: likewise, by patent of the same date, lord warden and keeper of New-Forest, and the duckoys in the said forest, and of the manor and park of Lindhurst, and hundred of Rudberg, in

the county of Southampton; also, November 2, the same year, made vice-admiral of the county of Southampton; and July 4, A. D. 1734, vice-admiral of the Isle of Wight.

His lordship, on the surrender of his place of lord warden and chief justice in eyre, was constituted, July 12, 8 George II. governor and captain of the Isle of Wight, captain of the castle of Carisbroke, and all other castles and fortresses in the said isle; also constable of the castle of Carisbroke, and likewise steward, surveyor, receiver, and bailiff of all manors, lands, woods, revenues, &c. within the said island.

In 1742, his lordship surrendered his place of governor of the Isle of Wight, and soon after gave up his posts of lord warden of New Forest, lord-lieutenant of the county of Southampton, &c. but his majesty taking into consideration his eminent services, was pleased to advance him to the honour of earl of Portsmouth, in the county of Southampton, by letters patent, dated April 11, A. D. 1743, 16 George II. and on February 22, A. D. 1745, he was again pleased to confer on his lordship the government of the Isle of Wight.

His lordship, May 26, A. D. 1716, married the lady Bridget, eldest daughter to Charles Bennet, earl of Tankerville, by whom he had issue,

1. Bridget, born February 20, A. D. 1716-17, who died June 26, A. D. 1736, unmarried.

2. John Wallop, viscount Lymington, born August 3, A. D. 1718, who, on July 12, A. D. 1740, married Catharine, daughter and sole heir of John Conduit, of Cranbery, in Southampton, by Catharine, his wife, daughter of Robert Barton, esquire, and niece and coheir of the celebrated Sir Isaac Newton. Which John Conduit, esquire, was elected a member of parliament for Southampton, in 1734, and succeeding Sir Isaac Newton, as master of his majesty's mint, died in that post, May 3, A. D. 1737. His lordship served in the ninth and tenth parliaments of Great Britain for the borough of Andover, and died in 1749, leaving four sons, John, now earl of Portsmouth, Henry, Barton, and Bennet; also a daughter, Catherine. The viscountess Lymington, his relict, died April 15, A. D. 1750, and was interred by the remains of her father, in Westminster-abbey.

3. Borlase, born June 3, A. D. 1720, who took to a military life, and was first an ensign in the royal regiment of foot-guards, and afterwards aid-de-camp to general Wentworth, in the expedition to Carthage, in 1741; but being immediately after seized with a burning fever, he died in April that year, unmarried.

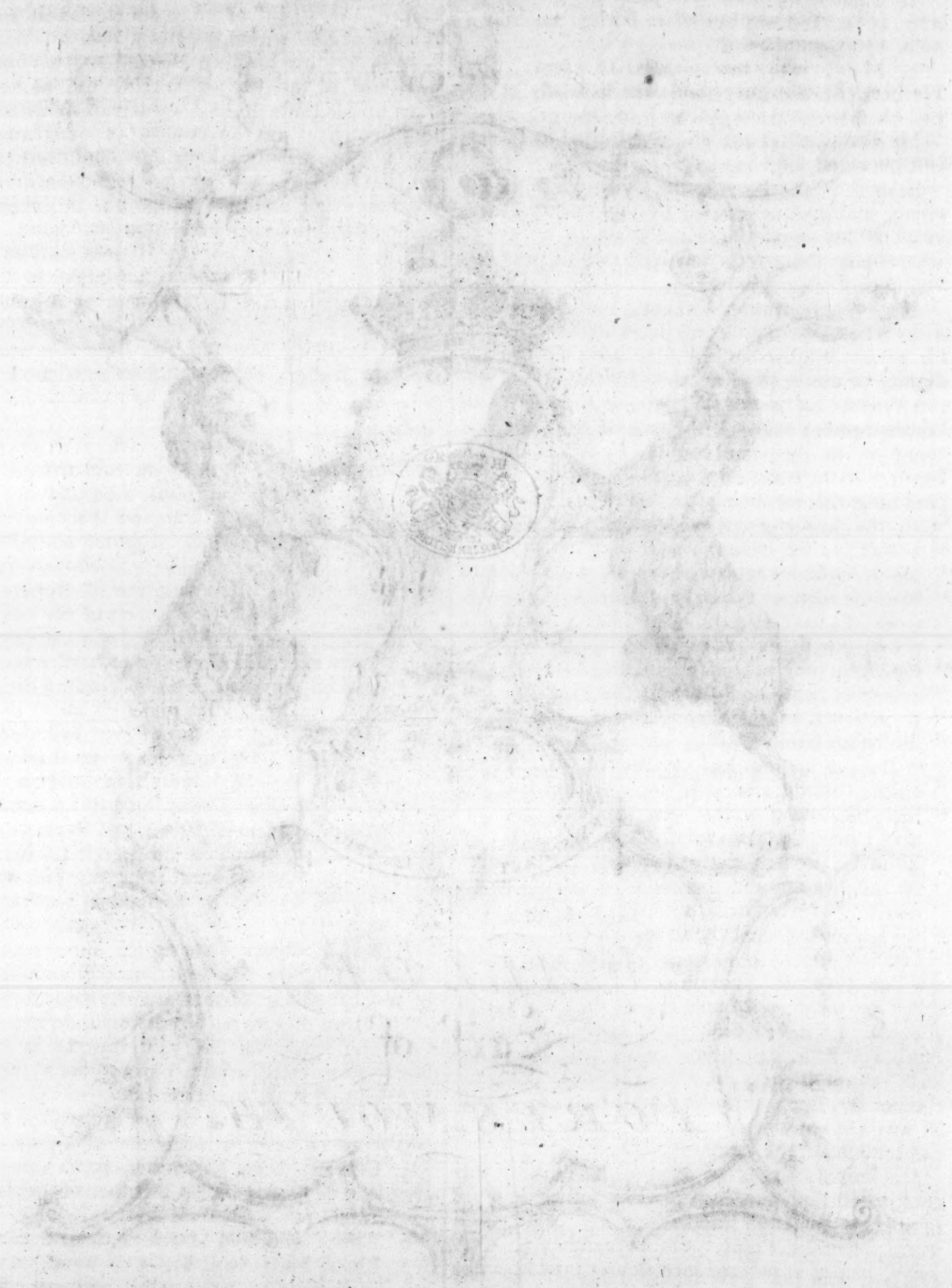
4. Mary, born August 17, A. D. 1721, and died April 13, A. D. 1722.

5. Charles, born December 12, A. D. 1722, who in 1747, was chosen member of parliament for Whitchurch.

6. Anne, who died March 7, A. D. 1759.

7. Bluet, born April 27, A. D. 1726, who was page of honour to his majesty, and attended on him during the campaign in 1743; in 1744, he also served in Flanders; and on May 11, N. S. 1745, was in the battle of Fontenoy. He was equerry to the duke of Cumberland, and was with him at the battle of Culloden, April 16, A. D. 1745, being

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being captain in the regiment of Buffs; and died aged twenty-three, June 6, A. D. 1749, having been chose, in 1747, member for Newport, in the Isle of Wight.

8. Elizabeth, buried at Farley, June 20, A. D. 1727.

9. Henry, and } who both died infants.
10. Bennet, }

Her ladyship died of an apoplexy, in the forty-third year of her age, at Lindhurst (the king's house, in New Forest) October 12, A. D. 1738, and was buried in the vault belonging to the family at Farley. His lordship, June 4, A. D. 1741, married, secondly, Elizabeth, eldest daughter to James, lord Griffin, and relict of Henry Grey, of Billingbeer, in the county of Berks, esquire, but died without issue by her, in the seventy-second year of his age, November 23, A. D. 1762; being then governor and captain of the Isle of Wight, captain and constable of Carisbroke castle, and steward, surveyor, &c. of all manors, lands, woods, revenues, &c. within the said island; and was succeeded by his grandson,

(*Second, and present Earl.*) JOHN WALLOP, who was born June 29, 1742, and married, August 27, A. D. 1763, Urania, daughter of Coulson Fellowes, of Eggsford, Devonshire, esquire, who

was returned one of the knights for Huntingdonshire in parliament, from 1741 to 1754, inclusive.

(TITLES.) John Wallop, earl of Portsmouth, viscount Lymington, and baron Wallop, of Farley-Wallop.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Wallop, of Farley-Wallop, and viscount Lymington, in com' Southamp. June 11, A. D. 1720, 6 George I. and earl of Portsmouth, April 11, A. D. 1743, 16 George II.

(ARMS.) Pearl, a bend wavey, diamond.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a mermaid, holding in her dexter hand a comb, in the other a mirror, all proper.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two chamois, or wild goats, diamond.

(MOTTO.) "En suivant la verité."

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Hurshbourne, and at Farley-Wallop, both in the county of Southampton.

GREVILLE Earl BROOKE, and Earl of WARWICK.

THE name of this family was anciently wrote GRAVILLE, or GREVILLE, with or without the final e, and sometimes GREVEL. Leland, in his Itinerary of England, which he wrote in the reign of Henry VIII. in the frequent mention he makes of this family, uses the two first of those names promiscuously. He says, "Sum hold opinion that the Gravilles cam originally in at the conquest. — The veri auncient house of the Gravilles is at Draiton, by Banburi, in Oxfordshire. But there is an nother manor place of the chief stok of the Gravilles, caullid Milcot, yn Warwik-shire, where a late, as at a newer, fairer, and more commodious house, thei used to ly at. — And court rolles remayne yet at Draiton, that the Grevilles had landes ons by yere 3300 marks.

"And Gravilles had Knap Castel, and Bewbusch Parke, and other landes in Southsax, by descentes of their name.

"Grevill, an ancient gent. dwelleth at Milcote, scant a mile lower than Stratford, towards Avon ripa dextra."

Although these and other authorities, together with the name itself, which plainly appears to be Norman, sufficiently evince the great antiquity of this family, yet the first of the Grevilles which we find mentioned on record, is in the reign of king

Edward I. A. D. 1294, when William Grevill died seized of the manors of Inglewait and Awaldtoftes, in the county of York; and of the office of chief forester of Galteres, with the jurisdiction there. After him was John Grevill, with whom the learned Camden begins his curious and accurate pedigree of the family, the original roll of which is in the possession of Francis, the present earl Brooke, and earl of Warwick.

JOHN GREVILL died before the thirty-third year of king Edward III. in which year there was a plea between Margaret the wife of the said John, and Richard de Caur and Isabel his wife, concerning the wardship of William Grevill, son and heir of the said John.

This WILLIAM GREVILL was seated at Campden, in Gloucestershire, and had issue, William, his son and heir. They were both living in the twenty-first year of king Richard II. and being wrote William Grevel of Campden, the one lent the king two hundred marks, and the other an hundred marks, great sums in those days. On the tenth of August, A. D. 1397, the king acknowledges the receipt of the said loan from them, and promises payment thereof in the Quindenes of Easter then next. The year after, this last William having purchased the manor of Milcote

in Warwickshire, of sir Walter Beauchamp, knight, he, to strengthen his title, obtained a release, bearing date at Milcote, on the fifth day of November, in the twenty-second year of king Richard II. from William de Peto, cousin and heir to Geffery de Langley, whose right it was, in the reign of king Edward III. and being so possessed thereof, entailed it by fine, in the second year of king Henry IV. on the issue male of his body, by Joan then his wife, and for want of such issue, upon John, and Lodowick, his sons by Margaret his first wife, and the issue male of their bodies successively, with remainder to his own right heirs. He died in the third year of king Henry IV. and consonant to the orders in his last will, was buried in the church of the blessed Virgin Mary of Campden, in which church his monument still remains. By his last will and testament, bearing date at Campden, April the second, A. D. 1401, and proved in the year following, he bequeathed to that church, a hundred marks towards its repairs, and two hundred pounds to maintain four chaplains to say mass therein, during the ten following years, for his soul and the souls of all his ancestors. He bequeaths his manors, lands, &c. to Joan his wife, John Grevill his son, and Richard Brothell, his executors; and appoints Sir Roger Hatton, abbot of Evesham, and Sir William Bradley, supervisors. The said Joan, his second wife, was sister and heir of Sir Philip Thornbury, knight, and lived a long time after him. But this lady having brought him no sons, the entail before mentioned took place, with regard to John, his son and heir, and Lodowick, whom he had by Margaret his first wife, by whom he likewise had issue two daughters; Mary, married to John Gifford, of Harpre, esquire; and Alice, married to Edmond Ludlow, esquire.

JOHN GREVILLE, eldest son and heir of the last mentioned William, resided also at Campden, and being sheriff of Gloucestershire, and the Marches of Wales, in the sixth year of king Henry IV. bore for his arms, sable, upon a cross engrailed, within the like border, or, ten annulets of the second, with a mullet of five points in the dexter quarter. In the eighth year of king Henry V. he obtained the king's pardon for all transgressions, in that he, and Sibil his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Corbet, knight, deceased, had entered on the lands and tenements which Joan, the wife of the said sir Robert, held in dower. Sibil, his wife, dying soon after without issue, he married Joyce, daughter of Sir Walter Cokesey, knight, and sister and heir to Hugh Cokesey; and by her he had issue John, his son and heir.

This JOHN GREVILLE resided at Cherlton Regis, in the county of Gloucester; and was chose one of the knights for that shire, in the second year of king Henry V. as also in four other parliaments, viz. from the last of king Henry V. to the thirteenth of king Henry VI. On the death of Joan, his grand-father's second wife, in the 28th year of king Henry VI. he became possessed of the manor of Milcote, which she held during her life; and thereupon made that seat his principal residence. He was in the commission of the peace for the county of Warwick, and sheriff of that and Leicestershire, in the first year of king Edward IV. In the fifth year of that reign he

had the honour of knighthood conferred on him; and in the 13th of king Edward IV. had livery of the lands which descended to him by the death of his mother. The same year he was sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire; as also a third time, in the 17th year of king Edward IV. He bore the same arms as his father did, excepting the annulets upon the cross, as appears by his picture, together with that of his wife, both kneeling in their surcoats of arms, in the east window of the parish-church at Binton, in Warwickshire. He departed this life on the 6th day of August, in the 20th year of Edward IV. and, pursuant to the directions given in his last will, was buried in St. Ann's chapel, in the church of Weston upon Avon. By Joan his wife, daughter of William Scote, he left issue Thomas, his only son and heir; as also two daughters, Ann and Margeret, both of whom died without issue.

THOMAS GREVILLE, only son and heir of the above-mentioned John, was twenty-six years of age at the decease of his father. He assumed the name of Cokesey in respect of the inheritance he enjoyed by descent from his grandmother, and having livery of his father's lands, made Milcote his chief residence. In the same year, 20 Edward IV. he was constituted sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire; and at the coronation of king Henry VII. was one of the knights of the Bath then created. The next year, 2 Henry VII. he was made a knight banneret, for his valiant behaviour in the battle of Stoke. In the 4th year of king Henry VII. he was one of the commissioners of array in the county of Warwick, for sending archers, &c. into Britany, for relief of that dutchy; and the year after, was constituted one of the justices for jail-delivery in Warwickshire. In the 6th year of king Henry VII. he was a commissioner for arraying of men in defence of this realm, then in danger of an invasion from Charles IX. king of France; and in the commission of the peace for the county of Warwick, from that time until his decease. This Sir Thomas died in the 14th year of king Henry VII. leaving no issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter to William lord Herbert: whereupon Robert Russel and Robert Winter were found to be his cousins and heirs, and inherited the lands of the Cokeseys; but by force of the entail made in the second year of king Henry IV. the manor of Milcote, and other manors and lands of the Grevilles, resorted to John Greville, great grandchild to Lodowick, second son to William Greville, of Campden.

This LODOWICK, or LEWIS, GREVILLE, married Margeret, the only daughter and heir of Sir Giles Arderne, or Ardene, of Drayton, near Banbury in Oxfordshire, knight, by Philippa his wife, who was also a considerable heiress; and which Sir Giles Ardene was lineally descended from TURCHITIL DE WARWICK, earl of Warwick at the time of the conquest; as may be seen in the table. In consequence of this marriage, Lodowick settled at Drayton, the ancient seat of his wife's family; and being thus possessed of that rich inheritance, added to his own paternal estate, which had been greatly augmented by part of the possessions of the lords Dinan or Dinham, he raised this branch of the family of Greville to so eminent a degree, that Leland, as we mentioned before,

before, says they were at length possessed of three thousand three hundred marks per annum. But this great estate, as Leland further informs us, by the fraud of one Somerton, to whom it came to be bequeathed in trust, without a proper declaration of uses, and by the extravagance of the grand-father of the Grevilles of Drayton, who lived in the time of king Henry VIII. came to be reduced to four hundred marks per annum. This Lodowick died on the 28th of August, A. D. 1438, and was buried at Drayton. He left issue four sons, viz.

1. William Greville, his heir.
2. Richard Greville, who was knight for Oxfordshire in the eighth year of king Henry V.
3. Robert Greville; and,
4. John Greville, from whom the GREVILLES of Limington in Gloucestershire derive their descent.

WILLIAM GREVILLE, the heir of Lodowick, was also seated at Drayton. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Frances, of Formark, in the county of Derby, knight; and departing this life in the nineteenth year of king Henry VII. was succeeded by Ralph, his son and heir. This

RALPH GREVILLE, took to wife, Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas Poyntz, of Frampton-Cottell, in the county of Gloucester, esquire; and as, by this marriage, the Grevilles, his descendants, have the right of quartering the arms of no less than five ancient and honourable families, viz. of Poyntz, Bardolph, Mallet, Clanebow, and Acton. The pedigree of that lady is inserted in the table.

He had issue his only son and heir,

JOHN GREVILLE, who on the death of Sir Thomas Greville, alias Cooksey, in the fourteenth year of Henry VII. as aforesaid, succeeded to the lordship and manor of Milcote, and other the ancient demesnes of the Grevilles. In the fifteenth year of king Henry VII. he was one of the justices for the gaol-delivery at Warwick, and also in the commission of the peace for that county. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Humphry Forster, of Harpeden, knight, and by her had issue one daughter, Maria, who married Robert Somerville, esquire; and two sons, viz. Edward, his eldest son and heir; and Robert, who left two daughters his coheirs, viz. Dorothy, wife of Edward Morgan, esquire, and Anne, married to Thomas Nevill, esquire.

EDWARD GREVILLE, the first son, was in the commission of the peace for Warwickshire, in the first year of king Henry VIII. In the fifth year of king Henry VIII. he was present at the siege of Terouen, and at the battle that ensued, called by our historians the battle of Spurs, from the swiftness of the French in running away; and having afterwards assisted at the storming of Tournay, he, in reward for his valiant behaviour, received the honour of knighthood, on the thirteenth of October, A. D. 1513. In the twelfth year of king Henry VIII. he was one of the knights appointed to attend the king and queen to Canterbury, and from thence to Calais and

Guisnes, to the meeting with the French king; every one of that degree having a chaplain, eleven servants, and eight horses. In the thirteenth year of king Henry VIII. he obtained the wardship of Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs, and at last the sole heir of Edward Willoughby, only son of Robert Willoughby, lord Brooke. This grant, in its consequences, greatly contributed to aggrandise his family, as will appear from what afterwards followeth. He married Anne, daughter of Robert Denton, of Armesden, in the county of Bucks, esquire; by whom he had four sons, viz.

1. John, his eldest son and heir.
2. Fulke, his second son, of whose posterity we are principally to treat.
3. Thomas Greville, } both of whom died
4. Edward Greville, } without issue.

He departed this life in the twentieth year of king Henry VIII. and was buried in St. Anne's chapel, in the church of Weston upon Avon, according to the appointment of his will.

JOHN GREVILLE, of Milcote and Drayton, eldest son of the before-mentioned Sir Edward Greville, was one of the knights for the county of Warwick, in the thirtieth year of king Henry VIII. and being knighted at the coronation of king Edward VI. died on the twenty-fifth of November, in the following year, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, the daughter of John Spencer, of Hodnet, esquire, an only son, Edward, who was afterwards knighted. This

Sir EDWARD GREVILLE, of Milcote, married Margaret, daughter and coheir of William Willington, of Burleston, in the county of Warwick; by whom he had Lodowick, his only son; which

LODOWICK GREVILLE, having married Thomasin, daughter of Sir William Peters, knight, left issue

Sir EDWARD GREVILLE, of Milcote, who married Joane, daughter of Sir Thomas Bromley, chancellor of England, and by her had issue John, his only son, and seven daughters, viz.

1. Margaret, married to Sir Arthur Ingram, knight.
2. Catherine, the wife of — Ingram, esquire.
3. Joyce, married to William Whitacre, esquire.
4. Margaret, married to Edward Pennel, esq;
5. Jane,
6. Elizabeth, } died unmarried.
7. Constance, }

His son John, dying unmarried in his father's life-time, Sir Edward sold his whole estate to Lionell Cranfield, earl of Middlesex; and thus the elder branch of the family of Greville of Milcote came to be extinct.

We now return to

Sir FULKE GREVILLE, second son to Sir Edward Greville, and brother to Sir John Greville, aforesaid. He had for wife, Elizabeth, before mentioned, the ward of his father, one of the greatest heiresses then in England; and by her had a numerous issue*.

Having

* It may not be improper to give a particular account of the descent of this lady; from whom the family of the Grevilles inherited a very large estate, and partook of the no-

blest blood in England. She was not only sole heir of the family of Willoughby of Brooke by her father, but by her grandmother was descended from the old earls of Warwick, and

Having by this marriage obtained the manor of Alcester, and many other fair lordships and lands, he seated himself at Beauchamp's Court, and augmenting this large estate by the purchase of sundry lands in the neighbourhood, raised his family to high distinction in the county of Warwick. In the thirty-second year of Henry VIII. the king demised to him the site of the monastery of Alcester, together with all the lands and rents belonging thereto, lying in and about Alcester, Coughton, Kinerton, and Exhall; and he thereupon pulled down the monastery, for enlarging his house at Beauchamp's Court: but the inheritance being granted by the crown, to William and John Sewiter, and to the heirs of the said John, Sir Fulke purchased the same of them in the fourth and fifth of Philip and Mary. In the thirty-fourth year of king Henry VIII. he was sheriff of the counties of Warwick and Leicester, as also in the first year of king Edward VI. and was knight of the shire for the county of Warwick, in three several parliaments. That he was an affectionate husband, and tender parent; that he had encountered great difficulties, in securing the inheritance of his lady, (the daughters of the late lord Brooke claiming as coheirs) and that he was remarkably accurate in his accounts, and adhered strictly to justice in all his transactions, appears by the whole tenor of his last will, bearing date the twelfth of September, in the first year of queen Elizabeth; in which, towards the end, he thus expresses him-

self: "And my especial requests to my executors for the love I have born them, and for the travel I have taken in establishing the hole inheritance, with my great costs also to be considered, I most earnestly require them, and on God's behalf charge them, that my debts be paid, if I die before the accomplishments thereof." His executors were, his lady, and his eldest son, Fulke Greville. He died in the first year of queen Elizabeth, and Elizabeth, his wife, in the third; and both were buried in the church at Alcester, where an altar-monument is erected to their memory, upon which the effigies of himself and his lady are laid, with the portraitures of his children on the sides.

Round the verge of the monument is the following inscription:

"Here lieth the body of Foulke Grevyll, knight, and lady Elizabeth his wife, the daughter and heir of Edward Willoughby, esquire, the sone and heire of Robert Willoughby, knyght, lord of Broke; and lady Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheires of the lord Beauchamp of Powyk: which Foulke died the Xth day of November, anno Domini MDLIX; and the said lady Elizabeth, his wife, departed IXth day of in the year of our lord MDLX; of whose foules God have mercy. Amen."

They left three sons, and four daughters.

The

and was heir to one of the most considerable branches of that illustrious family. We shall therefore go back to the time when the house of Warwick flourished.

In this family, which gave a succession of earls for upwards of four hundred years, and fell at last by its own weight, the reader will have a remarkable instance of the dignity, wealth, and power of the ancient English nobility, as well as of the uncertainty of human grandeur.

In order to make this note more entertaining to the curious reader, and to throw light upon the subject in hand, we shall begin with a short historical review of the old earls of Warwick, so well known in English history.

J. Rolfe, or Rous, the noted Warwickshire antiquary, who died in the year 1491, not only assures us, that Warwick hath had its earls ever since the reign of the renowned king Arthur, in whose time, as he gravely asserts, Arthgal, or Artigal, first enjoyed that honour; but likewise furnishes us with a list and historical account of the several succeeding earls, taken from the ancient British chronicles: and in this he is partly followed by Sir William Dugdale, in his *Antiquities of Warwickshire*. The former part of Rous's work favours so much of fable and romance, that little or no credit can be given thereto: and it is certain, that although Warwick, as well as other counties, had its earls in the period preceding the invasion of this island by William, duke of Normandy, yet those earls were no more than either fiduciary viccomites, or substitutes to the earls of Mercia, within whose earldom Warwickshire was included; or immediate officers to the king; and had not in themselves any absolute jurisdiction: neither did they in their own right possess the castle and town of Warwick, or receive the third penny of the county, as would have been the case had they been earls in fee.

At the time of the conquest, TURCHILL, who had then lately succeeded his father Alwine, as earl or viccomes of Warwick, had large possessions in that and the neighbouring counties. Although he was a nobleman of great note and power, yet he did not give any assistance to Harold in his opposition to duke William; for which reason that conqueror not only suffered him to continue in quiet possession of his vast estates, all which he enjoyed during his life; but also employed him to enlarge and fortify the castle and town of Warwick, although he soon after deprived him of the earldom.

William the Conqueror having thus caused the town of

Warwick to be fortified with a ditch and gates, and the castle to be repaired and enlarged, which until that time consisted of little more than the fortification, called the Dungeon, built in the year 915, by order of Ethelfleda, daughter of king Alfred, upon an hill of earth artificially raised near the river side, committed the custody of that strong place to HENRY DE NEWBURGH, whom he had then lately advanced to the dignity of EARL OF WARWICK, and annexed to the earldom and castle, the manor of Warwick, with its appurtenances, which was then in the crown, and included the royalty of the borough.

Soon after the death of the Conqueror, William Rufus, his successor, enriched this new-created earl with the greatest part of the inheritance of Turchill de Warwick. The bear and ragged-staff, which had been the device or ensign of Turchill's family from before the time of his ancestor, Guy, earl of Warwick, so famous for his feats of chivalry in the Saxon age, was, on the grant of this inheritance, assumed by the new earl as the ensign of his family; and hence it became the remarkable badge of the successive earls of Warwick, through the lines of NEWBURGH, BEAUCHAMP, NEVIL, PLANTAGENET, and DUDLEY, as it now also is of the present EARL OF WARWICK; and when supporters came in use, it was likewise in that shape added to their arms.

This HENRY DE NEWBURGH, earl of Warwick, who took his surname from the castle of Newburgh, in Normandy, the place of his birth, was second son of Roger de Beaumont, lord of Pondandemer, Preaux, &c. attended William the Conqueror into England, and was, as the table sheweth, lineally descended from Bernard, a Saxon nobleman, who coming into Denmark, and joining Rollo, afterwards the first duke of Normandy, in his expedition against France, soon became his chief counsellor, and second in command to him in his descent upon that kingdom. On the quarrel between king William the Conqueror and his son, Robert Curthose, this Henry was one of those great men, who in the year 1081, effected the reconciliation between them, and having strictly adhered to the interest of Henry, the king's fourth and youngest son, with whom he had constantly lived in the strictest intimacy, was by his industry and authority, the chief instrument in advancing that prince to the throne, upon the death of his brother, William Rufus. In the reign of Henry I. he, in imitation of that king, who made a park at Woodstock, began making Wedgenock-park, about two miles from his castle at Warwick.

The sons were,

1. Foulke Greville.
2. Robert Greville, of Thorp-Latimer, in the county of Lincoln, ancestor to Francis, the present earl Brooke, and earl of Warwick; and
3. Edward Greville, afterwards Sir Edward Greville, of Harrold park, in the parish of Waltham abbey in the county of Essex; whose line terminated in two daughters, his coheirs.

The daughters of the aforesaid Fulke Greville were,

1. Mary, married to William Harris, of the county of Devon, esquire.
2. Eleanor, to Sir John Conway, of Arrow and Ragley, in the county of Warwick, knight.
3. Catherine, to Giles Read, of the county of Gloucester, esquire; and
4. Blanche, who died unmarried.

FULKE GREVILLE, the eldest son, upon the death of his mother, succeeded to this great inheritance, and was knighted in the seventh year of queen Elizabeth, being then thirty-nine years of age. He was, according to the character Camden gives of him, "a person no less esteemed for the sweetness of his temper, than the dignity of his station." We have the following account of him, in a valuable manuscript, wrote in 1644, and mentioned in the note beneath. "He was a gentleman full of affabilitie and courtesie, and much given to hospitalitie, which got the love of the whole countrie. For in his time no man did beare a greater sway in the countie of Warwicke than himselfe. He was evermore attended with a brave companie of gentle-

men. Upon the news of the death of queen Elizabeth, he being at Warwicke at the great assize, came down from the bench, and with some of his friendes, proclaimed king James, which the judges of the circuit refused to doe." He was custos rotulorum of the county of Warwick; and one of the knights of the shire in the twenty-eighth year of queen Elizabeth, and in four other parliaments. He married Anne, daughter to Ralph Nevil, earl of Westmorland, and died in the year 1606, and the fourth of king James, leaving by her, Fulke, his son and heir; and one daughter, Margaret, married to Sir Richard Verney, of Compton-Mordak, in the county of Warwick, knight, ancestor to the present lord Willoughby of Brooke.

(First Lord.) **FULKE GREVILLE**, only son of the last mentioned Sir Fulke, was born in the year 1554. Being of the same age with his cousin Sir Philip Sidney, they had their juvenile education together, at a school in Shrewsbury. From this school Fulke Greville went to the university of Oxford, but soon removed to that of Cambridge, and was entered of Trinity college there. Having finished his academical studies, he went abroad, and by adding the knowledge of men to that of books, returned to his native country a most accomplished gentleman. On his arrival in England, his uncle, Robert Greville, at that time a servant to queen Elizabeth, introduced him into the court, where he was soon taken notice of as a most ingenious person, and greatly esteemed by

Warwick. Whether it was finished by himself, or his successors, is not certain; but he was soon imitated in this piece of magnificence by others; and hence the waste of lands, for parks, became so frequent in after-ages, among the nobility in England. The same earl founded, on the north side of the town of Warwick, an hospital, or priory, for canons regular, in honour of the Holy Sepulchre, and of that order, causing it to be built on the same spot where the ancient parochial church of St. Helen formerly stood. He also endowed the church of our Lady, in Warwick, with several tithes and lands for prebends, intending to have made it collegiate, and to unite the church of All Saints in the castle to it, but died before he could complete it. By Margaret, his wife, who, some writers say, was the daughter of Rotrode, earl of Perch, but, according to others, sister of Rotrode, and daughter of Arnulph de Hesding, earl of Perch, he had two daughters, and five sons; viz. Roger, who succeeded him in the earldom; Henry; Geoffrey; Rotrode, bishop of Eureux; and Robert, who was sewer and justice of the dukedom of Normandy. He died in the twenty-third year of Henry III. A. D. 1123, and was interred in the abbey of Preaux, in Normandy.

ROGER DE NEWBURGH, the second earl of Warwick, was a witness to king Stephen's laws, and was one of those who adhered to Maud, the empress, against that king. He is reputed to have conquered Gowerland, in Wales, which his posterity for long time afterwards enjoyed; and wherein he founded a priory at Llangonith, which he dedicated to St. Kenned, and annexed as a cell to the abbey of St. Taurinus, at Eureux, in Normandy. He perfected the foundation of the priory begun by his father, and founded the collegiate church of our Lady at Warwick; as also the hospital of St. Michael, for lepers there, and the house of the Templars beyond the bridge. Having made very large grants and concessions to divers other religious houses and churches, as also having frequently visited the Holy Land, he was esteemed a devout and pious man. This earl having married Gundrede, daughter to William, earl of Warren, and sister, by the mother's side, to Walleran, earl of Meulent and Worcester, died in the eighteenth year of king Stephen, A. D. 1153, leaving three sons; William and Walleran, who were successively earls of Warwick, and Henry, who died without issue; as also a daughter, Agnes, married to Geoffrey de Clinton, the king's chamberlain. Henry, the third son, had for his patrimony,

Gowerland, in Wales; but, on his death, without issue, it came to the earl his brother.

WILLIAM DE NEWBURGH, third earl of Warwick, on the assessment of the aid for marrying the king's daughter, in the twelfth year of king Henry II. certified the number of his knights fees to be one hundred and five; and half a knight's fee. In the twentieth year of the same king, he procured an addition of two knights to the five knights and ten serjeants, who before kept guard in the mote of Warwick castle, and appears to have lived in a splendor equal to that of any of his ancestors. However, he distinguished himself chiefly by his pious donations. He founded two hospitals in Warwick; the one of St. John, the other of St. Thomas; and having built a new church for the Templars there, bestowed upon them the manor of Shireburne, and other lands at Morton, in the county of Warwick. In the thirtieth year of king Henry III. he went into the Holy Land, where he died on the fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1184. This earl was twice married; first, to Margaret d'Eivill; secondly, to Maud, one of the daughters and coheirs of William, lord Percy, but leaving no issue, he was succeeded by his brother Walleran.

WALLERAN DE NEWBURGH, fourth earl of Warwick, notwithstanding his being heir to the title and estate of his brother, had not absolute possession of the earldom till the seventh year of Richard I. when he gave twenty marks to have the *TERTIUM DENARIUM DE PLACITIS COMITATUS*. Historians mention little more of him, except that he had two wives; Margaret, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford, and Alice, daughter of John de Harecourt, and widow of John de Limesi. By the former he left issue, Henry, his successor, and Walleran, who having obtained from his father, as his portion, the manors of Gretham and Cotesmere, in Rutlandshire, and sundry parcels of land in the county of Worcester, died without issue; also a daughter, Gundreda, who became a nun in the abbey of Pinley. By Alice, his second wife, he had issue only one daughter, Alice, married to William Mauduit, baron of Hanslope, in the county of Buckingham; which lordship he held by the serjeancy of being one of the hereditary chamberlains to the king in his exchequer. This earl Walleran died in the sixth year of king John, A. D. 1205.

HENRY DE NEWBURGH, fifth earl of Warwick, being in minority at the death of his father, was committed to the custody

by all such as were lovers of arts and sciences. Being thus made known to the most polite and learned court at that time in Europe, and by the recommendation of his uncle Sir Henry Sidney, lord president of Wales, nominated to some beneficial preferments in that principality, he had an early opportunity of cultivating a friendship with those, who either then were, or afterwards became eminent in life: but of all the men of rank who then made a figure at the court of Elizabeth, his kinsman, Sir Philip Sidney, was his darling: he lived the companion and friend of this great man from his earliest youth, and when he died, wrote his life.

This fair prospect, which thus offered itself to Mr. Greville, for his being amply provided for at home, could not allay that ardour, which he strongly possessed, of engaging himself in services abroad, both by sea and land. The passion that chiefly prevailed among the youth of spirit at that time, was to go to foreign courts in the train of ambassadors; to assist at sieges or battles, under the conduct of famous generals; or to sail to the East or West Indies, in hopes of making discoveries of new countries, or conquests upon the Spaniards. On the other hand, queen Elizabeth constantly discouraged those irregular sallies of ambition; as she knew, that if they were indulged beyond what the service of the public required, the kingdom might be thereby deprived of the bravest subjects, and she of her most valuable servants. Sir Fulke, whose ambi-

tion to acquire honour or improvement in foreign countries, was equal to that of any of his age and rank, not being able to obtain leave from his royal mistress to go abroad so often as he desired, was bold enough to make several attempts to go without her permission: but on all those occasions, he was either recalled before he got out of England, or on his return, was received in such a manner, as was most proper to mortify him; being sometimes "made to live in her court," as he himself says, "a spectacle of disfavour, too long, as he conceived." The first excursion which he meditated was, as he informs us in his *Life of Philip Sidney*, when the armies of don John and duke Casimir were to meet in the Low Countries. Resolved to be a witness of the expected conflict, he made all necessary preparations for his journey, and by the queen's permission, had actually shipped his horses and equipage at Dover; but, to his great mortification, just as he was at the point of his departure, he was staid by the queen's mandate. After this, secretary Walsingham being sent ambassador to treat with those two princes, in a business which so much concerned christian blood and christian empire, Mr. Greville thought that whoever would venture to join that ambassador's train, although without leave, was in no danger of being staid. Accordingly he went over with the secretary, unknown. In his way home he went to Delft, where he waited on William Nassau, prince of Orange, by whom he was kindly received, having been the year before recom-

tody of Thomas Bassët, of Hedington, near Oxford; and, upon an inquisition taken in the twelfth and thirteenth years of king John, was certified to hold one hundred and seven knights fees of the king in capite. In the fifteenth year of that king, he came of age, and had a special writ, directing the sheriff of Warwickshire, to deliver unto him tertium denarium comitatus Warewici, as his ancestors used to have. This earl adhered to king John in his wars with the barons, notwithstanding that king, during the earl's minority, had given the feignory of Gower, in Wales, part of the inheritance of the Warwick family, to William de Braose, concerning which the succeeding earls had great disputes. Upon the difference which happened between king Henry III. in the twelfth year of his reign, and his brother Richard, earl of Cornwall, touching the castle of Berkhamsted, this earl, together with other barons, took up arms in support of the earl of Cornwall's claim; but the matter in dispute being compromised to the satisfaction of both parties, he was ever after firmly attached to the part of his sovereign. This Henry died in the thirteenth year of king Henry III. A. D. 1229, leaving by his first wife, Margery, the eldest of the sisters and coheirs of Henry d'Oily, of Hoke-Norton, in Oxfordshire, one son, and one daughter, viz. Thomas, who succeeded his father in the earldom; and Margery, who afterwards became heir to her brother. By his second wife, Philippa, one of the three daughters and coheirs of Thomas Bassët, of Hedington, he had no issue. This Philippa afterwards married Richard Seward, one of the rebellious barons against king John; but soon after was divorced from him, on account of his cruelty to her. She died about the thirtieth year of king Henry III. and was buried before the high altar in the monastery of Berencester, or Biffeter, in Buckinghamshire, founded by her father.

THOMAS DE NEWBURGH was of full age when his father died, and that year had livery of his lands, but had not seizin of the earldom until four years after: for at Whitsuntide, in the seventeenth year of king Henry III. the king then keeping his festival at Gloucester, he was girt with the sword of knighthood; as were also Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, and Hugh de Vere, earl of Oxford: and soon after, the king's precept, bearing date at Tewksbury, the twenty-fourth of May, in the same year, came to the sheriff of the county in these terms: "Rex cinxit Thomam de Warewic cingulo comitatus Warewici; et mandatum est vicecomiti Warwici, quod

eidem comiti habere faciat de prædicto comitatu, id quod habere debet nomine Comitatus Warewici, et de quo prædecessores sui comites Warwici seisciti fuerunt, tanquam ad eos pertinente, nomine Comitatus Warwici." This Thomas married Ela, daughter of William Longespe, earl of Salisbury, base son to king Henry II. but dying without issue, on the twenty-sixth of June, in the twenty-sixth year of king Henry III. A. D. 1242, left his sister Margery, heir to the earldom, and was buried at Warwick. Upon the new-building of the choir, in the time of king Edward III. his monument, and divers more of his ancestors, were removed, and never set up again.

MARGERY DE NEWBURGH had been twice married in the life-time of her brother; first, to John Marshal, of the family of the earls of Pembroke; and, secondly, by the special appointment of king Henry III. to John de Plessetis, the king's particular favourite.

This JOHN DE PLESSETIS, in the year 1247, took upon him the title of EARL OF WARWICK, in the right of his wife, conformable to a clause in a fine levied that year, between him the said John de Plessetis, plaintiff, and William Mauduit, and Alice, his wife, desorcients, for settling certain manors and lands, parcel of the earldom of Warwick, on him the said John, during his life; and by which clause the said William Mauduit, and Alice his wife, did, as far in them lay, confer the said earldom on him for life, although he should have no issue by the countess his wife. In the month of August following, the king, in a permission given to him for felling certain oaks in the forest of Dene, affords him the title of COMES WARWICI, which after that time he constantly used. Margery, his countess, dying without children by either of her husbands, the inheritance of her family went to the issue of her aunt Alice, daughter of Walleran, earl of Warwick, who had been married to William Mauduit, baron of Hanslope, as above mentioned, and by whom she left a son and a daughter, to wit, William Mauduit, and Isabel. This John de Plessetis died on the twenty-sixth day of February, in the forty-seventh year of king Henry III. and was buried in the choir of the abbey of Missenden, in Buckinghamshire.

WILLIAM MAUDUIT, baron of Hanslope, son and heir of Alice, the daughter of earl Walleran, as before mentioned, on the death of the said John de Plessetis, became earl of Warwick, and had livery of the castle and manor of Warwick, with all the other manors and lands belonging to the family. He adhered to king Henry III. in the war with the barons,

recommended to him by his friend Sidney. After a short stay with this excellent and experienced prince, who held several political conferences with him on the then present posture of public affairs, he returned to England; but the queen, highly resenting his presumption in going out of the kingdom without her permission, forbid him her presence for many months.

The frowns of Elizabeth were not however as yet sufficient to deter him from turning his thoughts to foreign exploits. In this he was encouraged by the sentiments and example of his beloved Sidney, who, in the midst of a court that esteemed, loved, and almost adored him, and where he was honoured with the favour of his royal mistress, languished after the glory of a mighty foreign expedition. He framed with himself a scheme of attacking the Spaniards in America; of subverting their government there; and of laying the foundation of an English settlement in its place, upon such a plan, as that it might become a durable establishment, and by degrees increase, till it extended its power from ocean to ocean. This design he communicated to no one except his friend Greville, who, to use Sir Fulke's own words, "having been bred up with him from his youth, he chose to be his loving and beloved Achates in this voyage." The two young adventurers knowing that the queen and her council would never consent, that he should go on an employment of so hazardous a nature, and so far from England, they secretly concerted the

execution of the scheme with Sir Francis Drake. It was agreed between them, that Sir Francis should have the name and reputation of the project while in England; but that, when they set sail, the command should be divided betwixt him and Sir Philip; and, in the mean while, Sir Philip was to support and quicken the expedition with all his credit at court. Sir Francis soon had a squadron assigned him: all dispatch was used, and no public expence spared in the equipment. Sir Philip embarked a great part of his own fortune in the adventure; but carefully kept his design of going himself on board, a secret from all his relations and friends. When the fleet was ready, the two adventurers made use of some specious pretence to leave the court, and go to Plymouth, where the fleet then was, and where they were to wait for a favourable wind. In the mean while Sir Francis Drake's resolution failed; he durst not risk the queen's displeasure, but delayed his departure from time to time on various pretences, till at last the design of Sir Philip and Sir Fulke was known at court. The queen immediately dispatched messengers to Plymouth to stop them, or, if they refused to obey, to stop the fleet. Sir Philip had the courage to withstand his first message, the letters having been intercepted, and conveyed secretly into his own hands; but a second came by a peer of the realm, with an offer to Sir Philip, on the one hand, of an employment under his uncle, the earl of Leicester, then going general into the Low Countries; and on the

barons, and had the misfortune to be surprised in his castle at Warwick, by John Gifford, governor of Kenilworth castle, on the part of the barons; who demolished the walls of his castle from tower to tower, and carried him, and his countess Alice, daughter of Gilbert de Segrave, prisoners to Kenilworth, and afterwards obliged him to pay one thousand nine hundred marks for his ransom. He died without issue, on the eighth of January, in the fifty-second year of king Henry III. A. D. 1267, leaving Isabel, his sister, at that time married to William de Beauchamp, eldest son and heir of Walkeline de Beauchamp, baron of Elmley, in the county of Worcester, sole heir to the earldom and estate. His body was buried with great solemnity in the abbey of St. Peter, at Westminster; but his heart was carried to Catesby, in Northamptonshire, and deposited in the nunnery there.

At the time of the conquest, the Beauchamps were considered as one of the principal families in Normandy. On the advancement of duke William to the English throne, they by his gift possessed divers considerable estates in this kingdom; and in the reign of king Henry I. were greatly enriched by the marriage of Walter de Beauchamp, with Emeline, sole daughter and heir of Urso de Abitot, hereditary sheriff of Worcestershire: but the great accession of wealth and dignity introduced into the family by the match with Isabel, heiress of Warwick, rendered it extremely powerful, inasmuch, that from this remarkable period it rose, as will appear in the sequel, through a series of great men, the earls of this line, to such a pitch of grandeur, that the Beauchamps became at last almost too great for subjects.

Amongst the chief persons who came into England with William the Conqueror, was HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP, who, in reward of his singular services, obtained from that monarch a grant of Belinghou, or Belingham, in Hertfordshire; Lincade, Solebery, and Latebery, in Buckinghamshire; and forty-three other lordships in the county of Bedford. The time of the death of this Hugh is not mentioned by any of our historians; but they inform us, that he left four sons, viz. Simon, who died without issue; Paganel, or Payne, who having married Rohais, daughter of Alberic de Vere, justicier of England, and widow of Geoffrey de Magnaville, earl of Essex, became the ancestor of the Beauchamps, barons of Bedford; Walter, of whom and his issue we shall particularly treat; and Milo, who settled at Eaton, in Bedfordshire: as

also one daughter, Adeline, married to Walter d'Espece, lord of Kirkham and Helmesley, in Yorkshire.

WALTER DE BEAUCHAMP, third son of Hugh, was steward to king Henry I. He married Emeline, sole daughter, and at length heir, of Urso de Abitot, or, as he is called in Domesday, Urso de Wircestre, hereditary sheriff of Worcestershire, and constable of the castle at Worcester. Roger, brother of Emeline, had succeeded to his father's dignities and large possessions; but being deprived of them, for hastily ordering one of the king's officers to be put to death, and soon after departing this life without issue, all the lands of his inheritance were, by king Henry I. bestowed on this Walter de Beauchamp, with many privileges belonging thereto. The king at the same time granted to him the castle and sheriffalty of Worcester, to hold as freely as any of his ancestors had done; and confirmed to him all the lands which he had of the gift of Adeline, widow of Urso de Abitot.

This Walter left issue, by Emeline, his wife, two sons; first, William, of whom I shall speak hereafter; secondly, Stephen, who marrying Isolda, daughter of Robert, earl Ferrers, settled at Comerse and Fairsted, in Essex; and one daughter, Emma, married to Ralph, baron of Sudley.

WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP, the eldest son and heir, bore the office of steward to king Henry I. as his father had done; and obtained that king's confirmation thereof, together with livery of all his lands. After the death of king Henry, he adhered to the interest of the empress Maud; and on her landing in England, was one of the foremost of the nobility who joined her; whereupon king Stephen dispossessed him of his estates, as also of the sheriffalty and castle of Worcester, which he gave, together with the city, to Walleran, earl of Meulent. The empress having in the following year taken the king prisoner in the famous battle of Lincoln, she by her letters patent, bearing date at Oxford, granted and restored to this William de Beauchamp, the castle, with the outworks thereof, to hold of her in capite, together with the sheriffalty of the county, the forests, and whatever else of inheritance appertained thereunto, paying to her the like ferm, as his father, Walter de Beauchamp, had formerly done; in consideration of which grant he covenanted to be her leige-man against all persons whatsoever, and especially against the said Walleran, earl of Meulent, with whom she declared, that she would make no agreement

the other hand, denouncing the severest displeasure in case of disobedience. Upon this, our disappointed adventurers returned to court, and left Sir Francis to pursue his voyage, from which he returned rather with wealth than honour.

When the earl of Leicester was sent general of the queen's forces into the Low Countries, Sir Fulke obtained from him the command of one hundred horse; but neither his humble suit to the queen, nor the intercession of his noble uncle and patron, backed by the interest of many other of his friends, could prevail on queen Elizabeth, to consent to his leaving her court.

Lastly, as he himself tells us, "the universal fame of a battle to be fought between the prime forces of Henry III. of France, and the religious of Henry IV. then king of Navarre, lifting him yet once more above this humble earth of duty, made him resolve to see the difference between kings present and absent, in their martial expeditions." So that, without acquainting any creature, the earl of Essex excepted, he shipped himself over, and at his return was kept from the queen's presence full six months, and then received after a strange manner: for that absolute princess, to sever ill example from grace, averred his going over to be a secret employment of hers; "protecting him," as he adds, "to the world, with the honour of her employment, rather than she would, for example's sake, be forced either to punish him further, or too easily forgive a contempt or neglect in a servant so near about her, as she was pleased to conceive it."

After those fruitless attempts to follow his own desires, the fire of youth beginning now to abate, Sir Fulke came to be sensible, as he says himself, "that it was sufficient for the plant to grow where the sovereign's hand had planted it: he therefore contracted his thoughts, and bounded his prospect within the safe limits of duty, and in such home-services as were acceptable to his sovereign."

The first account we meet with, of the civil and domestic employments appointed him by his uncle, Sir Henry Sidney, is in a letter of Sir Henry to the lords of the council, wherein, proposing to lessen the number of attorneys in the court held in the marches of Wales, and to regulate them under a principal officer or two by patent from her majesty, he recommends Mr. Fulke Greyille, together with his own secretary, Mr. Molyneux, for that purpose. About the year 1580, he obtained a patent for the office of clerk of the signet to the council in Wales: and some time after, he had likewise, by another patent, the clerkship of the council, to be executed by himself or his deputy: which offices are said to have brought him in yearly two thousand pounds. He was not however so much embarrassed with business, as to prevent his making a conspicuous figure in the grand entertainments which were made at court in the year 1581, when the ambassadors, and many of the French nobility, came over commissioners from Catherine de Medicis, to treat of a marriage between queen Elizabeth and the

ment for the premises. She likewise at the same time restored to this William, the honour and castle of Tamworth, to hold as freely as Robert Despencer, brother of the before-mentioned Urfo de Abitot, enjoyed the same; the manors of Beckford, Weston, and Luffenham, in Rutland; and sixty pounds per annum, English lands, for his service; the constablership which the said Urfo de Abitot had; the office of steward to the king, which his father held of king Henry I. and all the lands and inheritances of his next ancestors who had been in arms against her, and that could not make fine with her for the same, unless some of their nearest kindred had served in war on her part; together with divers other considerable estates. Besides the sheriffalty of Worcestershire, which this William had by inheritance, he executed the like office for Warwickshire, in the second year of king Henry II. for Gloucestershire, from the third to the ninth year of king Henry II. and for Herefordshire, from the eighth until the sixteenth year of the same king, inclusive. The time of his death is uncertain; but by his wife Maud, daughter of William, lord Brose, of Gower, he left issue William de Beauchamp, his only son and heir.

This WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP died in the beginning of the reign of king John; and having married Joane, daughter of Sir Thomas Wallerie, knight, left issue, Wilikin, or Walter, his only son and heir, whose wardship and marriage was granted to Robert de Beauchamp, Geoffrey de Abetost, and William de Chenington; and afterwards to Roger de Mortimer, and Isabel his wife.

WALTER DE BEAUCHAMP in the seventeenth year of king John, was appointed governor of Elmley castle, and had the custody of the county in that year; but falling from his allegiance, and siding with the rebellious barons, was excommunicated, and had his lands seized on. This startled him so much, that he forthwith made his peace with the king, and Gualo, the pope's legate; and thereupon giving security, that he should for the future serve the king faithfully, and should not at any time withdraw from his service, he had restitution of his castle of Worcester, and the sheriffalty of that county, upon condition, that he should hold them for fourteen years after the king's full age, and then should restore them to him in as good plight as he received them, if the king so pleased. In the eighteenth year of king Henry III. he was one of the barons who rebelled against that king, at the instigation of Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, on account of the

numerous Poistevins brought into England; but two years after he made his atonement, and paying a fine of fifty marks, besides the *AURUM REGINÆ*, obtained a new grant of the sheriffalty of Worcestershire. By Bertha, his wife, daughter of William, lord Brus, he had issue two sons, Walcheline and James.

WALCHELINE DE BEAUCHAMP died in the same year with his father; and having married Joane, daughter of Roger, lord Mortimer, had issue by her only one son, William, who married Isabel, sister and heir of William Mauduit, baron of Hanslope, and earl of Warwick.

ISABEL, upon the death of her brother without issue, became COUNTESS OF WARWICK in her own right; but having before that time entered into a holy state of life, in the nunnery at Cokehill, in Worcestershire, did not take upon her that title. Neither did William, her husband, according to the custom of those times, assume the title of earl; wherefore their eldest son, William de Beauchamp, who, as heir to his uncle, succeeded to his estate and the office of one of the chamberlains of the Exchequer in fee, had the title of EARL OF WARWICK, whilst his parents were living, as is evident from two passages in the testament of William, the father. In one of these he styles his son, William, EARL OF WARWICK; and in the other, speaking of his daughter-in-law, he gives her the appellation of COUNTESS. William, the father died in the fifty-fourth year of king Henry III. A. D. 1269, and was buried in the church of Friars Minors, in Worcester: but when Isabel died, does not appear. Besides William de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, they left issue three other sons, viz. John, to whom his father gave the lordship of Holt, in Worcestershire, and who was grandfather of John, created baron Beauchamp, of Kidderminster, by patent, the tenth of October, A. D. 1377; which branch of the family ended in heirs female, from one of whom Sir John Guise, of Gloucestershire, baronet, is descended: Walter de Beauchamp, of Powick and Alcester, from whom Sir Fulke Greyille, the first lord Brooke, was by Elizabeth, the heiress above-mentioned, lineally descended and inherited the manor of Alcester: Thomas de Beauchamp, who died unmarried, and four daughters; Sarah, the wife of Richard, lord Talbot; Joane, married to Sir Bartholomew de Sudley; Isabel, and Sibil, both of whom died young.

WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP was, in right of his mother, EARL OF WARWICK, baron of Hanslope, and one of the chamberlains

the duke of Anjou. Those noble personages, after having been nobly banqueted at Westminster, were further entertained, amongst other courtly diversions, with the martial exercise of tilts and tournaments, by Philip, earl of Arundel, Frederick, lord Windsor, Philip Sidney, and Fulke Greville, who were challengers to all comers: in which rencounters Fulke Greville behaved himself so gallantly, that he won the reputation of a most valiant knight.

On the twentieth of April, A. D. 1583, he was by patent, constituted secretary for the principality of South and North Wales; which office king James I. afterwards conferred on him for life: and in the year 1587, he was one of the four persons who carried the pall at the pompous funeral of his much beloved and lamented friend, Sir Philip Sidney. In the beginning of the year 1588, he was, among other persons of honour and quality, created master of arts by the university of Oxford; and when Ambrose Dudley, earl of Warwick, was on the ninth of April, A. D. 1589, interred in the chapel of Warwick, he was one of the principal mourners. In October, 1597, he received the order of knighthood; and two years after, was appointed treasurer of the navy for life. When orders were given out, in August, 1599, for drawing commissions for the great fleet that was set forth, in expectation of another invasion by the Spaniards, it is reported, that Sir Fulke Greville was to have one, as rear-admiral; but we hear no more of any such charge

that he was intrusted with in the navy. In the forty-fourth and last year of queen Elizabeth, having bought up from private hands some claims upon the manor of Wedgenock, he obtained from the queen a grant of the ancient and spacious park thereunto belonging, for himself, his heirs and assigns, in as large and ample manner, as John, duke of Northumberland, or Ambrose, earl of Warwick, had held it. He was a member of parliament in several sessions, being many times elected knight of the shire with Sir Thomas Lucy; and it was affirmed, that the county could not make a better choice, they being learned, wise, and honest. At the coronation of king James I. in 1603, he was made a knight of the Bath, and soon after called, from being treasurer of the navy, to be chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer, being at the same time appointed one of the privy-council. In the second year of that king, he obtained a grant of the castle of Warwick, with the gardens and other dependencies about it. He then found it in a ruinous condition, the towers and other strong places of it being used for the common gaol of the county; but at the expence of upwards of twenty thousand pounds, he repaired and adorned it for the seat of his family. Moreover, he made a purchase of the Temple grounds adjoining, and beautified them with large and stately plantations, with an intention, as it would seem, to put in execution, the design which George, duke of Clarence formerly had, of making a park of them under

chamberlains to the king in his exchequer; and in right of his father, baron of Elmley, hereditary constable of the castle of Worcester, and hereditary sheriff of that county. Upon the ninth day of February, in the fifty-second year of king Henry III. he did his homage, as nephew and heir to William Mauduit, the last earl of Warwick, for all the lands descended to him by his father's death. He distinguished himself, among the great men of his time, by the eminent services he rendered to the crown, having been almost constantly in employments, civil or military, under Edward I. for twenty-six years of the reign of that king. In the second year of Edward I. he was sent, with other great lords, to the borders of Wales, to hear and redress the wrongs and trespasses committed in those parts, contrary to the form of the peace which had been concluded between king Henry III. and Leweline, prince of Wales. In the fourth year of king Edward I. he was made captain-general of all the king's forces in Cheshire and Lancashire, for the defence of those counties against the incursions of the Welch. Upon sundry occasions he assisted in person, in king Edward's wars against this principality, and did singular service, particularly in the twenty-third year of Edward I. when by stratagem, he routed a strong body of the Welch near Montgomery. He likewise served the king in his wars in Scotland, and, with John, earl of Surrey, in the twenty-fourth year of king Edward I. defeated the whole Scotch army at Dunbar, and took the town. In the year following he was summoned to attend the king into Flanders, but upon further consideration was left behind, and made governor of the castle and forest of Rockingham, in Northamptonshire, and also one of the governors of prince Edward, then a minor, whom the king had constituted his lieutenant during his absence. Before the end of the same year, he was appointed to march with prince Edward against the Scotch: but it does not appear that either the prince, or the earl of Warwick, went upon that expedition, which proved extremely unfortunate; for through the misconduct of the English generals, as well as by the valour and military skill of the famous Sir William Wallace, the English army was this year almost totally destroyed in Scotland. This earl was a great benefactor to the monastery of Thelesford, in Warwickshire, and to the abbey of Prioux, in Normandy; and departing this life in June, 1298, was buried in the chapel of our Lady, within the cathedral of Worcester, where his tomb still remains. He had issue by Maud, his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of

Richard Fitz John, son of John Fitz-Geffrey, justice of Ireland, and widow of Gerard de Furnival, three sons, viz. first, Guy, so named, in honour of the famous Guy, earl of Warwick, in the time of the Saxons; secondly, Robert; and thirdly, John; also five daughters; Isabel, married to Peter Chaworth, esquire; Maud, the wife of ——— Rithen; Margaret, married to John Sudley; and Ann and Amy, who were nuns at Shouldham, in Norfolk. This earl bore for his arms, gules, semé of cross crosslets, with a fesse, or: which cross crosslets were added to his coat, for his father used them not; but whether in token of any pilgrimage by him made into the Holy Land, or vow so to do, is uncertain.

GUY DE BEAUCHAMP, eldest son and heir, succeeded to the earldom of WARWICK, and in the same year that his father died attended the king into Scotland, and assisted at the famous battle of Falkirk, where he behaved so well, that, in reward of his conduct and valour, the king gave him all the castles and lands of Geffrey de Mowbray, lying in that kingdom, excepting the lordship of Okeford, near Roxborough; likewise all the lands of John de Strivelin, with the castle of Amesfeld, and the lands of Drungrey. In Michaelmas term following, he took possession of his office of chamberlain of the Exchequer; and was sworn into the office of hereditary sheriff of Worcestershire. He served king Edward I. several years after in that country, and, as a reward for his services, he obtained a grant, to himself and his heirs, of Bernard castle, in the bishopric of Durham, together with the town and lordship; as also the manor of Middleton, with the chases thereto belonging; and the manor of Gainsford; which lands were held for life by the wife of Hugh de Baliol; as also all the lands held by the wife of Alexander de Baliol, which were to have descended to John de Baliol, then the king's enemy and rebel. In the reign of king Edward II. he was one of the nobility who seized Piers Gaveston, the king's favourite, at Scardeburgh; of which the king having notice, he sent to desire they would spare his life; which the lords, at the request of the earl of Pembroke, agreed to do, and thereupon delivered him into the hands of that earl, who sent him to Wallingford; from whence he was taken by earl Guy, who carried him back to Warwick-castle, and from thence to Gaversithe, or Blacklow-hill, about a mile from Warwick, and there cut off his head. It seems, this great favourite had a particular spleen to the earl, and was wont to call him the Black Hound of Arden; for which, as we have seen, he paid with

under his window; and which design hath been lately perfected by the present earl Brooke and Warwick, since he became lord of the manor. Upon the whole, he so repaired this great and venerable pile, as to render it, as Dugdale observes, "not only a place of great strength, but extraordinary delight, and the most princely seat within the midland parts of the realm." Besides other grants from the crown, he had one also of the manor and lands of Knowle, in the said county of Warwick; and he tasted the royal bounty as yet more, in such grants of land, than in any offices of state. In 1617, he obtained a special charter, confirming all such liberties as had been granted to any of his ancestors, in behalf of the town of Alcester, upon a new rent of ten shillings a year, then reserved to the king, his heirs and successors.

It appears from what has been said above, that he had, in his own person, the hereditary right of a peerage; being, by his grandmother, heir at law to Robert Willoughby, lord Brooke, who had been called up by writ of summons to the house of lords. But it was probably not at that time a point clear in law, that after an honour had been for some time in abeyance in the female line, it could afterwards be claimed by the heir at law; as indeed the question was but for the first time, and in this very case, decided in the house of lords, in the eighth year of king William III. on the petition of Richard Verney, esquire, of Compton-Mordak; whose claim to the peerage of

Willoughby of Brooke was then admitted, he being grandson and heir to Margaret above-mentioned, who was only sister, and heir at law, to Sir Fulke Greville. But, however that point of law might then have been thought of, Sir Fulke accepted of letters patent, bearing date the nineteenth of January, in the eighteenth year of James I. by which he was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord BROOKE, baron BROOKE, of BEAUCHAMP-COURT, in the county of Warwick, with limitations of that honour, in default of heirs male of his own body, to his kinsman, ROBERT GREVILLE, son to FULKE GREVILLE, of THORPE-LATYMER, in the county of Lincoln, esquire. The reasons assigned in the patent for his creation, were his faithful services to queen Elizabeth, and the then present king; and that he was of noble extraction, being descended of the blood of the NEVILS, the WILLOUGHBYS, and the BEAUCHAMPS. In September, 1621, his lordship resigning the office of chancellor of the Exchequer, in which he was succeeded by Richard Weston, afterwards earl of Portland, he was made one of the gentlemen of the king's bedchamber. He was also counsellor of state to king Charles I. and in the beginning of his reign was the founder of an history-lecture, in the university of Cambridge, with an allowance of a handsome salary to the professor thereof. Indeed there are many instances of his favours and beneficences to learning and learned men; and some of them have not only amply celebrated

with his life. The earl thought fit, notwithstanding this bold step, to demand a pardon from the king; who was obliged to grant it him, but never loved him afterwards. They did not, however, live long together; for on the twelfth of August, A. D. 1315, the earl died at his castle of Warwick, as some insinuate, of poison, and was buried, pursuant to the directions given in his will, in the abbey of Bordesley. By Alice, his wife, daughter of Ralph, and sister and heir of Robert de Tony, of Flamslead, in Hertfordshire, and widow of Thomas de Leyburne, he left two sons; Thomas, who succeeded him, and John, who in the following reign distinguished himself by his military services, had the honour to carry the royal standard at the battle of Cressy, was several times captain of Calais, and admiral of the king's fleet; constable of the Tower of London, constable of Dover-castle, and warden of the Cinque Ports for life; admiral of the South, North, and West seas; and one of the founders of the noble order of the Garter; but died without issue, in the thirty-fourth year of king Edward III. and was buried between two pillars, on the south part of the cathedral church of St. Paul, in London, before the image of our Lady, where he had a noble monument, which was usually called Duke Humphrey's Tomb. Besides these two sons, earl Guy left five daughters; Maud, married to Geffery, lord Say; Emme, the wife of Rowland Odingfells; Isabel, married to John Clinton; Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas, lord Ashley; and Lucia, married to Sir Robert Napton, knight.

THOMAS DE BEAUCHAMP, earl of Warwick, was scarce two years old at his father's death; and therefore Hugh le Despencer had the custody of his lands, and probably of his person; but after the ruin of that great favourite in the beginning of the next reign, Roger, lord Mortimer, obtained the custody of Warwick castle, and all the earl of Warwick's lands, on account of a marriage intended between him and a daughter of that lord's; and two years afterwards the king received his homage by special favour, as if he had been of full age, tho' only in his seventeenth year, at which time he took upon him his hereditary offices of sheriff of Worcestershire and chamberlain of the Exchequer. Before he was twenty years of age the king made him governor of Guernsey, and the little islands adjacent. He attended the king in his wars in Scotland and France, and was present and did great service in the famous sea-fight in 1340. In the eighteenth year of king Edward III. he was constituted sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire

for life; and the same year created earl marshal of England. He was one of the marshals of the king's army sent into France, and one of the chief commanders, who, under the Black Prince, led up the van of the English army, in the famous battle of Cressy. In the battle of Poitiers, he fought so long, and so stoutly, that his hand was extremely galled with the exercise of the sword and battle-ax: however, he had the good fortune to take William de Melleun, archbishop of Seinz, prisoner, for whose ransom he had no less than eight thousand pounds; and in reward of his military services, he had an annual allowance of one thousand marks out of the king's Exchequer. He was likewise one of the founders of the most noble order of the Garter. In the thirty-seventh year of king Edward III. he attended prince Edward into Gascony; and from thence, with a train of three hundred horse, consisting of knights, esquires, archers, and servants, made a progress into the East, where he spent three years in warring against the infidels. In his return he brought along with him the son of the king of Lithuania, who was christened at London, by the name of Thomas, the earl himself standing godfather. His ardour for military achievements abroad, did not hinder him from distinguishing himself by his buildings, and pious and liberal donations at home. He rebuilt the walls of Warwick castle, which in earl Mauduit's time had been demolished, adding strong gates, and fortifying the gateways with imbatled towers: he likewise founded the choir of the collegiate church of St. Mary, built a booth-hall in the market-place of Warwick, and made the town toll-free. This great man was now of an age that might have excused him from any further fatigues in war; yet in the forty-third year of king Edward III. hearing that the English army, under the conduct of the duke of Lancaster and earl of Hereford, lay perishing with famine and pestilence in their camp, near Calais, and yet declined fighting with the French, who pressed them close; old as he then was, he got together hastily some choice troops, and sailing for Calais, by his bare appearance, dispersed the French, and relieved the English army. Not satisfied with this, he pursued them in their retreat, and wasted the country all round Calais: but there this great man was seized with the pestilence, of which he died, on the thirteenth of November, A. D. 1370, being then in the sixty-third year of his age. His body was brought over, and buried in the middle of the choir of the collegiate church, in Warwick, where his tomb is still to be seen, with the statues of him and his countess, who died a few weeks

lebrated his excellent sense and ingenuity, but gratefully acknowledged his extraordinary liberality towards, and patronage of them. In 1597, by his assiduous applications to queen Elizabeth, he obtained the office of clarencieux king of arms for Mr. Camden, who very gratefully acknowledges his favours, not only by leaving to him in his last will a piece of plate, but in his Britannia, where, speaking of the father of lord Brooke, he adds, "Whose only son doth so intirely devote himself to the study of real virtue and honour, that the nobleness of his mind far exceeds that of his birth; for whose extraordinary favours, though I must despair of making suitable returns, yet, whether speaking or silent, I must ever preserve a grateful remembrance of them." He introduced the learned Dr. John Overal to the queen, and by his interest with her, procured for him the deanery of St. Paul's, in London. He was the rise and making of that eminent minister of state, Sir John Coke, knight, who by his means was preferred to be secretary of the navy, and who was afterwards master of the Requests, and at last secretary of state for twenty years together. But for his happy enfranchisement of John Speed, the historiographer, from a mechanic employment, and his commodious enablement of him to pursue the historical studies to which he had such an uncommon inclination, the hearty and unreserved acknowledgment he has publickly made, deserves to be written in letters of gold; where having mentioned, in his Thea-

tre of Great-Britain, the extraordinary reparations which had been made of the decayed castle of Warwick by Sir Fulke Greville, he adds: "Whose merit to me-ward I do acknowledge, in setting this hand free from the daily employments of a manual trade, and giving it full liberty thus to express the inclination of my mind; himself being the procurer of my present estate." Sir Fulke Greville was not content with the mere encouraging of learning in others: from the time that he laid aside all further thoughts of going abroad, and determined to apply himself to home-services, he devoted his leisure hours to the amusement of writing, particularly in the poetical way. After the death of queen Elizabeth, calling to mind, as he tells us, in his Life of Sir Philip Sidney, the many duties he owed to that matchless sovereign of his, he resolved to write her life, or history, purposing to have set out with the union of the red and white roses, in the marriage of Henry VII. but finding he could not have the use of those papers, which he looked upon as absolutely necessary to complete his work in the substantial manner that might be expected, he laid aside that design, and disposed himself to revise the products of his earlier studies. Little of them appeared in print during his life-time; but since his death there have been several publications in his name, though it is not improbable, but that he has mentioned, himself, all the pieces of his writing, which he designed for the press: therefore we shall here subjoin an account of the writings

weeks before him, excellently cut in white marble. By Catherine, his wife, daughter of Roger Mortimer, the first earl of March, created by king Edward III. he had seven sons, viz. first, Guy, who died before him, in the year 1359, and was buried at Vendosme, in France, where his monument is still to be seen; leaving by Philippa, his wife, daughter to Henry, lord Ferrers, of Groby, three daughters, Catherine, Elizabeth, and Margaret, all nuns at Shouldham, in Norfolk; secondly, Thomas, who succeeded him; thirdly, Reynburne, who left issue only one daughter, Eleanor, married to John Knight, of Hanslope, esquire; fourthly, William, who afterwards became baron Bergavenny, and of whom and his descendants we shall immediately treat; and John, Roger, and Hierom, who all died unmarried. Besides these seven sons, this earl had ten daughters, whose portraitures were drawn and set up in the windows on the south side of the choir of the collegiate church of St. Mary, at Warwick, viz. Maud, married to Roger de Clifford; Philippa, the wife of Hugh, earl of Stafford; Alice, married to John Beauchamp, of Hache; Joane, the wife of Ralph, lord Basset, of Drayton; Isabel, married first, to John le Strange, of Blackmore, and secondly, to Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk; Margaret, married to Guy de Montalt; Agnes, married, first, to ——— Cooksey, and secondly, to ——— Bardolf; Juliana, who died unmarried; Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Thomas de Ufford, knight of the Garter; and Catherine, who became a nun at Wroxhall, in Warwickshire.

WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP, fourth son of Thomas, earl of Warwick, and Catherine Mortimer, made his first campaign in 1366, under the famous John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, with whom he continued to serve throughout the whole reign of king Edward III. In the first year of king Richard II. he was appointed governor of the castle and county of Pembroke; and in the fourth year of the same king, lord chamberlain, with an annual pension of two hundred pounds for life. In the seventh of that king, he was captain of Calais; and continuing in that service, he was, in the tenth year of king Richard, constituted captain of the castles of Pembroke and Kilgaran, in Wales, and king's commissioner to treat with the earl of Flanders. It was at this juncture that he distinguished himself in a manner so peculiar, that it deserves to be ever remembered. Among other base schemes put into the head of Richard II. by his favourites, one was, to retire, when the duke of Gloucester, and the other lords were near London

with an army, to France, and there purchase the assistance of that monarch; by giving up to him most of the fortresses he then held in that realm. When all things were ready at home for carrying this dark design into execution, and the king sent orders to William Beauchamp, to quit his command at Calais, and transmit certain letters to the court of France, he stoutly refused both. He declared, with respect to the former, that he was intrusted with this important fortress with the advice and consent of the nobility; and without their approbation he would not render up his command. As for the letters, guessing at their tenor, instead of sending them to Paris, he transmitted them to the duke of Gloucester in England. Afterwards, when John de la Pole, brother to the great favourite Suffolk, came with the king's orders, to take from him the command of Calais, he not only refused to yield it into his hands, but seized him, and carried him over prisoner to England; which at that time incensed the king to such a degree, as it intirely defeated the scheme of his ministers, that he caused him immediately, on his arrival, to be arrested, and committed to close custody; but soon after, either through fear or choice, he set him at liberty again. John Hastings, earl of Pembroke, and baron Bergavenny, in the forty-eighth year of king Edward III. had, with that king's licence, entailed the castle and lordship of Bergavenny, and other his lands in England and Wales, on his cousin, this Sir William Beauchamp, on failure of the heirs male of the body of the said John; and in that case enjoined him not only to bear the arms and take the name of Hastings, but to endeavour to obtain the earldom of Pembroke. The year after, this John, earl of Pembroke died, leaving issue only one son, John Hastings, his successor in the earldom and barony, who was slain in a tournament, on the thirteenth of December, A. D. 1390, and died without issue. Sir William Beauchamp, thereupon succeeding to the estates of the earl of Pembroke, was, on the twenty-third day of November, 1392, summoned to parliament, as baron Burgavenny, and so continued to be summoned to all succeeding parliaments until the time of his death. In the first year of king Henry IV. he was made a knight of the Garter, and constituted justice of South-Wales for life, and restored to the government of the town and castle of Pembroke and lordship of Tineby, with the addition of the castle and lordship of Kilgaran and county of Osterlow also for life, paying into the Exchequer seventy marks per annum. He died on the eighth of May, A. D. 1411, and, as directed by his

ings which have been publickly ascribed to him, and refer the reader to the Life of Sir Philip Sidney, for what he says of those which he intended should be printed as his posthumous works.

First, Certain learned and elegant Works of the Right Honourable Fulke, Lord Brooke; written in his Youth and familiar Exercise with Sir Philip Sidney. London, printed by E. P. for W. Seyle, &c. fol. A. D. 1633. Containing, 1. A Treatise on Human Learning.—2. An Inscription upon Fame and Honour.—3. A Treatise of Wars.—4. The Tragedy of Abraham.—5. The Tragedy of Mustapha.—6. Cælica, on the Topick of Love.—7. A Letter to an Honourable Lady.—8. A Letter on Travels.

Secondly, The Five Years of King James I. or, The Condition of the State of England, and the Relation it had to other Provinces. Written by Sir Fulke Greville, late lord Brooke. Printed for R. W. 4to, A. D. 1643.

Thirdly, The Life of the renowned Sir Philip Sidney; containing Sir Philip's principal Actions, Councils, Designs, and Death; with the true Interest of England, as it then stood, in relation to all foreign princes; and particularly for suppressing the power of Spain, as stated by him; together with a short Account of the Maxims and Policies used by queen Elizabeth in her Government. Written by Sir Fulke Greville. Printed for Henry Seyle, 12mo. A. D. 1652.

Fourthly, The Remains of Sir Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke; being Poems of Monarchy and

Religion, never printed before. Printed for Henry Herringman, 8vo. A. D. 1670.

His lordship having never been married, and being desirous to maintain his family in the rank to which he had greatly contributed to raise it, he freed from intail all the estates he had inherited from his ancestors; and adding to those, such as he had acquired by grant from the crown, or by purchase, he settled the whole, by his last will and testament, upon his cousin Robert Greville, (in whose favour he had obtained the reversion of his honours) and the heirs male of his body; with the remainder over to the heirs male of Sir Edward Greville, of Harold park, the third branch of his family.

This will was executed the eighteenth of February, A. D. 1627, and was then witnessed by several gentlemen at that time in his service; among whom was one Ralph Haywood, who had been long his servant. Some months afterwards, a codicil was added, granting annuities to those gentlemen, by name; omitting, however, this Haywood, whom he probably did not think intitled to his liberality. Haywood resented this neglect to such a degree, that on the first day of September, A. D. 1628, being alone with his lord in his bed-chamber, in Brooke-house, in Holbourn, he entered into a warm and insolent expostulation with him; for which being severely reprimanded by his lord, Haywood gave him a mortal stab with a knife, or, as others say, with his sword. The villain made his escape into another

his will, was buried in the church of the Black Friars, in Hereford, next and beneath the tomb of John Hastings, earl of Pembroke, his cousin and benefactor. By his wife Joan, daughter of Richard, earl of Arundel, sister and coheir of Thomas, earl of Arundel, and widow of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, Suffex, and Southampton, he left issue, Richard, his only son, who succeeded him, and two daughters; Joane, married to James Butler, earl of Ormond, and Elizabeth.

RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, BARON BERGAVENNY, in reward of the many signal services which he did to king Henry V. in his wars abroad, was by that monarch, in the eighth year of his reign, advanced to the title of earl of Worcester, and for the better support of that dignity, obtained a grant of lands in Normandy, and other parts of France. It was not long that he lived to enjoy these marks of royal favour; for very soon after, he was wounded by a stone from a sling, at Nusembry, in France, of which he languished for some time, and then died. His body was interred at Tewksbury, at the end of the choir, near to the chapel of Roger Fitz-Hamon: and in him ended the male line of this branch of the family. By Isabel his wife, daughter of Thomas le Despencer, by his wife Constance, daughter of Edmund, duke of York, and sister and heir of Richard le Despencer, he left issue an only daughter, Elizabeth, who afterwards married Edward Nevil, a younger son of Ralph Nevil, earl of Westmorland, and carried with her all the lands whereof her father died seized, except the castle and lordship of Bergavenny, which by a special entail, made in the time of king Richard II. by William Beauchamp, then lord Bergavenny, was, on failure of issue male of his body, to resort unto Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. But, to return,

THOMAS BEAUCHAMP, second, though eldest surviving son of the last earl Thomas, succeeded to the EARLDOM OF WARWICK. Being at that time of the age of twenty-four years, he obtained livery of those lands which descended to him by the death of his father. In the fiftieth year of Edward III. he was made governor of the isles of Guernsey, Serke, and Alderney; and in the year following, viz. 1. Richard II. was retained by indenture to serve the king in his wars beyond seas, with two hundred men at arms and two hundred archers, having in his retinue one banneret, four knights, and one hundred and forty-four esquires. Two years afterwards he was chosen governor to the king, Richard II. then in minority, by the commons in parliament, as the man the best qualified for

so great and important a charge. But it does not appear that he had either success or satisfaction in the exercise of his employment: for the young king soon came to shew a turbulent and untractable spirit, so as not to be managed by any but a few young and giddy favourites, who pushed him on to all manner of extravagance and iniquity, and brought him even to enter into contrivances to put to death the duke of Gloucester, his own uncle, and the earl of Warwick, his governor: whereupon these two great lords, putting themselves in arms in their own defence, constrained the king to hold a parliament, in the eleventh year of king Richard II. in which proper laws were passed for the security of the kingdom, against the insolence and oppression of favourites. Within a year or two after, the king having assembled his nobles, told them he was now of age to govern himself and the kingdom; and thereupon discharged some of his great officers and old counsellors, among whom was this Thomas, earl of Warwick. The earl therefore, being thus dismissed from court, retired to his castle at Warwick; where he lived some years in quiet, amusing himself with building, and other occupations suitable to his large fortune and liberal spirit. It was at that time he built the remarkable tower at the north-east corner of Warwick castle, which is called Guy's Tower, (the cost of which amounted to 395 l. 5 s. 2 d.) and completed the body of the collegiate church of our Lady at Warwick; both which were finished in the year 1394. In the mean while the king, having at last, by the means of his wicked ministers, brought about the murder of his own uncle, the good duke of Gloucester, sought how to free himself of this great earl, who, notwithstanding the peaceable and inoffensive retirement in which he lived, was still an object of his resentment and jealousy. He therefore invited the earl to a feast, who, suspecting no harm, came in an unguarded manner: there the king seized him as his prisoner: the earl put himself upon the parliament for justice; but by that parliament, in the twenty-first year of king Richard II. he was condemned to lose his head, for having been in arms with the duke of Gloucester against the king. That sentence however was remitted at the solicitation of the earl of Salisbury, who said, that the earl of Warwick had been drawn in by the duke of Gloucester, and that the Beauchamps had never been guilty of treason against the crown of England. The king's clemency extended no farther than to spare his life. The castle and manor of Warwick, with many fair lordships of his inheritance, were granted to Thomas

ther room, which he locked; and before it could be broke open for him to be seized, he destroyed himself with the same instrument wherewith he had murdered his master. Lord Brooke languished a few days with his wound, but before he died, ordered another short codicil to be added to his will, in which he left handsome legacies to the surgeons and others who attended him on this occasion. He died the thirtieth of September, A. D. 1628, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and was buried with great solemnity; Sir William Segar, knight, Garter; Sir Henry St. George, knight, Richmond herald; and Henry Chitting, esquire, Somerset herald, directing the funeral. His body was laid in his own vault, on the north side of the choir, in the church of St. Mary at Warwick, under a monument which he had erected himself, with this remarkable inscription:

“ Fulke Greville,
 “ Servant to queen Elizabeth,
 “ Counsellor to king James,
 “ And friend to Sir Philip Sidney.
 “ Trophæum peccati.”

Lord Bacon gives us a short and laudable character of this great man: but Sir Robert Naunton furnishes us with the following more ample and general character of him, as an eminent courtier of those times, where he musters him amongst the favourites of queen Elizabeth. His words

are, “ Sir Fulke Greville, lord Brooke, had no mean place in her favour: neither did he hold it for a short term; for, if I be not deceived, he had the longest lease, and the smoothest time, without any rub, of any of her favourites. He came to the court in his youth and prime; for that is the time or never. He was a brave gentleman, and honourably descended from Willoughby, lord Brooke, and admiral to king Henry VII. Neither illiterate; for he was, as he would often profess, a friend to Sir Philip Sidney: and there are of his, now extant, some fragments of his poems, and of those times, which do interest him in the Muses, and which shew the queen's election had ever a noble conduct, and its motions more of virtue and judgment than fancy. I find that he never sought for, or obtained, any great place or preferment in court, during all the time of his attendance: neither did he need it; for he came thither backed with a plentiful fortune, which, as himself was wont to say, was the better held together by a single life, wherein he lived and died, a constant courtier of the ladies.”

Upon the death of Fulke, lord Brooke, the elder branch of the family, in the male line, ended; and, as we observed before, Margaret, his sister, carried the honours of the female line into the family of Verney. But Robert, of the second branch of the family, who succeeded him in his fortune and title, succeeded him likewise in the honour, of being next in male descent from the

Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, and the heirs male of his body, and the rest of his lands to others. He himself was sent into the Isle of Man, there to remain a prisoner for life: but in the same year he was brought to the Tower of London, where he continued till the revolution, which soon afterwards happened, set Henry IV. on the throne, and restored him to his liberty and estate. This earl was knight of the most noble order of the Garter. He seems to have had a particular veneration for the memory of the celebrated old Guy of Warwick; having given to the tower he built, the name of Guy's Tower; and leaving to his son Richard, by his will, the sword and coat of mail of that champion; he himself having received them as an heir-love from his father. This earl Thomas died on the eighth of April, in the second year of king Henry IV. 1401, in the fifty-fifth of his age, leaving by Margaret his wife, daughter to William, lord Ferrers, of Groby, one son, Richard, his successor, and two daughters, who died nuns. He and his countess, who died the twenty-second of January, A. D. 1406, were buried in the south part of the collegiate church of Warwick, under a fair monument of white marble, having their portraitures engraven on brass inlaid thereon, still remaining.

RICHARD DE BEAUCHAMP, EARL OF WARWICK, was one of the most considerable persons in this kingdom in the fifteenth century. At the coronation of king Henry IV. he was made knight of the Bath, being then only nineteen years of age; and in the fourth year of the same reign had livery of his lands. In the next year he marched with the forces appointed to suppress the rebellion of Owen Glendowr, against whom he behaved bravely, and took his standard in open battle. He was likewise in the famous battle of Shrewsbury against the Percies, where he gained great honour. In 1408, he obtained licence from king Henry IV. to visit the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem, and set out with a splendid retinue for that purpose. In the course of his journey he visited the courts of several princes, where he frequently engaged in tournaments and other acts of chivalry; in all which he acquitted himself with the greatest valour. On his return home, in the twelfth year of king Henry IV. he was retained with Henry, prince of Wales, to serve him as well in times of peace as of war, both in this realm, upon and beyond the seas, for two hundred and fifty marks per annum, to be paid out of the prince's Exchequer at Caermarthen; and whensoever he should be in that prince's court, to have four esquires and six yeomen with him, and

diet there for them all. He was also appointed, in conjunction with the bishop of Durham and others, the same year, to manage a treaty with the king of Scots. At the coronation of king Henry V. he was constituted lord high-steward, as the patent expresses it, for his known wisdom and indefatigable industry. In 1415, he was declared captain of Calais, and governor of the marches of Picardy. In 1417, he was created earl of Aumale, or, as we usually call it, Albemarle, in reward for his bravery at the sieges and reduction of Caen, Dampfront, Caudebeck, Roan, and other places in France. In May following, he was sent to the court of France to treat of a marriage between king Henry V. and Catherine, daughter of king Charles VI. in which he succeeded, to the great satisfaction of his royal master. In the year 1420, he was elected a knight of the Garter. King Henry V. was so well convinced of his distinguished merit, that by his will he gave him the highest testimony of his respect for, and confidence in him, by directing, that he should have the tutelage of his son, then an infant, till he arrived at the age of sixteen; which was afterwards, upon the king's death, confirmed by parliament. In consequence of this, he was called from France, where he then served as one of the principal commanders under the duke of Bedford, regent of that kingdom, to take upon him the government of the young king: but his military services to the nation were held of so great importance, that after the death of the duke of Bedford, he was taken from this employment at home, and sent abroad as regent of France, and lieutenant-general of all the king's forces in that realm and in the duchy of Normandy, having with him an officer at arms, called Warwick herald, who received from him an annuity of ten marks a year. This great earl, among other his acts of piety, founded a chantry in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, at Guy's Cliff, causing the said chapel to be rebuilt, and the statue of the famous earl Guy to be placed therein. He died in the castle of Roan, on the thirtieth of April, A. D. 1439, having by his will ordered, that his body should be brought over into England, and deposited in a chest of stone before the altar, on the right hand of his father's tomb, in the collegiate church at Warwick, there to remain till the chapel which he had appointed to be built, adjoining to the church, should be finished; and then his body to be there buried, and a stately monument erected; all which was completed by the care of his executors. He was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Thomas, lord Berkley, vis-

the first Sir Fulke, and Elizabeth, his wife, who, as we have already shewn, was not only heiress of the family of Willoughby, of Brooke, but was twice descended of the old earls of Warwick: for this Robert, now lord Brooke, and Dorothy, his sister, (married to Sir Arthur Hasterigg, of Nofely, in the county of Leicester) were the only issue of Fulke Greville, esquire, the eldest son of Robert Greville, of Thorp-Latimer, in the county of Lincoln, esquire, who was second son to the said Sir Fulke Greville, and Elizabeth, his wife. This

(*Second Lord.*) ROBERT GREVILLE, while but an infant of four years of age, was in a manner adopted as a son, by his cousin, the lord Brooke, who from that time provided for his education and breeding, so as to render him worthy of that estate and dignity he intended to confer upon him. He returned from his travels beyond seas about the age of twenty; and in the same year was elected to serve for the borough of Warwick, in the parliament which was then called, but soon after unhappily dissolved. He succeeded his cousin, Fulke, lord Brooke, at the age of twenty-one, and soon after married lady Catherine Ruffel, eldest daughter to Francis, earl of Bedford.

The principles of government he had imbibed in his education, which were probably improved from his intimate connexion with the Bedford family, made him disapprove of the measures which were carried on by the court, in the beginning of the reign of king Charles I. So

deeply was he affected with the grievances complained of at that time, and so discouraged at the gloomy prospect that overspread the nation, that he entered into a design with the lord viscount Say and Seal, to leave England, and settle in a corner of the world, remote from the oppression of a court. Those two noblemen procured from Robert Rich, earl of Warwick, an assignment of part of a large tract of land, in North-America, (now part of New-England) of which he had obtained a grant from the crown; and in the year 1635, sent over George Fenwick, esquire, to begin a settlement in that country, and prepare a place of retreat for them and their friends; in consequence of which, a town was there built, which thence bears the name of Saybrook. But when afterwards a spirit rose in England, in opposition to the arbitrary measures of that bad administration, and that there were hopes of reforming the abuses of government, he laid aside the thoughts of retiring from his own country, and was one of the first who assumed the boldness of asserting the cause of liberty, even in the face of the court. When the king, in his expedition against the Scotch, had summoned the nobility to meet him at York; and it was thought fit, by the whole body of the council, that a short protestation should be drawn, in which all men should "profess their loyalty and obedience to his majesty, and disclaim and renounce the having any intelligence, or holding any correspondence with the rebels." Of the English nobility,

count Lisle, by whom he had three daughters; Margaret, married to John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, by whom she had one son, John, lord viscount Lisle, of whom the DUDLEYS, viscounts Lisle, and afterwards EARLS OF WARWICK, were descended; Eleanora, married first, to Thomas, lord Roos, of which marriage the dukes of Rutland are descended; and secondly, to Edmund Beaufort, marquis of Dorset and duke of Somerset. Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, was married to George Nevil, lord Latimer; of which marriage, the Willoughbys and GREVILLES, BARONS OF BROOKE, the Percies, earls of Northumberland, and some other considerable families, are descended. He took to his second wife, by special dispensation from the pope, because she was the widow of Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Worcester, his uncle's son, Isabel, daughter to Thomas le Despencer, earl of Gloucester, and by the death of her brother Richard, and her elder sister, Elizabeth, without issue, heiress of all his lands. By this, his second countess, Richard, earl of Warwick, had a son, Henry, who succeeded him, and Anne, who married Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury. This noble earl, who was the fifth of his family who bore the title of Warwick, died possessed of an estate, amounting to no less than eight thousand six hundred and six marks, eleven shillings, and eleven pence halfpenny. The countess Isabel, on her return from France, retired to the monastery of Southwyke, where she died on the twenty-fourth of June, A. D. 1439. Her body was buried near that of her father, in the choir of the abbey of Tewkesbury, where a monument was soon after erected to her memory, in the chapel of St. Mary there, of her own foundation; but no part thereof remains, except the skreen and canopy.

HENRY DE BEAUCHAMP, EARL OF WARWICK, son of the last-mentioned Richard, was little more than fourteen years of age when his father died; and yet he had been for some time married to Cicely, daughter of Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury. When he was not yet nineteen years of age, upon the tender of his service in defence of the duchy of Aquitaine, the king by his charter, dated the second of April, in the twenty-second year of his reign, created him premier earl of England, and, for a distinction between him and all other earls, granted to him, and the heirs male of his body, leave to wear a gold coronet upon his head, as well in his own presence as elsewhere, in all such assemblies, and upon all such feasts, as the like ornaments were worn. Within three days after this, he advanced him to the rank of DUKE OF WARWICK, with pre-

cedence next after the duke of Norfolk, and before the duke of Buckingham; bestowing on him a pension of forty pounds per annum, to be paid by the sheriffs of Warwickshire and Leicestershire. This extraordinary mark of royal favour was hatefully and enviously looked upon by the duke of Buckingham, who thought himself extremely injured thereby. Therefore, to prevent any ill consequences that might arise from the differences between these noblemen, an act of parliament was passed, which declared that, for appeasing the contention and strife moved between them for that pre-eminence, it was established that, from the second of December then next ensuing, they should take place of each other by turns; one that year, and the other the next; and so as long as they should live together: the duke of Warwick to have the first year's precedence; and he which should survive, to take place of the other's heir male as long as he lived; and from that time the heir male of each should take place of the other, according as it should happen that he had livery of his lands before him. After this the duke had a grant in reversion, from the death of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Serke, Erme, and Alderney, for the yearly tribute of a rose; as also of the manor and hundred of Bristol, for the yearly rent of sixty pounds; as likewise of all the king's castles and manors within the forest of Dean, for the rent of one hundred pounds per annum. But, as if all these honours and grants had been insufficient to express the king's affection for this nobleman, Henry VI. went further, by declaring the said Henry, duke of Warwick, king of the Isle of Wight, and placing the crown upon his head with his own hands. But this Henry lived, as it were, only to receive these mighty honours, being taken off in the flower of his age, at his castle of Hanley, in Worcester-shire, on the eleventh of June, A. D. 1445, in the twenty-second year of his age. His body was carried to the abbey of Tewkesbury, where it lies interred in the middle of the choir, at the head of prince Edward, son and heir to king Henry VI. He left issue an only daughter, Ann, countess of Warwick, who, at his death, was little more than two years of age, being born at Kaerdiff, in February, 1443. This young lady was first under the tutelage of queen Margaret, and afterwards was committed to the care of William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, at whose manor of Ewelme, in Oxfordshire, she departed this life on the third day of January, A. D. 1449, having not quite attained the age of six years, leaving her aunt Ann, sister of the whole blood to Henry, duke of Warwick, heir of the earldom,

bility, the lord Say, and the lord Brooke, positively refused, in the king's own presence, to make any such protestation. They said, "If the king suspected their loyalty, he might proceed against them as he thought fit; but that it was against the law to impose any oaths or protestations upon them, which were not enjoined by law; and, in that respect, that they might not betray the common liberty, they would not submit to it." From that time lord Brooke proceeded in the measures of his party, with steadiness and resolution; and when afterwards the war broke out betwixt the king and the parliament, and all the great men in England ranged themselves on one side or the other, he adhered to that of the parliament, and was in such esteem with those of that party, that, as lord Clarendon says, "they had scarce a more absolute confidence in any man than in him." And yet, from the universal character he had of good-nature, justice, and love of his country, there is reason to believe, that had he lived to see to what a height the parliament afterwards carried matters, he would have disapproved of their conduct; and might have been instrumental in moderating the violence of that party, and in establishing a peace, founded upon the security of the constitution and the rights of the crown. Lord Clarendon seems indeed to have been of another opinion. But it is certain that the earl of Bedford, the person with whom he lived in the strongest connexions, not long after, openly disapproved of the violence

of the parliament party, and came over from them to the king.

To leave conjectures about what might have been, and return to what really did happen. He engaged in the civil war on the side of the parliament; and such was his influence in Warwickshire, that he carried along with him almost the whole county. He was of so much the more consequence to his party, that by him they had the castle of Warwick, which, by being situated in the heart of England, and fortified by nature, proved a most convenient place of arms, and one of the strongest of their garrisons.

The lord Brooke having, in consequence of a commission from the parliament, in the months of June and July, 1642, arrayed the militia of the counties of Warwick and Stafford, repaired to London, to procure artillery and military stores for his castle; but before he went, he constituted Sir Edward Peito, of Chesterton, governor, and left with him one or two pieces of small cannon, and what muskets and ammunition he could spare. On his return with a suitable train of artillery, he was met by the earl of Northampton, at Edgell, with a considerable body of troops. The two lords at first prepared for action; but (says the author of the manuscript already mentioned) to prevent the effusion of blood, it was at last agreed between them, that lord Brooke should return back to Banbury with his ordnance, and that neither of them should fetch it from thence, without giving the other three days notice.

However

dom, and of the great inheritance of the family. She was buried in the abbey of Reading, near to the grave of Constance, lady Le Despencer, her great-grandmother, daughter to Edmund of Langley, duke of York. As for Cicely, duchess of Warwick, she afterwards espoused John, lord Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, and dying in July, 1450, was buried in the abbey of Tewkesbury.

RICHARD NEVILL, son and heir of Richard, earl of Salisbury, and grandson of Ralph, earl of Westmorland, and Joan, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, married, as we before mentioned, Ann, daughter of Richard, earl of Warwick, and sister to duke Henry. Upon the death of the young countess, he in right of his wife, assumed the title of WARWICK, and obtained from king Henry VI. letters patent, dated the twenty-third of July, A. D. 1449, confirming to the said Ann his wife, to him, the said Richard Nevill, during his life, to the heirs of this marriage, and to the heirs general of the said Ann, the dignity and title of the EARLDOM OF WARWICK, with all pre-eminences with which any of their ancestors, before the creation of Henry, duke of Warwick, had held it. After this the earl and his countess levied a fine, xv. Trin. 28 Henry VI. by which they entailed the castle of Warwick, with divers lordships in that and sixteen other counties, upon the issue of their bodies lawfully begotten, and in default thereof, upon the issue of her, with remainder to Margaret, eldest daughter of Richard Beauchamp, late earl of Warwick, and her heirs.

This RICHARD, now EARL OF WARWICK, and afterwards, on his father's death, earl of Salisbury, is he who is so well known in English history, by the title of the Stout Earl of Warwick, the King-maker. The power of the Warwick family, which had ever before been employed to maintain the honour of the crown, and the peace and welfare of the nation, no sooner came into his hands, than it began to be exerted in a very different manner. Richard finding himself of consequence enough to hold the balance of the families of York and Lancaster, and pursuing a strain of politics, which his predecessors the good Beauchamps would never have approved, rendered England, during the days of his power, a scene of constant confusion and bloodshed, and made or unmade kings, of this or the other house, as it suited his passions, or served his purposes. About the thirtieth year of king Henry VI. he took part with Richard, duke of York, father of Edward, earl of March, who was afterwards King of England, by the name

of Edward IV. who did at that time put himself in arms, under pretence of reforming what was amiss in the government, but in fact with an intention to obtain the crown. From that time the earl passed his life in factious broils and intestine wars, destructive to his own family, as well as to his country; till at length, upon the fourteenth of April, A. D. 1471, he was slain in the battle of Barnet, which he fought against king Edward IV. endeavouring to replace Henry VI. upon the throne, whom some years before he had dethroned. His body, together with that of his brother John, marquis Montacute, being put into one coffin, was brought to London, where for three days they lay bare-faced, in St. Paul's church, and were afterwards buried with their ancestors, in the monastery of Burtleham, or Bisham, in Berkshire. In the thirty-sixth year of king Henry VI. this earl was appointed captain of Calais, where he became so popular, that every one wore his badge, no man esteeming himself gallant, whose head was not adorned with his Ragged Staff, nor any door frequented that had not his White Cross painted thereon. He was also admiral to that king, and styled Great Captain of the Sea, having for his support in that employment all tonnage and poundage in any port belonging to the king, and 1000l. per annum out of the revenues of the duchy of Lancaster. After the battle of Towton-field, he was by king Edward IV. made constable of the castle of Guynes for life, and lord great chamberlain of England for life; and in recompence of his services, had a grant in fee of the manors of Morend, in Northamptonshire, and of Atherstone and Fulbroke, in Warwickshire. By Anne his wife, he left two daughters, his only issue, whom he married into the royal family. Isabel, the eldest, was married to George, duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward IV. and Anne, the youngest, married first, to Edward, prince of Wales, son to king Henry VI. by whom she had no issue; and secondly, to Richard, the cruel duke of Gloucester, afterwards king of England, by the name of Richard III. who had killed the prince her husband in cool blood, after the battle of Tewkesbury, and who, when he became king, poisoned her, that he might secure himself upon the throne, by marrying the daughter of the late king Edward, his brother. To king Richard, her second husband, she bore a son, Edward, who died in his father's life-time, having been created earl of Salisbury by his uncle, king Edward IV. and on the twenty-fourth of August, A. D. 1483, in the first year of his father's reign, prince of Wales and earl of Chester.

After

However that may be, lord Northampton, on lord Brooke's return to London, came up to Banbury, with a powerful body of horse and foot, surprised the castle, and carried off the cannon. He was no sooner master of this artillery, than he marched to Warwick; and having summoned Sir Edward Peito to surrender the castle, upon his refusal, proceeded to besiege it. The siege was begun August the seventh, and continued till the twenty-third of that month; when the lord Brooke coming from London with a body of horse and foot, was met by part of the earl of Northampton's troops within five miles of Warwick, between Southam and Itchington, where a skirmish ensued, in which lord Brooke had the advantage. Upon this the siege was raised: lord Northampton retreated towards the North, and lord Brooke entered the castle, to the great joy of Sir Edward Peito, and his small garrison, who, though poorly provided with ordnance and military stores, had defended the place a full fortnight.

The lord Brooke remained at Warwick, or in the neighbourhood, till towards the end of September, when the earl of Essex, with the parliament army, arrived at that town. Having intelligence that the king's army was then at Worcester, the earl, with lord Brooke, and the whole army, advanced towards that place: but that he might not be impeded in his march, he left the most of his heavy ordnance, and what ammunition he had not immediately occasion for, at Warwick castle. The earl of Essex, on his approach

to Worcester, finding that the king's army filed off towards Shrewsbury, and thence to the borders of Oxford and Warwickshire, prepared to follow them: but as his heavy carriages, from the badness of the roads, and the backwardness of the people in that country to furnish horses, could not be made to keep up with the army, it was thought proper that the lord Brooke should go on to Warwick, and from thence send supplies of ammunition to meet the army on their march. He arrived at that place the twenty-second of October: the day following, he sent from the magazines of the castle, some cart-loads of ammunition for the army, which the night before had come up to Kineton, within two miles of Edgehill, where the king's army then lay. Lord Brooke having thus dispatched his carriages, set out about one of the clock, the same day, to join the army: but while he was on the road, the engagement began; which he was soon informed of, by the crowds who fled on the first charge of the king's horse. He prevailed with many to return with him, and making what haste he could to join the battle, arrived in time to have some share, personally, in the success of the day, and in keeping the field the night following. His own regiment had marched with the general, and was one of those that fought in the right wing, which entirely broke the left of the king's army. The next day, in the evening, the earl of Essex, the rest of the nobility, and some others of distinction in the parliament

After the death of this earl, the countess, his widow, lived in great distress. The vast inheritance of the Warwick family was taken from her by authority of parliament, as if she had been naturally dead, and given to her two daughters, her heirs, Isabel and Anne before-mentioned. She herself was constrained to take sanctuary in the abbey of Beaulieu, in Hampshire. But afterwards, leaving that place privately, she went into the North, where she lived some years in a poor condition.

GEORGE PLANTAGENET, DUKE OF CLARENCE, in regard of his marriage with ISABEL, was, by his brother, king Edward IV. in the fourteenth year of his reign, created EARL OF WARWICK and Salisbury, being at that time lieutenant of Ireland, and great chamberlain to the king. He held his chief residence at Warwick castle, and being a great builder, began to strengthen and beautify the place by new works. He intended, had he lived, to have walled the town, and to have added an outwork to the castle; as also to have purchased the fields over against the castle, which formerly belonged to the Knights Templars, and thence bore the name of Templefields, in order to make a park under the windows of his castle: but before he could put those designs in execution, falling under the suspicion of his brother, the king, he was imprisoned in the Tower of London, and on the fifteenth of January, A. D. 1477, in parliament attainted of high-treason. On the eighteenth of February following, after he had offered his malspenny in the chapel of the Tower, he was drowned in a butt of malmesey, by consent of the king, his brother the duke of Gloucester assisting thereat with his own hands. His body was carried to Tewkesbury, and there buried near that of his duchess, who died of poison not long before him. By Isabel, his wife, he had issue two sons and two daughters. Edward, the eldest son, was afterwards earl of Warwick; Richard, the second son, died an infant, and was buried in St. Mary's church in Warwick. Margaret, the eldest daughter, was countess of Salisbury; and of her we shall hereafter take notice: the second daughter was born at sea, did not live to be christened, and was buried at Calais.

In the third year of king Henry VII. the old countess of Warwick was recalled from her obscure retreat, and by a new act of parliament, annulling the former, as against all reason, conscience, and course of nature, and contrary to the laws of God and man, (so are the words) and in consideration of the true and faithful service and allegiance by her borne to king

Henry VI. as also that she never gave cause to such disherison, restored unto the inheritance of her family, with power to alien the same, or any part thereof. It appears however, that this was only in order that she might transfer it to the king; for soon after, by her own special deed, and a fine thereupon, she passed the whole Warwick estate, amounting to no less than one hundred and fourteen lordships, together with the isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Serke, and Alderney, to king Henry VII. and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to herself the said countess, and her heirs for ever. The time of her death is not mentioned; but she was living in the fifth year of king Henry VII. as appears by an assignation of that king's, of the manor of Sutton, in Warwickshire, for her maintenance.

After the death of the old countess and her two daughters, EDWARD PLANTAGENET, eldest son of George, late duke of Clarence, and Isabel, his wife, became entitled to the EARLDOM OF WARWICK. He was a child of most unhappy fortune, having from his cradle been nursed up in prison. On the death of his uncle, king Edward IV. he was by his other uncle, Richard, duke of Gloucester, sent unto the castle of Sheriff-Hutton, in Yorkshire, where he remained till the death of Richard. Immediately after the battle of Bosworth, Henry VII. even before he quitted Leicester, caused him to be removed to the Tower of London, where he remained shut up in a more close condition than before, for no other offence, than being the only male Plantagenet at that time living. His miserable life however was but short: at the age of twenty-five years he was arraigned before the earl of Oxford, then high steward of England pro tempore, on a frivolous attempt of high-treason, in conspiring with Perkin Warbeck, to raise sedition, and destroy the king; and having been, by a promise of mercy, betrayed into a confession of what he had not been guilty of, was convicted, and soon after, in the fifteenth year of king Henry VII. 1499, beheaded on Tower-hill. In order to give a colour to so unjust a sentence, and more effectually to bar the claim of any who might pretend to be his heirs, an attainder was four years after, viz. on the twenty-fifth of January, in the nineteenth year of king Henry VII. passed against him in parliament; so that all the favour he had, was this, that being so put to death, his body should be sent to the monastery of Bisham, and buried with his ancestors.

MARGARET, sister to this EDWARD PLANTAGENET, EARL OF WARWICK, married Sir Richard Pole, knight, son of Sir Geoffrey Pole, knight, descended from a family of ancient gentry.

liament army, came to Warwick: the whole army followed them the day after, and went into quarters of refreshment there, and in the neighbourhood. The prisoners of note were conducted to the castle; the chief of whom (says the author of the manuscript before-mentioned) was the earl of Lindsay, who being shot near the knee, died of his wound as he entered the castle, before he could be carried into his chamber.

Not long after the battle, viz. January 7, A. D. 1642-3, the lord Brooke was appointed general, and commander in chief (under the earl of Essex) of the associated counties of Warwick and Stafford, and the parts adjacent. In consequence of this commission, having cleared Warwickshire of all opposition, he advanced into Staffordshire; and hearing that lord Chesterfield, with about three hundred men under his command, was in possession of Litchfield, resolved in the first place to dislodge them. He therefore took a troop of reformadoes, and four hundred foot, which he had from London; to which he added one hundred out of Warwick castle, two hundred out of Coventry, and about three hundred of the most forward of the country, who came and offered themselves; a troop of horse sent him by Sir John Gell, and one hundred dragoons; in all, about one thousand two hundred strong. With those, and one demi-culverin, and some small drakes, he advanced, and came before the town of Litchfield, on Wednesday the first of March. After some hot, but short service, he obliged

lord Chesterfield to leave the town, and retire into the close, or yard belonging to the minster; a place, which by the strength of the walls, and its situation, was much more defensible. While his soldiers were assailing this place, and particularly St. Chad's church thereto adjoining, lord Brooke being withdrawn into an house, to give directions, as he was looking out of the window for that purpose, a musket-bullet struck him in the right eye, of which he immediately died. His soldiers were so exasperated at his death, that Sir John Gell being sent for, and supplying his place, the assault was renewed with more fury than before; the close was forced, and all within made prisoners.

Sir William Dugdale, speaking of this lord Brooke, gives this character of him: "A person he was, who for the nobleness of his extraction, and many personal endowments, deserved a better fate; at least to have fallen in a better cause; who (had he lived, it is believed by his friends) would soon have seen through the pretences of that faction."

Let us next see how his character (not only as a great man, but an able writer) appears in the hands of one of his own party, one of the most celebrated writers of his age: Milton, in a speech, in which he pleads for the LIBERTY of UNLICENSED PRINTING, addressing himself to the parliament, says, "I shall only repeat what I have learnt from one of your honourable number, a right honourable and pious lord, who, had

gentry in Wales, who having valiantly served king Henry VII. in his wars, was made chief gentleman of the bedchamber to prince Arthur, and knight of the Garter. In the fifth year of king Henry VIII. she petitioned the king, that she might be allowed to inherit the state and dignity of her brother, the late earl of Warwick, and be styled countess of Salisbury. Her petition was granted; and the same year she obtained letters patent for all the castles, manors, and lands, of Richard, late earl of Salisbury, her grandfather, which by the attainder of the said Edward, earl of Warwick, came to the crown. But the fate of the Plantagenets overtook her. In the thirty-first year of king Henry VIII. she was condemned in parliament for high-treason; certain bulls from Rome having been found at Cowdray, her mansion-house. It was also charged upon her, that the parson of Warblington had conveyed letters from her to her son, cardinal Reginald Pole; and that she had forbid all her tenants to have the New Testament in English, or any new book privileged by the king. What other causes there might be, is uncertain; but we have sufficient testimony, that she behaved herself with great resolution, though seventy years of age, and would not confess any thing: nevertheless she had sentence of death passed upon her, without ever being heard; and two years after, without arraignment or trial, on the twenty-seventh of May, A. D. 1541, was carried to execution, and had her head cut off in the Tower. By Sir Richard, her husband, she left four sons and a daughter. Henry, the eldest, had summons to parliament, in the twenty-first year of king Henry VIII. by the title of lord Montagu, in respect of his descent from that noble family by his mother; but in the thirtieth year of king Henry VIII. being accused of high-treason, by Sir Geoffrey Pole, one of his younger brothers, he was arraigned and convicted at Westminster, and in the same year was beheaded on Tower-hill. He left issue by Jane, his wife, daughter to George Nevil, lord Bergavenny, two daughters, his heirs; Catherine, married to Francis, earl of Huntingdon, of whom the present family of Huntingdon are descended; and Winnifrede, married first, to Sir Thomas Hastings, knight, second son to George, earl of Huntingdon, and afterwards to Sir Thomas Barrington, knight; which daughters, upon their petition in parliament, in the first year of queen Mary, were restored in blood and honour. Geoffrey, Arthur, and Reginald, the three younger sons of this Margaret, countess of Salisbury, of whom cardinal Pole was the

youngest, died without issue; and Ursula, her daughter, was married to Henry, lord Stafford.

After the death of Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, the title lay dormant till the year 1547, when it was revived in favour of John Dudley, lord viscount Lisle.

This JOHN DUDLEY, EARL OF WARWICK, was son to Edmund Dudley, (who suffered death in the second year of king Henry VIII. for his oppressive administration under king Henry VII.) by Elizabeth, his wife; which Elizabeth, was eldest of the daughters and coheirs of Edward Grey, viscount Lisle, by Elizabeth, the eldest of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Talbot, viscount Lisle, the grandson of John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, by Margaret, his wife, the eldest of the daughters of RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, EARL OF WARWICK. Thus this John Dudley was heir to the family of Lisle, and in the same line was descended from that of the old earls of Warwick; though not next in blood in this last family, as the immediate descendants of the countess of Salisbury were still in being. He was one of those court favourites whom fortune seems to take a pleasure in exalting, in order to render their fall the greater. In the year after his father was beheaded, he was restored in blood, and in the thirty-fourth year of king Henry VIII. was advanced to the title of lord viscount Lisle, and was left by that king one of his sixteen executors. In the first year of the reign of king Edward VI. he was, by letters patent, dated the sixteenth of February, raised to the title and dignity of EARL OF WARWICK, and thereupon had a grant of Warwick castle, Wedgenock park, the manor of Warwick, and divers other great lordships and lands in that county. He was also made lord high-chamberlain for life, and elected one of the knights of the Garter. In the fourth year of king Edward VI. he was made general warden of the North; in April following, earl marshal of England; and on the eleventh of October, in the sixth year of the same king, advanced to the dignity of duke of Northumberland. After the death of his royal master, he attempted to raise to the throne the lady Jane Grey, who was niece to king Henry VIII. and had married his fourth son, Guildford Dudley; for which treason he was attainted in the first parliament of queen Mary, and beheaded at Tower-hill, on the twenty-second of August, A. D. 1553. By Jane, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Edward Guildford, knight, (which Jane, died on the twenty-second of January, A. D. 1555, and was buried at Chelsea, in Middlesex) he left issue seven sons, viz. Henry, who died at the siege of Bologne; John, who

had he not sacrificed his life and fortune to the church and commonwealth, we had not now missed, and bewailed a worthy and undoubted patron of this argument. Ye know him, I am sure; yet I, for honour's sake, and may it be eternal to him, shall name him, the lord Brooke. He writing of episcopacy, and by the way, treating of sects and schisms, left you his vote, or rather now, the last words of his dying charge, which I know will ever be of dear and honoured regard with you; so full of meekness, and breathing charity, that next to the last testament of him who bequeathed love and peace to his disciples, I cannot call to mind where I have met with words more mild and peaceful. He there exhorts us to bear with patience and humility, those, however they may be miscalled, who desire to live purely, in such use of God's ordinances, as the best guidance of their conscience gives them; and to tolerate them, though in some difconformity to ourselves. The book itself will tell us more at large, being published to the world, and dedicated to the parliament, by him, who, both for his life and for his death, deserves, that what advice he left should not lie by without perusal."

After his death, which happened in the thirty-sixth year of his age, the parliament, by an ordinance, settled the wardship of the young lord Brooke, his son, upon Catherine, lady Brooke, his widow. And a few years after, the commons, on a message from the lords, voted five

thousand pounds for the use of his youngest, a posthumous son. By this lady he had issue, in all five sons, viz.

1. Francis Greville, who succeeded him in honour and estate.
2. Robert Greville, who succeeded his brother.
3. Edward Greville, } both died batchelors.
4. Algernon Greville, }
5. Fulke Greville, born after the death of his father, who succeeded his brother Robert.

(*Third Lord.*) FRANCIS GREVILLE, the eldest son, succeeded as baron BROOKE; but dying unmarried in the same year with his father,

(*Fourth Lord.*) ROBERT GREVILLE, the second son, succeeded his brother as lord BROOKE. He was instrumental in the restoration of king Charles II. and was one of the six lords sent by the house of peers to Holland, with twelve of the house of commons, to present the humble invitation and supplication of the parliament, "That his majesty would be pleased to return, and take the government of the kingdom into his hands." He was appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Stafford and city of Litchfield, on the twentieth of August, A. D. 1660. He was constituted recorder of Warwick for life, in a new charter granted to that corporation; which office his predecessors, Fulke, the first lord Brooke, Robert, lord Brooke, his father, and the earl of Bedford, his uncle, (during the minority of his brother Francis) had held before him. He was likewise chosen

who was called earl of Warwick in his father's life-time, and died without issue; Ambrose, afterwards created earl of Warwick; Guildford, who was attainted and beheaded with his father; Robert, who was created earl of Leicester, and dying without issue by his wife Letitia, daughter of Sir Francis Knolles, knight, lies buried in St. Mary's chapel, in Warwick; another Henry, slain at St. Quintin's; and Charles, who died in his infancy: as also five daughters; Mary, married to Sir Henry Sidney, knight of the Garter; Catherine, married to Henry Hastings, earl of Huntingdon; Margaret, Temperance, and another Catherine, who all died young. His eldest surviving son, Ambrose, and Robert, a younger son, were, not long after, restored in blood. These two brothers became the greatest minions of fortune in the succeeding reign, both of them being in high favour with queen Elizabeth, especially Robert, afterwards earl of Leicester, who was the queen's distinguished favourite.

AMBROSE DUDLEY, the elder son, however, attained first to honours. On Christmas-day, in the fourth year of queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1557, he was made viscount Lisle, and two days after, by a new creation, advanced to the dignity of EARL OF WARWICK, and thereupon obtained a grant of Warwick castle, Wedgenock park, the manor of Warwick, and divers other lordships in that county, which came to the crown by the attainer of his father. He was also master of the ordinance, lieutenant-general of Normandy, chief butler of England, knight of the Garter, and privy-counsellor. This earl died on the twenty-first day of February, in the thirty-second year of queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1589, and was buried in the middle of our Lady's chapel, adjoining to the collegiate church of Warwick, under a noble monument, on which lieth his figure in armour, having, over all, the mantle of the order of the Garter, curiously cut in white marble. He married three wives; first, Ann, daughter and coheir of William Whorwood, esquire; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Gilbert Taylbois, knight, and sister and sole heir of George, lord Taylbois; and thirdly, Ann, daughter of Francis, earl of Bedford, lord Russel, and knight of the Garter; but had not any issue by either of them. On his death, the title of Warwick became again extinct, and the lordships and lands which he had obtained by grant, part of the inheritance of the old earls of Warwick, reverted to the crown.

This title was again revived by king James I. who, in the year 1618, raised

ROBERT, LORD RICH, to the dignity of earl of WARWICK, in whose posterity it continued until the eighth day of September, A. D. 1759, when it again became extinct by the death of Edward Rich, earl of Warwick and Holland, without issue male. As that nobleman was not descended from the old family of Warwick, his advancement to the dignity was not attended, as in the two preceding creations, with a grant of any portion of the inheritance of the old earls: part of that inheritance was already out of the power of the crown. Queen Elizabeth had, in the year 1601, granted the large and ancient park of Wedgenock to Sir FULKE GREVILLE, afterwards lord BROOKE; and king James, in the year 1605, had granted to the same Sir Fulke, the castle of Warwick, the family seat of those old earls, with the gardens and other dependencies about it. The manor of Warwick remained in the crown till the subsequent reign, when it was granted by king Charles I. in his fourteenth year, to the aldermen and commonalty of London, to be held of the king, his heirs, and successors, as of the manor of East-Greenwich, in Kent, paying to the crown a fee-farm rent of 138l. 19s. 9d. The aldermen and commonalty, in the year 1631, sixteenth of king Charles I. sold it to William Bolton, of London; and it continued in his family till the year 1742, when it was purchased by FRANCIS, the present earl BROOKE, and earl of WARWICK, and by that means again united with the castle.

Having thus, for the satisfaction of the learned and inquisitive reader, given as full a history of the great and ancient earldom of Warwick, as the bounds of a note could possibly admit of, it remains only to shew in what manner SIR FULKE, LORD BROOKE, and the lords, his successors, are descended from that illustrious family.

Of the several families which sprung from that of Warwick, all of which are either now extinct, or by heiresses have transferred their estates and honours into other families, few have been more considerable, and none came farther down in a descent of males, than that of ALCESTER and POWYKE; from an heiress of which, this Sir Fulke, lord Brooke, was lineally descended.

WALTER DE BEAUCHAMP, the founder of that family, was brother to William, the first earl of Warwick of the Beauchamp line, being the second son of William de Beauchamp of Elmely, by Isabel, in her own right countess of Warwick. This Walter purchased the moiety of the manor of Alcester, in the county of Warwick, and had there one of his principal seats,

chosen high-steward of Stafford, and Stratford upon Avon. He contributed much to the embellishment of Warwick castle, by fitting up the state-apartment there, at a considerable expence, and in a manner suited to the taste of the times in which he lived. He married Anne, daughter, and at last sole heir, to John Doddington, esquire, son and heir of Sir William Doddington, of Bremer, in the county of Southampton, knight, by whom he had six sons, viz.

1. John Greville,
2. Francis Greville,
3. Charles Greville,
4. Robert Greville,
5. William Greville,
6. Fulke Greville,

And two daughters,

1. Anne, married to William, earl of Kingston, and,

2. Doddington, to Charles, earl, and afterwards duke of Manchester.

He died at Bath the thirteenth of February, A. D. 1676, and leaving no male issue, was succeeded in honour and estate by Fulke, his youngest brother.

(Fifth Lord.) **FULKE, LORD BROOKE**, soon after the death of his brother, was chosen recorder of Warwick; and upon the renewal of the charter of that corporation, was therein constituted recorder for life. He married, while his brother was alive, Sarah, daughter of Sir Francis Dashwood, knight, and alderman of London; by

whom he had issue four sons and seven daughters, viz.

1. Francis Greville.
2. Algernon Greville.
3. Doddington Greville, who died at Bath, unmarried, A. D. 1738.
4. Robert Greville, who died beyond the seas.

Of the seven daughters,

1. Catherine, the eldest, was married, first, to Baptist Noel, earl of Gainsborough, and secondly, to John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham.

2. Anne, died unmarried.

3. Elizabeth, was wedded to Francis, lord Guildford.

The three next daughters,

4. Sarah,

5. Mary,

6. Diana,

7. Henrietta, the youngest, was married to Sir James Long, of Draycote, in the county of Wilts, baronet.

The said Fulke, lord Brooke, died at his seat at Twickenham, in the county of Middlesex, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, on the twenty-second of October, A. D. 1710. Algernon, the second son, married Mary, daughter of lord Arthur Somerset, fifth son of Henry, duke of Beaufort, by whom he had two daughters; Mary, married to Shuckburgh Boughton, esquire, and Hester; as also one son, Fulke Greville, esquire, who by Frances, his wife, daughter of James Macartney,

seats, called Beauchamp-Court, situated upon the Arrow, below Ouseley, and near Warwick, and another at Powyke, in Worcestershire. In the fifty-third year of Henry III. he was signed with the cross for a pilgrimage into the Holy Land, and had a legacy of two hundred marks bequeathed to him by his father, for the better performance of that voyage. He was steward of the household to Edward I. and attended that king to Flanders, and into Scotland, and was with him at the battle of Falkirk. In the twenty-ninth year of the same king, he was one of those lords in the parliament at Lincoln, who then signified to the pope, under their seals, the superiority of king Edward over the realm of Scotland, being there styled Dominus de Alcester; and in the following year assisted at the famous siege of Caerlewerock. He departed this life on the fourteenth of May, in the thirty-first year of king Edward I. and was buried in the church of the Grey Friars, near Smithfield, London, leaving issue, by Alice, his wife, daughter of ——— Tony, Walter Beauchamp, his eldest son and heir; secondly, William; thirdly, Giles; and fourthly, Roger, who left issue Roger, his only son and heir. This Roger last mentioned was seated at Lediard-Tregoez, in Wiltshire; and having married to his first wife, Sibill, eldest sister and co-heiress of Sir William de Parshall, knight, had in her right the manor of Bletesho, or Blettho, in the county of Bedford; and making the same his principal seat, both he and his posterity were denominated from that place. In the twenty-eighth year of king Edward III. he was appointed captain of Calais, and attended the king in his expedition into Gascogne. He was summoned to parliament, from the thirty-seventh year of king Edward III. to the third of Richard II. by the title of lord Beauchamp, of Blettho, and was lord chamberlain of the household to king Edward III. He died upon the third day of January, in the third year of king Richard II. and was buried at the Black Friars, in London. In the fourteenth year of king Henry IV. John, lord Beauchamp, of Blettho, the lineal descendant, sole heir, and great great-grandson of this Roger, died, leaving issue one son, and a daughter. John, the son, died unmarried; and Margaret, his sister, becoming the sole heir of this branch of the family, was married, first, to Sir Oliver St. John, knight, from whom the lords St. John of Blettho, as also the viscounts St. John, descended; and afterwards, to John Beaufort, duke of Somerset. Of this last marriage the only issue was Margaret, who was married to

Edmund, of Hadham, earl of Richmond, and by him was mother to king Henry VII.

WALTER BEAUCHAMP, eldest son and heir of the aforementioned Walter de Beauchamp, of Alcester and Powyke, on the decease of his father succeeded to his estate. In the thirty-second year of king Edward I. he went in the expedition that was then made into Scotland; as he did at several other times, during the reign of this king, and of his successors. In the year 1317, upon the death of Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, his kinsman, he had the custody of all the lands belonging to Warwick castle, together with that castle, during the minority of his heir. In the first year of king Edward III. he had a special commission to execute the office of constable of England, in a particular case. In the year following, 1328, he died, leaving no issue, and was succeeded by his brother William.

This **WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP** was likewise a military man, and had attended king Edward I. in several of his expeditions into Flanders and Scotland. In the tenth year of king Edward II. he had the sheriffship of Worcestershire granted to him, during the minority of the heir of his kinsman, Guy earl of Warwick. In the fourteenth year of king Edward II. he was made governor of St. Briavel's castle, in the county of Gloucester, and of the forest of Dean; and in the year following was constituted one of the king's commissioners for the safe custody of the city of Worcester. He died without issue; and to him succeeded his brother Giles.

This **GILES BEAUCHAMP**, in the fourteenth year of king Edward III. obtained licence to fortify his manor-house at Alcester, called Beauchamp's Court, with a wall of lime and stone, and to embattle it: and in the sixteenth year of the same king, he had the like licence to fortify his house at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight. This Giles had issue John, his only son, who died in the life time of his father, A. D. 1351, leaving issue by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir John St. John, one daughter, Joane, married first, to Sir Thomas Butler, of Sudley; and secondly, to Sir John Belknap, knight, treasurer of Normandy: and two sons, viz. Sir William, who succeeded him; and Sir Walter, who was steward of the household to king Henry V. and by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John Roch, knight, was father of Richard Beauchamp, bishop of Salisbury; as also of William Beauchamp, who having married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir

Macartney, esquire, had issue six sons; Algeron, who died young; William, James, Robert, Henry-Francis, and Charles; as also one daughter, Frances-Ann, married to John Crewe, of Crewe-hall, in the county of Chester, esquire. The above-mentioned Francis, the eldest son, having married the lady Anne Wilmot, eldest daughter of John, and sister and coheir of Charles, earl of Rochester, (and widow of Henry Baynton, of Spy-park, in the county of Wilts, esquire) died eleven days before his father, leaving issue, by the said lady Anne, two sons;

1. Fulke Greville, who succeeded his grandfather.

2. William Greville, successor to his brother.

Also two daughters;

1. Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

2. Catherine, wedded to the honourable Charles Egerton, youngest son of John, earl of Bridgewater.

(*Sixth Lord.*) **FULKE, LORD BROOKE**, survived his father and grandfather but five months: he died at University college, in Oxford, in February, 1711, and was succeeded by his brother William.

(*Seventh Lord.*) **WILLIAM, LORD BROOKE**, soon after he came of age, was chosen recorder of Warwick. He married Mary, second daughter and coheir of the honourable Henry Thynne, esquire, who was only son to Thomas, lord viscount Weymouth, but died in the life-time of his father. By this lady (who died on the twenty-ninth of March, 1720) he had three sons;

1. William Greville, born 1717, who died four months old.

2. Fulke Greville, born October 23, 1718, who departed this life, aged twenty-two months and six days; and

3. Francis Greville, born October 10, 1719, now earl Brooke, and earl of Warwick.

He died in the thirty-third year of his age, on the twenty-eighth of July, A. D. 1727.

(*Eighth Lord, and present Earl.*) **FRANCIS, now EARL BROOKE, and EARL OF WARWICK**, succeeded his father, as lord BROOKE, when but eight years old; and soon after he came of age, was chosen recorder of Warwick. In May, 1742, he married the honourable Elizabeth Hamilton, eldest daughter to the lord Archibald Hamilton, (a younger son of William, duke of Hamilton) by the lady Jane Hamilton, daughter to James, earl of Abercorn. On the fourteenth of April, A. D. 1743, he had a daughter, Louisa-Augusta, to whom his royal highness the prince of Wales was godfather, and the princess of Wales godmother; on the eleventh of May, A. D. 1744, a second daughter, Frances-Elizabeth, now the wife of Sir Henry Harpur, baronet; and on the sixth of July, A. D. 1745, a third, Charlotte-Mary, who married John, lord Garlies, son to the earl of Galloway, and died on the thirty-first of May, A. D. 1763. These daughters were born in London. The year following, he was, by letters patent, dated July 7, in the twentieth year of king George II. raised to the dignity of an earl, by the title of

EARL

coheir of Gerard de Braybrook, and cousin and heir of Almeric de St. Amand, a baron of great antiquity, had summons to parliament, on the second of January, in the twenty-seventh year of king Henry VI. by the title of **BARON BEAUCHAMP OF ST. AMAND**. This Walter, baron Beauchamp, of St. Amand, was feued to the king, and chamberlain of North-Wales; and departing this life on the nineteenth of March, A. D. 1457, left only one son, Richard, who succeeded to the barony, but died without issue. The exact time of the death of Giles Beauchamp is unknown.

Sir **WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP**, eldest son of the last-mentioned Giles Beauchamp, succeeded to the estates of his father and grandfather. In the sixteenth year of king Richard II. he was made constable of the castle of Gloucester. In the third year of king Henry IV. he was sheriff of Worcestershire, and in the first year of Henry V. sheriff of Gloucestershire. He married Catherine, daughter and heir of Sir Gerard Ufflete, knight; and died in the year 1421, leaving issue Sir John Beauchamp, knight, his only son and heir; and one daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Keinford, esquire.

Sir **JOHN BEAUCHAMP** was a person of considerable note in the court of king Henry VI. in the seventeenth year of whose reign, upon the death of Richard, earl of Warwick, he was appointed one of the trustees for the guardianship of all the castles and lands of the young earl during his minority. In the twenty-second year of the same king, he purchased, from Thomas de Botreaux, the other moiety of the manor of Alcester, which had continued in that family for divers descents. In the twenty-fifth year of king Henry VI. in consideration of the good and acceptable services performed by him to that monarch, as also to his father, Henry V. he was by patent, dated the second of May, advanced to the title and dignity of **BARON BEAUCHAMP OF POWYKE**, and had an annuity of sixty pounds, out of the fee-farm of the city of Gloucester, granted to him and his heirs, for the better support of that honour. At the same time he was constituted justice of South-Wales, with power to exercise that office by himself or sufficient deputy; and soon after, elected one of the knights of the Garter. This noble lord died in the year 1479, and was buried in a chapel adjoining to the north side of the choir of the church of the Dominican Friars at Worcester. By Margaret, his wife, daughter of Robert, lord Ferrers, he left issue only one son, Richard, who succeeded him.

This **RICHARD, LORD BEAUCHAMP, of POWYKE**, by virtue of a special licence from the bishop of Worcester, married, in the private chapel of the manor-house of Beauchamp Court, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Humphry Stafford, knight; and departing this life in the year 1503, left issue three daughters, his coheirs, viz. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, married to **ROBERT WILLOUGHBY, LORD BROOKE**; Anne, to William Ligon, of the county of Worcester, esquire; and Margaret, to Richard Read, of the county of Gloucester, esquire; which Elizabeth, had the manor of Alcester, in reversion after her father's death, settled upon her at her marriage; her two sisters having afterwards, for their provision, Powyke, and other lands, in the county of Worcester.

ROBERT WILLOUGHBY, LORD BROOKE, was son to Sir Robert Willoughby; which Sir Robert Willoughby, (being son and heir to John Willoughby, a branch of the family of Eresby, as will appear by the table, by Anne his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Edmund Cheney, of Brooke, in the county of Wilts) in consideration of his singular services and fidelity to Henry VII. was, in the seventh year of the reign of that king, raised by writ of summons to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of **LORD BROOKE**; the title being taken from the place of his residence, Brooke, near Westbury, in Wiltshire, so called from the rivulet that runs there; and which place had formerly been the seat of John Pavely, lord of Westbury; from whom, by the above-mentioned marriage with the coheirs of Cheney, it descended to Sir Robert Willoughby. This Robert Willoughby, the second lord Brooke, having married the said Elizabeth Beauchamp, died on the tenth of November, in the thirteenth year of king Henry VIII. He had issue by her only one son, Edward. Edward married Elizabeth, daughter to Richard Nevil, lord Latimer; which Richard was lineally descended from George, lord Latimer, (third son to Ralph, the first earl of Westmorland, by Joan, daughter to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster) and of Elizabeth, wife of the said George, daughter to Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. This Edward having issue by his wife, the said Elizabeth, died during the life-time of his father, leaving three daughters, Elizabeth, Anne, and Blanche, his heirs. Robert, lord Brooke, the father of Edward, after the death of the lord Beauchamp's daughter, married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, by whom he had issue two sons, Henry and William,

EARL BROOKE, of Warwick castle, in the county of Warwick. And on the sixteenth of September, in the same year, he had a son, George, lord Greville, born at Warwick castle, the king doing him the honour of standing godfather by lord Conway, his proxy. On the first of March, A. D. 1748, he had a fourth daughter, born at London, who was christened Isabella, but died the same day; and on the twelfth of May, A. D. 1749, he had a second son, Charles-Francis, born at his house at North-end, in the county of Middlesex. On the death of the duke of Montagu, the king, on the sixteenth of July, A. D. 1749, was pleased to appoint him lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Warwick, in the room of his grace. On the third of February, A. D. 1751, he had a third son, Robert Fulke, born in London. In March, 1753, he was made knight of the most ancient order of the Thistle. On the thirteenth of November, A. D. 1759, he was by patent created EARL OF WARWICK, and afterwards obtained a grant, to him and his descendants, earls of Warwick, for

bearing the crest anciently used by the earls of that county, viz. A BEAR ERECT, ARGENT, MUZZLED, GULES, SUPPORTING A RAGGED STAFF OF THE FIRST; and of which grant a copy is subjoined in the note *. On the twenty-sixth of August, A. D. 1760, his lordship had a fifth daughter, born in London, and christened Ann.

(TITLES.) The right honourable Francis Greville, earl Brooke, of Warwick castle, earl of Warwick, baron Brooke, of Beauchamp's Court, in the county of Warwick.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Brooke, of Beauchamp's Court, in the county of Warwick, by letters patent, dated the ninth of January, in the eighteenth year of king James I. A. D. 1620; earl Brooke, of Warwick castle, in the county of Warwick, by patent, dated the seventh of July, in the twentieth year of king George II. A. D. 1746; and earl of Warwick, by patent, dated the twenty-seventh of November, A. D. 1759.

William, who both died of the sweating sickness when young; and two daughters, viz. Elizabeth, married to John Pawlet, marquis of Winchester; and Anne, married to Charles Blount, son and heir to William, lord Mountjoy: the said two noblemen, in right of their wives, after the death of the lord Brooke, obtained, by order of king Henry VIII. in council, which was afterwards confirmed by act of parliament, part of the lands of this rich family: but the inheritance passed by Edward, his only son, to his three grand-daughters; and he, the said lord Brooke, died of a pestilential air, on the tenth of November, in the thirteenth year of king Henry VIII. A. D. 1521, and was buried in the church of Bere-Ferrers, leaving them, the said Elizabeth, Anne, and Blanche, his heirs.

But of those three ladies, Anne, dying unmarried, and Blanche, who was married to Sir Francis Dautrey, knight, dying without issue, ELIZABETH, the eldest, was left at length sole heir to the last lord Brooke, her grandfather; as also to her grandmother, Elizabeth, the eldest of the daughters and coheirs of the last lord Beauchamp of Powyke; and thus, in her own person, united the illustrious succession of those two noble families.

As the sole heir of her grandmother, she became seized in fee of the whole manor of Alcester; in consequence of which, letters patent of exemplification, in the possession of Francis, the present earl Brooke, and earl of Warwick, were, in the third year of queen Elizabeth, granted to her, then a widow, confirming all the grants of fairs, markets, &c. that had been made in the time of her ancestors, in behalf of the manor of Alcester. And as the sole heir of her grandfather, it appears, by an inquisition taken after her death, dated in the sixth year of queen Elizabeth, in the possession of the said Francis, earl Brooke and Warwick, that she died seized in fee, not only of the manor of Alcester, but of sundry other manors and lands, in the counties of Warwick, Worcester, Gloucester, Leicester, Lincoln, Somerset, and divers other counties; the whole amounting to so great a value, that she was truly esteemed one of the richest heiresses of her time, as well as one of the best descended.

Upon the death of Robert Willoughby, the last lord Brooke, her grandfather, the wardship of this young lady was obtained, as we observed above, by Sir Edward Greville, of Milcote, in the county of Warwick, knight. Sir Edward intended her for John, his eldest son; but she preferring in affection Fulke, his younger son, was married to him.

We have the following account of this marriage, in a manuscript, entitled, *The Genealogie, Life and Death of Robert Lord Brooke*; written in the year 1644, and at present in the possession of Francis, earl Brooke, and earl of Warwick. "In the days of king Henry the Eighth," says the author of that manuscript, "I read of Sir Edward Greville, of Milcote, who had the wardship of Elizabeth, one of the daughters of the lord Brooke's son. This knight made a motion to his ward, to be married to John, his eldest son; but she refused, saying, that she did like better of Foulke, his second son. He

told her, that he had no estate of land to maintaine her, and that he was in the king's service of warre beyond the seas, and therefore his returne was very doubtfull. Shee replied, and said, that shee had an estate sufficient both for him, and for herselfe; and that shee would pray for his safetie, and waite for his coming. Upon his returne home, for the worthy service he had performed, he was by king Henry honoured with knight-hood; and then he married Elizabeth, the daughter of the lord Brooke's son."

* "TO ALL AND SINGULAR, to whom these presents shall come, Stephen Martin Leake, esquire, garter principal king of arms, sendeth GREETING.

"WHEREAS the Right Honourable FRANCIS, earl BROOKE, hath represented unto the Right Honourable Thomas, earl of Effingham, deputy (with the Royal approbation) to the Most Noble Edward, Duke of Norfolk, earl marshal and hereditary marshal of England, THAT his Majesty having been graciously pleased, by letters patent, under the great seal of Great-Britain, bearing date the thirteenth day of November last, in the thirty-third year of his reign, to grant unto him, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity, style, and title, of EARL OF WARWICK: AND being desirous to bear the crest anciently used by the Earls of Warwick, viz. a BEAR ERECT, argent, muzzled, gules, supporting a RAGGED STAFF of the first, (the same not being the right of any other person) did therefore request his Lordship's warrant for my granting the same unto him and his descendants, being Earls of Warwick: AND FORASMUCH as his Lordship, duly considering the premises, did, by warrant under his hand and seal, bearing date the ninth day of February last, order and direct me to grant and assign such crest accordingly: KNOW YE THEREFORE, That I, the said garter, in pursuance of the consent of the said earl of Effingham, and by virtue of the letters patent of my office, under the great seal of Great-Britain, do, by these presents, confirm and grant unto the said Earl Brooke, Earl of Warwick, the crest following, viz. On a wreath, a Bear erect, argent, muzzled, gules, supporting a Ragged Staff of the first; to be borne and used, for ever hereafter, by him the said Earl Brooke, Earl of Warwick, and his lawful descendants, being Earls of Warwick, without the lett or interruption of any person or persons whatsoever: IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, the said garter principal king of arms, have to these presents subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, the second day of April, in the thirty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, GEORGE the Second, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and in the year of our Lord, 1760.

"S. MARTIN LEAKE, Garter."

(ARMS.) Diamond, on a cross within a border ingrailed, topaz, five pellets.

(CRESTS.) Out of a ducal coronet, ruby, a swan with wings expanded, pearl, beaked, of the first. And,

On a wreath of his colours, a bear erect, pearl, muzzled, ruby, supporting a ragged staff of the first.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two swans with wings expanded, pearl, legged, diamond, beaked and ducally collared, ruby.

(MOTTO.) "Vix ea nostra voco."

(CHIEF SEAT.) Warwick castle, in the county of Warwick.

G O W E R, Earl G O W E R.

AT the time of the conquest lived (according to some) Sir Alan Gower, lord of Sittenham, in the county of York, descended, as antiquaries all agree, from ancestors properly stiled Anglo-Saxons. Whether this Alan may be deemed the patriarch of this noble family is matter of doubt with others, who contend, that he lived in the reign of Henry II. and that he was then taxed with one hundred shillings in the sheriffs account for three parts of a knights fee; that he was the son of William Fitz-Guyer, of Sittenham, afore-said, who was the son of Guyer, seated at the same place*. We shall not pretend to determine this point, especially as the genealogy is not perfect till after the reign of Edward II. when

LAURENCE GOWER was concerned with Thomas, earl of Lancaster, in the murder of Piers Gaveston, earl of Cornwall, the favourite of Edward II. at Blacklow-hill, in Warwickshire, on the nineteenth of June, A. D. 1312, for which, about two years after, he obtained that monarch's pardon. His son,

Sir NICHOLAS GOWER, was returned knight of the shire for the county of York three several times, viz. in the twelfth, twenty-first, and twenty-second of Edward III. Of this gentleman we find nothing material upon record, excepting that he signalized himself as a gallant officer at the battle near Durham, so fatal to the Scots, on the seventeenth of October, A. D. 1346; and, having taken several prisoners, received the king's precept to convey them to the Tower of London. And we may form some notion of his manner of living, from his having seven horses and six valets in his retinue, when he obtained leave of king

Edward III. in 1350, to go to Rome. He had one † son,

Sir THOMAS GOWER, who married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Thwaites, of Lovetofts, in Yorkshire, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and John, and four daughters, entered in the table.

The youngest son,

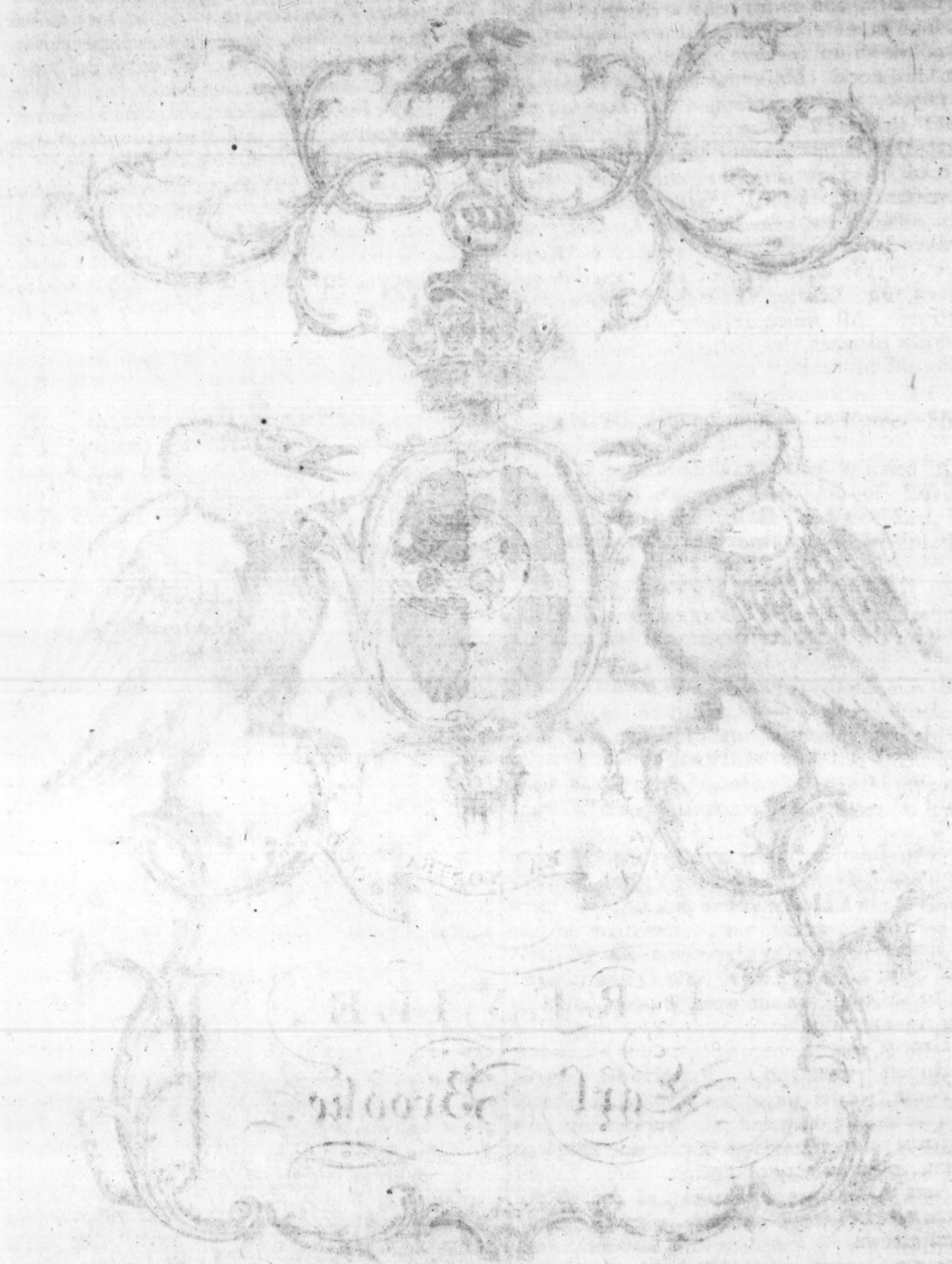
Sir JOHN GOWER, the great poet and refiner of the English language, continued the line. Of whom Hollingshed, in his Chronicles, says, "John Gower descended of that worthy family of the Gowers, of Sittenham, in Yorkshire, studied not only the common laws of this realm, but also other kinds of literature, and had great knowledge of the same, namely, in poetical inventions, applying his endeavour with Chaucer, to garnish the English tongue, in bringing it from a rude imperfectness, into a more apt elegance: for, whereas, before those days, the learned used to write only in Latin or French, and not in English, our tongue remained very barren, rude, and imperfect; but now, by the diligent industry of Chaucer and Gower, it was within a while greatly amended, so as it grew not only rich and plentiful in words, but also so proper and apt to express that which the mind conceived, as any other language. Gower departed this life shortly after the decease of his dear and loving friend Chaucer, to wit, in the year 1402, being then come to a great age, and blind for a certain time before his death." We shall only subjoin what Stow in his Annals has said of this great genius. "John Gower, deceased, about 2 Henry IV. a man not unlike Chaucer, in excellency of wit, learning or possessions. He builded a great part of St. Mary

* In 41 Henry III. we find mention made of Sir Walter de Guyer, and in the eighteenth and twenty-second of Edward I. of Sir Robert de Guyer, supposed to be son of Sir Walter. After which, in the same reign, we find Sir John Gower, a man of eminence, but what relation he bore to the others is uncertain; however, hence we may collect, that about this time the name came to be written as it is now.

† According to some he had a second son, Sir Nicholas Gower, who by a daughter of Maleverer, of Arncliffe, had

issue Thomas Gower, of Stanby, in Yorkshire, who married a daughter and heir of Ralph Crawthorn, of Crawthorn, in the same county, esq; from whom descended the Gowers of Stanby, who bear different arms from the Gowers of Sittenham, and by younger sons, the Gowers of Melfonby and Barrowby; also by the marriage of Agnes, sister and heir of William Garton, of Garton, in Holderness, the family of the Gowers of Garton are derived.





Overy's church, in Southwark, then new re-edified. On the north side of which church, he prepared for his bones a resting place, where somewhat after the old fashion, he lieth sumptuously buried in a tomb of stone, with his image also of stone lying over him, the hair of his head awbarne, long to his shoulders, and curling up, a small forked beard, and on his head a chaplet of roses red, four in number. An habit of purple, damasked down to his feet, a collar of esles gold about his neck. Under his head the likeness of three books which he compiled; 1. *Speculum Meditantis*, in French. 2. *Vox Clamantis*, in Latin. The third, *Confessio Amantis*, in English; which last book is extant in print; the second I have fair written, but the first I have not seen. His tomb, arched, was beautified with his arms, and the likeness of angels, with poesies in Latin. Besides, in the wall were painted three virgins crowned, one Charity, the second Mercy, the third Pity. All which is now washed out, and the image defaced, by cutting off his nose, and striking off his hands."

He had issue an only son,

THOMAS GOWER, who in the eleventh of Henry IV. was constituted one of the commissioners of array in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, and was made governor of Mans, in return for his signally brave conduct in the French wars, and continued in that post in the reigns of Henry V. and his successor till his death. During his stay in that government, he married a French lady, Joan —, of Alençon, and obtained an act of parliament in England, for the naturalization of his children. How many children he had is not ascertained; but his eldest son,

Sir JOHN GOWER, was standard-bearer to prince Edward, son of king Henry VI. and being taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471, was there beheaded, by order of king Edward IV. on the seventh day of the same month.

This Sir John had issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Edward Goldsborough†, baron of the Exchequer, in 1 Henry VII. five sons,

1. Edward Gower.

2. John Gower, who accompanying Thomas, earl of Surrey, in 13 Henry VII. in his expedition into Scotland, was knighted for his valour in taking Ayton castle.

3. George Gower.

4. Robert Gower.

5. Walter Gower.

Also three daughters,

1. Joan, married to Hugh Clytherow, of Brantingham, in the county of York.

2. Ann, to Christopher Fenton, of Creak, in the same county, esquires; and

3. Elizabeth.

EDWARD GOWER, the eldest son and heir, received the honour of knighthood, and marrying Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Constable, of Flamborough, in Yorkshire, knight, and relict of

John St. Quintin, of Harpham, esquire, by her had two sons, and three daughters.

1. Thomas Gower, his heir.

2. Richard Gower, who by Agnes, his wife, daughter and coheir of William Leving, of Alcomb, in the county of York, had issue four sons, Edward, Thomas, Francis, and Ralph.

His three daughters were,

1. Catherine, married to Walter, son of Thomas de la River, of Bransby, in Yorkshire, esq;

2. Agnes, to Sir John Widdrington, of Widdrington, in Northumberland; and

3. Barbara, to Sir Henry, son and heir of the said Sir John Widdrington, by a former wife.

THOMAS GOWER, eldest son of Sir Edward, was constituted on July 16, A. D. 1543, 35 Henry VIII. receiver-general of all and singular the honours, &c. appointed for payment of the soldiers in garrison at Berwick, and supervisor of all the buildings and fortifications of that town, as also the castle of Warke. He was likewise marshal of Berwick; and in 1547, 1 Edward VI. being captain of a band of light horsemen in that army which then invaded Scotland, under the command of the duke of Somerset, he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner. He was afterwards made governor of Aymouth fort, six miles distant from Berwick; also master of the ordnance in the Scotch expedition, A. D. 1560. By his wife Anne, daughter of James Maleverer, esquire, and coheir to her grandfather, Sir William Maleverer, of Arncliffe, he had issue a son and successor,

Sir EDWARD GOWER*, whose issue by his wife Barbara†, daughter to John Baxter, esquire, were three sons and three daughters, as in the table.

The eldest son,

THOMAS GOWER, had issue by his wife Mary, daughter of Gabriel Fairfax, of Steeton, in Yorkshire, four sons and two daughters, entered in the table. His wife surviving him, married, secondly, Sir Charles Kelke.

His eldest son,

Sir THOMAS GOWER, seated at Sittenham, was born in July, 1584. He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by king James I. and afterwards, on the second of June, A. D. 1620, was by the same monarch created a baronet.

He married Anne, daughter and coheir to John Doyley, of Merton, in Oxford, esquire, and by her (who died October 28, A. D. 1633, and was buried in the church of St. Clement's Danes, in London) had issue Sir Thomas Gower, his successor, Doyley Gower, a colonel of dragoons, in the service of Charles I. and other sons.

Sir THOMAS GOWER was knighted at Whitehall, June 24, A. D. 1630, and succeeded his father in his estate and title of baronet. He was a sufferer for his loyalty to Charles I. having been twice high-sheriff of Yorkshire, and attended on the king when he was shut out of Hull; and raised a regiment of dragoons, of which his brother, Doyley, before-mentioned, was colonel. He

† Mr. Edmondson says Sadborough.

* In this we have followed Mr. Edmondson. Collins takes no notice of this knight.

† Collins makes this lady second wife to Sir Thomas Gower

last-mentioned, and gives her children, which we have called her issue by Sir Edward, to the said Sir Thomas, not allowing that Anne Maleverer, who is styled by that author first wife, bore him any children.

had two wives, 1. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Howard, of Naworth castle, sister to Charles, earl of Carlisle; and, secondly, Frances II, daughter and coheir of Sir John Leveson, of Haling, in Kent, and of Lillehul, in Salop, by Frances his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Sondes, of Throwley, in Kent, elder brother of Sir Michael Sondes, baronet. By which last lady, this Sir Thomas Gower had issue two sons, Edward, and William, ancestor to the present lord Gower; also a daughter, Frances; but by his first lady had no issue.

Edward, the eldest son, died before his father, and by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, of Elmsall, in Yorkshire, esquire, had issue a son, Thomas; and a daughter, Frances, who was married to Sir James Wood, colonel of a regiment at the battle of the Boyne, in Ireland, July 1, A. D. 1690, and died that year without issue.

Sir Thomas, only son and heir of the said Edward, succeeded his grandfather in title and estate; and being a colonel of a regiment of foot, died in the camp at Dundalk, in Ireland, October 28, A. D. 1689, unmarried, whereby the title and estate devolved upon his uncle, Sir William Leveson Gower. Which

Sir WILLIAM LEVESON GOWER, also by the death of his nephew, Sir Thomas Gower, baronet, before mentioned, succeeded him in the title, and the antient paternal estate at Sittenham, &c. in Yorkshire. He was adopted heir to Sir Richard Leveson of Trentham, in Staffordshire, knight of the Bath, (brother to Sir John Leveson of Haling, in Kent, before mentioned) who having no children by Catharine his wife, daughter to Sir Robert Dudley, knight, duke of the empire, left him his whole estate. This Sir William Leveson Gower was one of the duke of Monmouth's bail, A. D. 1683, served in the four parliaments of Charles II. for Newcastle under Line, in Staffordshire, and was elected for the said borough to the convention-parliament in 1688, and in all other parliaments to the time of his death, which was in the month of December, A. D. 1691. He married Jane, eldest daughter of John Granville, earl of Bath, and at length coheir to her nephew William-Henry, the last earl of that family; and by her (who died on February 27, A. D. 1696) had three sons.

1. Sir John Leveson Gower, baronet.
2. Richard Leveson Gower,
3. William Leveson Gower,

Also two daughters,

1. Catherine, married to Sir Edward Wyndham, of Orchard-Wyndham, in Somersetshire, baronet, father by her of the late Sir William Wyndham; whose son and heir, Sir Charles Wyndham, became earl of Egremont.

2. Jane, wedded to Henry Hyde, the last earl of Clarendon and Rochester.

Sir JOHN LEVESON GOWER, baronet, born January 7, A. D. 1674-5, was elected to parliament, on the death of his father, for Newcastle under Line, and served for the same till March 16, A. D. 1703, when he was advanced to the degree and

dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Gower, baron Gower of Sittenham, in Yorkshire. He was sworn of the privy-council to the queen, on April 21, A. D. 1702, and at the same time was declared chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. His lordship, in 1706, was one of the commissioners that concluded the union between England and Scotland, being then chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He departed this life at Belvoir castle, the duke of Rutland's seat, and was buried at Trentham, on September 10, A. D. 1709, greatly lamented, having been a bountiful housekeeper, and much esteemed for his affability and other shining qualities. He had to wife Catherine, eldest daughter to John Manners, duke of Rutland, and by her (who died on March 7, A. D. 1722, in the forty-seventh year of her age) had issue four sons and three daughters.

1. Catherine, born A. D. 1695, who died unmarried on the twentieth of April, A. D. 1712.

2. Jane, the wife of John Proby, esquire, of Elton-hall, in the county of Huntingdon, esquire. She died in childbed on the tenth of June, A. D. 1726, leaving issue John, created lord Carysfort, and other children.

The sons were,

1. John Leveson Gower, successor to his father.

2. William Leveson Gower, who on a vacancy, was elected knight of the shire for the county of Stafford, in December, 1720. At the general election, A. D. 1722, he was rechosen for the same county, and continued one of the representatives thereof till the thirteenth of December, A. D. 1756. On the twenty-sixth of May, A. D. 1730, he married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Grosvenor, of Eaton-Hall, in the county of Chester, baronet, by whom he had one daughter, Catherine, born August 28, A. D. 1731. The mother of this child died on the thirteenth of December, A. D. 1731.

3. Thomas Gower, born A. D. 1698, was elected member of parliament for Newcastle under Line, in 1722, and departed this life unmarried, on the twelfth of August, A. D. 1727.

4. Baptist Gower, chosen member of parliament for Newcastle under Line, upon the death of his brother, continued to serve for the same place till the end of the last parliament. On the seventh of May, A. D. 1745, he was appointed a commissioner of trade and plantations, which office he afterwards resigned.

The eldest son,

(First Earl.) JOHN LEVESON GOWER, succeeded to the barony upon the death of his father, and on the nineteenth of July, A. D. 1742, was appointed lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Stafford; and four days after, appointed lord-privy-seal, and then sworn of his majesty's privy-council, at Kensington.

On May 12, A. D. 1740, his lordship was declared one of the lords justices during his majesty's absence in his German dominions. On July 29, A. D. 1742, he was appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Stafford; and on April 25, A. D.

Mr. Edmondson makes this lady first wife to Sir Thomas, and the preceding Elizabeth Howard, the second. It matters

not much how this point is settled, since the issue proceeded undoubtedly from Frances Levison.

1743, he was a second time appointed one of the lords justices, and on December 10, that year, resigned his place of lord privy-seal, which was conferred on the earl of Cholmondeley. He was the said year, September 15, unanimously elected recorder of the city of Litchfield, in the room of the earl of Uxbridge, deceased. On December 26, A. D. 1744, he was again constituted lord privy-seal; and in 1745, one of the lords justices whilst his majesty was abroad. On the breaking out of the rebellion that year, he raised a regiment of foot for the king's service. Whereupon his majesty, taking into consideration his great merits, was pleased to advance him to the dignities of a viscount and earl of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title, of viscount Trentham, in the county of Stafford, and earl Gower, by letters patent, bearing date July 8, A. D. 1746; and in 1748, his lordship was again appointed one of the lords justices of the kingdom; also April 5, A. D. 1750, and March 30, A. D. 1752.

His lordship married first, on March 8, A. D. 1711-12, Evelyn, third daughter to Evelyn, duke of Kingston; and by her had four sons, viz.

1. John Gower, born A. D. 1713, who died on July 15, A. D. 1723.

2. William Gower, born March 20, A. D. 1715, who died unmarried on April 4, A. D. 1739.

3. Granville Leveson Gower, now earl Gower.

4. Richard Leveson Gower, born April 30, A. D. 1726.

Also six daughters,

1. Gertrude, born February 15, A. D. 1714, married to John, duke of Bedford.

2. Mary, born October 30, A. D. 1717, married Sir Richard Wrottesley, of Wrottesley, in Staffordshire, baronet, now chaplain in ordinary to his majesty, and dean of Worcester.

3. Jane, born A. D. 1719, died unmarried, A. D. 1737.

4. Frances, born August 12, A. D. 1720, married lord John-Philip Sackville, second son of Lionel, duke of Dorset.

5. Elizabeth, born January 19, A. D. 1723-4, in March, 1748-9, was appointed lady of the bedchamber to their royal highnesses the princesses Amelia and Caroline; and in 1751, married the honourable John Waldegrave, esquire, now earl Waldegrave.

6. Evelyn, born January 26, A. D. 1724-5, wedded to John Fitzpatrick, lord Gowran, of the kingdom of Ireland, afterwards earl of Upper-Ossory, seated at Ampthill-park, in Bedfordshire, and after his decease, secondly, to Richard Vernon, esquire.

The lady their mother dying on June 27, A. D. 1727, his lordship on October 31, A. D. 1733, married Penelope, daughter of Sir John Stonehouse, baronet, and relict of Sir Henry Atkins, baronet, by whom he had a daughter, Penelope, born at Trentham-hall, in June, 1734, (who died in the seventh year of her age) and her mother deceased there on Monday, August 19, following.

His lordship married, thirdly, Mary, daughter and coheir of Thomas Tufton, earl of Thanet, and widow of Anthony, earl of Harold,

only surviving son of Henry, duke of Kent; by whom he had issue a daughter, Mary, who died in the seventh year of her age;

And three sons,

1. Thomas Gower, who was born at his lordship's house, in Brook-street, by Grosvenor-square, on August 23, A. D. 1738, and died about two years old.

2. John Gower, born in 1743, and appointed a captain in the navy, June 30, A. D. 1763.

3. Thomas Gower, who was born on July 4, A. D. 1743, and died an infant.

His lordship's second surviving son, the honourable Richard Leveson Gower, was chosen member for Tavistock, in Devonshire, and for the city of Litchfield, in the parliament summoned to meet on August 13, A. D. 1747, and died October 19, A. D. 1753, unmarried.

His lordship deceasing on December 25, A. D. 1754, at his house, in Brook-street, aforesaid, was succeeded in honour and estate by his eldest son, Granville, viscount Trentham, then member of parliament for Litchfield. The said

(*Second, and present Earl.*) GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, in 1744, was, on a vacancy, elected to parliament for Bishop's-Castle, in Shropshire; and to the next parliament summoned in 1747, was, with Sir Peter Warren, unanimously chose for Westminster; but in November, 1749, being constituted one of the lords commissioners for executing the office of lord high-admiral, his seat in parliament became vacated, which occasioned a hard contested election for Westminster, between his lordship and Sir George Vandeput, when, on closing the poll, he had a majority of upwards of one hundred and fifty voters. He was, at the general election, in 1754, returned for the city of Litchfield, and sat for the same till the death of his father.

On succeeding to the earldom, he was constituted lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Stafford. On December 19, A. D. 1755, he had a grant of the office of lord privy-seal, and in January following was sworn a privy-counsellor. Resigning the place of lord privy-seal, he was, on July 2, A. D. 1757, constituted master of the horse; and being in that office at the late king's demise, October 25, A. D. 1760, obtained the perquisites thereunto appertaining on such an event. His lordship was continued by his present majesty at the council-table; as also lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Staffordshire; and on November 17, A. D. 1760, was nominated keeper of the great wardrobe, on the resignation of Sir Thomas Robinson, now lord Grantham. On April 23, A. D. 1763, he was declared lord chamberlain of his majesty's household, in the room of the duke of Devonshire; and, in that quality, stood proxy for the duke of Saxe-Gotha, on September the fourteenth following, at the baptism of his majesty's second son, Frederick, now bishop of Osnaburgh: but his lordship, on July 10, A. D. 1765, resigned his place of lord-chamberlain, which was then given to the duke of Portland. He retains his seat at the council-board, together with the offices of lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Stafford; and is also a governor of the Charter-house, and vice-president of the Middlesex-hospital.

He married two wives, first, in 1744, Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Fazackerly, of Penwitham, in Lancashire, and by her, who died in child-bed of the small-pox, on the nineteenth of May, A. D. 1745, had a son, John, born on the fourteenth preceding, who just living till he was baptized, died the same day.

His lordship, on March 28, A. D. 1748, married, secondly, Louisa Egerton, daughter of Scroop, duke of Bridgewater, by the lady Rachel Ruffel, his wife, sister to the present duke of Bedford: by her who died March 14, A. D. 1761, he had issue one son, (also an elder son, still-born, in the year 1755.)

George, commonly called viscount Trentham, born on February 9, A. D. 1758;

And three daughters, viz.

1. Louisa, born on October 22, A. D. 1749.
2. Carolina, born on December 2, A. D. 1753; and
3. Anne, born on February 22, A. D. 1761;

but the mother died on the fourteenth of the next month; and his lordship is yet a widower.

(TITLES.) Granville Leveson Gower, earl Gower, viscount Trentham, and lord Gower, baron of Stittenham, and baronet.

(CREATIONS.) Baronet, June 2, A. D. 1620, 18 James I. baron Gower, of Stittenham, in Yorkshire, by letters patent, March 16, A. D. 1702-3, 2 queen Anne; viscount Trentham, and earl Gower, July 8, A. D. 1746, 20 George II.

(ARMS.) Quarterly, first and fourth, barry of eight, pearl and diamond, over all, a cross flory, ruby, for Gower; second and third, sapphire, three laurel leaves erect, topaz, for Leveson.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a wolf passant, pearl, collared and chained, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two wolves, pearl, each having a collar and chain, topaz.

(MOTTO.) "Frangas non flectes."

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Trentham, in the county of Stafford, near Newcastle under Line.

HOBART, Earl of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

THIS noble family claim a lineal descent from Sir James Hobart, younger of two sons to Thomas Hobart, seated at Leynham, in Norfolk: which Thomas Hobart was, in the fifth generation, heir and representative of John Hobart, who was seated, or at least was owner of lands at De la Tye, in the county aforesaid, and who is the first mentioned in any pedigree of the Hobarts. We refer our reader to the table for the former part of their genealogy, and begin where we have something more to note than bare names and places of abode, with Sir James Hobart already mentioned.

SIR JAMES HOBART was entered at Lincoln's-Inn, and joining intense application to extraordinary natural parts, he made an early and considerable proficiency in the study of the law. In 1479, he was elected Lent reader to that society, of which he afterwards, the same year, became one of the governors, and continued such till A. D. 1508.

In the second of Henry VII. he was sworn of the privy-council, having been appointed attorney-general to that monarch, which post he enjoyed till the year 1510, when he departed this life full of honour, and left behind him the character of "a right good man, of great learning and wisdom." He had the honour of being made knight of the sword, at the creation of Henry, prince of Wales, afterwards king Henry VIII. on the eighteenth of February, A. D. 1504.

Besides his many benefactions to his parish

church of Loddon, in Norfolk, where he was buried, which he built from the ground, he laid a fair bridge over the river Waveny, that divides Norfolk and Suffolk, and a fine causeway thereby.

He married Margaret, daughter to Peter Naunton, esquire, and by this lady, who died in 1484, and was buried at Loddon, had issue two sons,

1. Sir Walter Hobart, seated at Halles-hall, in Norfolk. He succeeded his father, and was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, in 1536. He was twice married, first, to Ann, daughter of Sir Henry Heydon, knight; secondly, to Ann, daughter of John Ratcliff, lord Fitzwalter. From the former match, the Hobarts seated at Halles-hall, derive their descent, as from the latter do those of the name seated at Morley, in Norfolk.

2. Miles Hobart, ancestor to the present and late earls of Buckinghamshire. Which

MILES HOBART was seated at Plumpsted, in Norfolk, and marrying Eleanor, daughter of John Bleverhafet, had two sons,

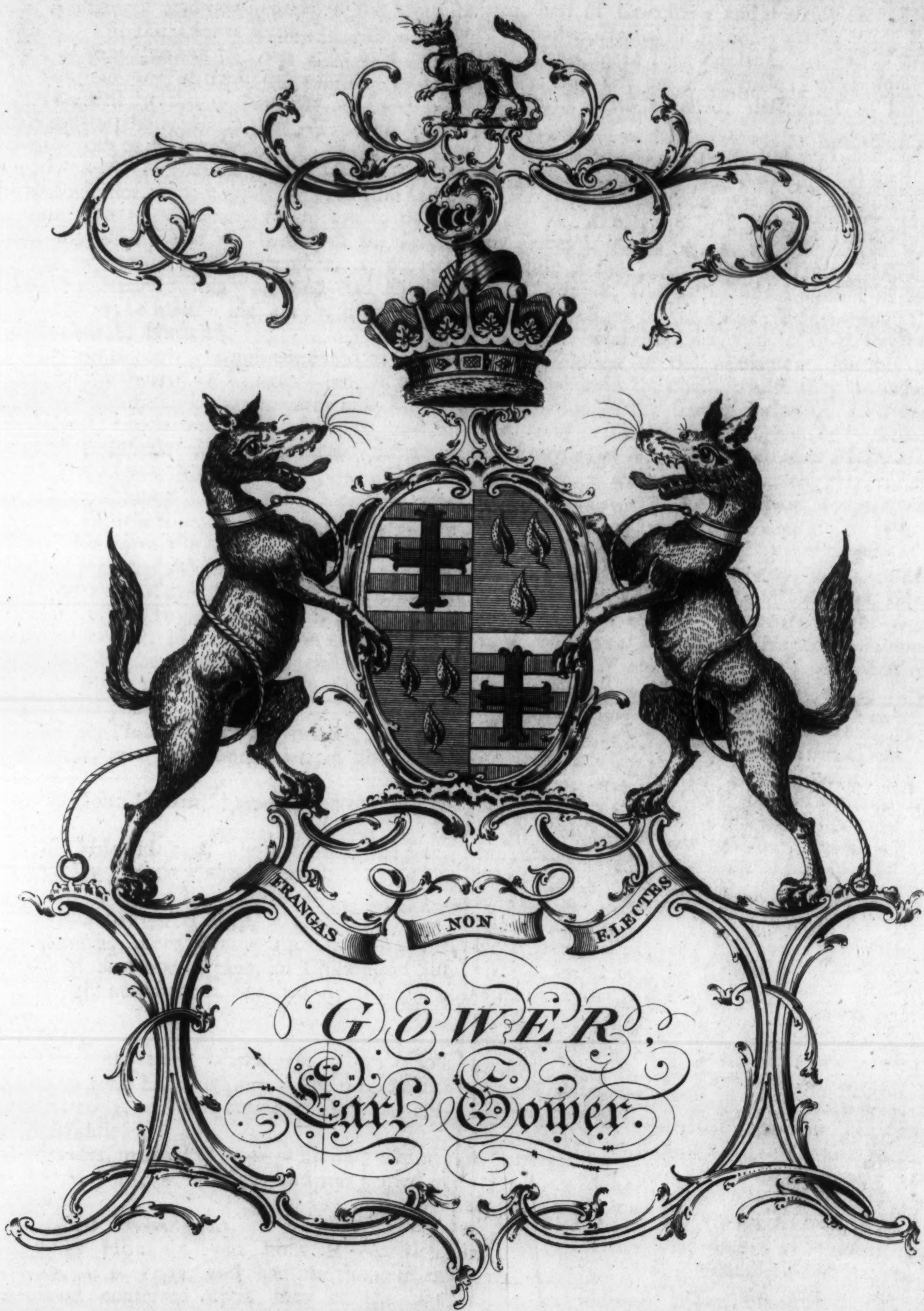
1. Thomas Hobart.

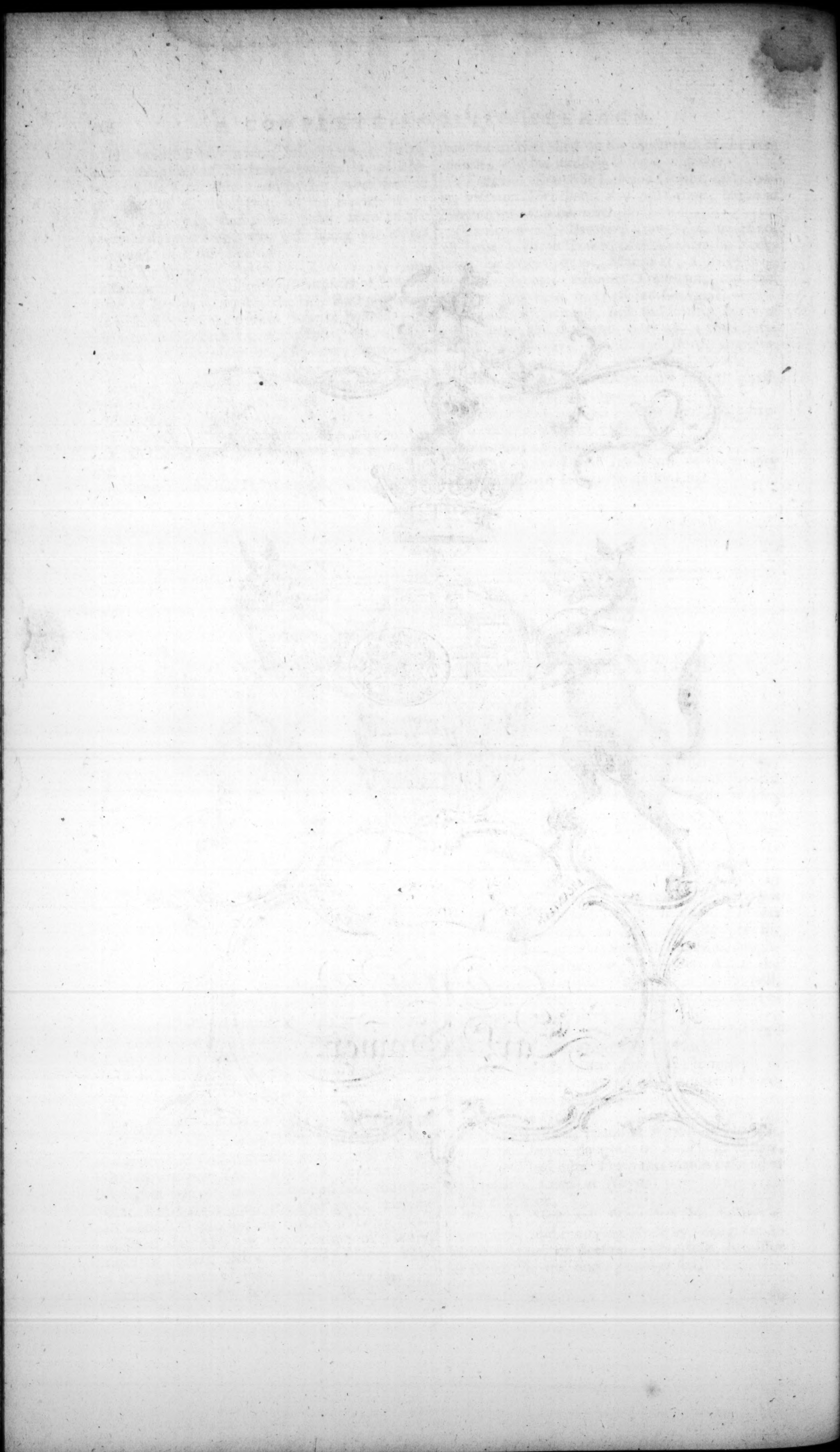
2. John Hobart, seated at Wayte, in Norfolk. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Philip Tilney, knight, and had issue. From this match descended the Hobarts, seated at Wayte.

The eldest son,

THOMAS HOBART, succeeded his father at Plumpsted, and marrying Auderey, daughter to William Hare, of Beeston, in Norfolk, had issue Sir Miles Hobart, and a younger son,

Sir





Sir HENRY HOBART, a member of the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn, and afterwards, in the thirty-ninth of Elizabeth, one of the governors thereof, serving at the same time in parliament for the borough of Yarmouth. In the fourth year of king James I. he was appointed his majesty's attorney-general, and about the same time was constituted attorney-general of the court of Wards. On the twenty-second of June, in the ninth of king James I. he was appointed among the first governors of the Charter-house. In 1611, upon the first creation of baronets, he had the honour to be the ninth in the list; and on the twenty-sixth of November, A. D. 1613, was constituted lord chief-justice of the Common-Pleas, in which office he so happily blended skill and integrity, that he continued to enjoy it to the honour of the king and the benefit of the subject, till the twenty-sixth of December, A. D. 1625, when he departed this life, and had sepulture soon after in the middle isle, on the north side, in Christ-church, Norwich.

This gentleman is commemorated as a benefactor to the society of Lincoln's-Inn, in that he gave one hundred pounds towards new building the chapel, which was finished in 1623, and fulfilled his prophetic motto, *non moriar sed vivam*, in a literary sense, inasmuch as reports of several law-cases published by him are still extant; from the title of which we are further informed, that he was *chancellor to both their highnesses Henry and Charles, princes of Wales*.

He married, April 22, A. D. 1590, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Robert Bell, of Beaupre-hall, in Norfolk, knight, lord chief baron of the Exchequer, and by her had sixteen children, twelve sons, of which we shall note only four, the rest having died young.

1. Henry Hobart, born at Norwich, April 28, A. D. 1591, who died unmarried in his father's life-time.

2. Sir John Hobart, baronet, successor to his father.

3. Sir Miles Hobart, who continued the line.

4. Henry Hobart, born November 17, A. D. 1619.

The four daughters were,

1. Dorothy, born March 14, A. D. 1591-2, the wife of Sir Robert Crane, of Chilton, in Suffolk, knight and baronet. She died April 11, A. D. 1624.

2. Mary.

3. Elizabeth, born March 17, A. D. 1608, married to John Lisle, esquire. She died March 15, A. D. 1633, and was buried at Highgate chapel, in Middlesex.

4. Frances, married to ——— Hewet, esquire. She died May 21, A. D. 1632, and was buried at Highgate.

The eldest surviving son,

Sir JOHN HOBART, was born at Norwich, April 19, A. D. 1593, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him at the age of ten years, and at the age of thirty-two succeeded as baronet. He was seated at Blickling, in Norfolk, a manor his father had purchased, and where he had built a stately house; an estate formerly in the noble family of Boleyn, maternal ancestors to queen Elizabeth. He was also possessed of the estate at Plumpsted, upon

the failure of the line of his cousin, Sir Thomas Hobart. He served in parliament 1 James I. for Corf-Castle, in Dorsetshire; also in that reign for Lestwithiel, in Cornwall, and for the borough of Thetford, 1 Charles I. and for the county of Norfolk, in the sixteenth of that reign. He married two wives, Philippa, daughter to Robert Sidney, earl of Leicester; and this lady deceasing in September, 1620, he secondly married lady Frances, daughter to John Egerton, first earl of Bridgewater, but left no issue male; whereupon the title and estate entailed, descended to his nephew,

JOHN HOBART, esquire, son and heir of his brother, Sir Miles Hobart, knight. Which

Sir MILES HOBART was born at Plumpsted, April 12, A. D. 1595, and knighted at Salisbury by James I. August 8, A. D. 1623. He was a member of that parliament which met, March 17, A. D. 1627-8, and distinguished himself in opposing the designs of the court; being among those members, who, March 2, A. D. 1628-9, foreseeing the dissolution of the parliament, forcibly held the speaker in the chair, whilst they published a protestation in the house, declaring, 1. *Whoever shall bring in innovation of religion, or by favour or countenance seek to extend or introduce Popery or Arminianism, or other opinion disagreeing from the truth and orthodox church, shall be reputed a capital enemy to this kingdom and commonwealth.* 2. *Whoever shall counsel or advise the taking and levying of the subsidies of tonnage and poundage, not granted by parliament, or shall be an actor or instrument therein, shall be likewise reputed an innovator in the government, and capital enemy to the kingdom and commonwealth.* 3. *If any merchant, or person whatsoever, shall voluntarily yield, or pay the subsidies of tonnage or poundage, not being granted by parliament, he shall likewise be reputed a betrayer of the liberties of England, and an enemy to the same.* On this the parliament was immediately dissolved, and Sir Miles Hobart was imprisoned for locking the door of the house during the publishing the aforesaid protestation. He was not discharged before the year 1631, and then was obliged to give sureties for his good behaviour. Whether he was again imprisoned, or what other hardships he underwent, does not appear; but dying before the civil wars broke out, his sufferings were esteemed so meritorious by the long parliament, that they voted, in the year 1646, that 5000 l. should be given to his children, in recompence thereof, and for opposing the illegalities of that time. He married Susan, daughter to Sir John Peyton, of Iselham, baronet, by whom he had issue John, his son and heir, and a daughter, Alice, married to John Jermy, of Bayfield, in Norfolk, esquire.

Sir JOHN HOBART, baronet, succeeding his uncle, as already mentioned, was returned as knight of the shire for the county of Norfolk, in the three last parliaments called by Charles II. By his wife Mary, daughter of John Hampden, of Hampden, Bucks, and widow of colonel Hammond, he had issue three sons and two daughters, of which Mary, the youngest died unmarried, and the eldest, Philippa, became the wife of Sir Charles Pye, baronet, of Cleston-Camville, in the county of Stafford.

The sons were,

1. Henry Hobart.

2. John

2. John Hobart, a brigadier-general, captain and governor of Pendennis castle, in the county of Cornwall, who died November 7, A. D. 1734, and was buried at Blickling.

3. Thomas Hobart, a member of Lincoln's-Inn, who died unmarried.

Sir HENRY HOBART, the eldest son, was knighted by king Charles II. when that monarch was upon a visit to his father at Blickling. He was elected one of the burgeses for Lynn-Regis, in the parliament that met at Oxford, 23 Charles II. and sat with his father, who served in the same parliament, as knight of the shire for Norfolk. He engaged among the first who appeared for the revolution; and in the convention-parliament, (being one of the knights of the shire for Norfolk) declared for the vacancy of the throne. He was gentleman of the horse to king William, and attended on him at the battle of the Boyne, in Ireland, July 1, A. D. 1690. In the seventh year of that prince's reign, he was again elected one of the knights of the shire for Norfolk, and constantly behaved himself like a man of honour, and a true patriot of his country; but in 1699, resenting some words spoken by Oliver Leneve, esquire, a duel ensued, wherein he was mortally wounded. He was buried at Thetford; and Mr. Leneve, being tried at Norwich, March 16, A. D. 1699-1700, was found guilty of manslaughter. Sir Henry's lady was the eldest daughter of Joseph Maynard, esquire, son and heir of Sir John Maynard, knight, one of the commissioners of the great seal in the reign of king William; which lady survived him, and died of a consumption, August 22, A. D. 1701; and by her he had issue one son,

John, late earl of Buckinghamshire; and three daughters,

1. Henrietta, married first to Charles Howard, ninth earl of Suffolk, and secondly, to the honourable George Berkeley, esquire, fourth son of Charles, second earl of Berkeley.

2. Catharine, wedded to lieutenant-general Charles Churchill, who was member in several parliaments for Castle-Rising, in Norfolk, colonel of the tenth regiment of dragoons, one of the grooms of the bedchamber to his late majesty, and governor of Plymouth, and died at Bath, April 27, 1745; and

3. Dorothy, who died unmarried.

(*First Earl*.) JOHN HOBART, only son of Sir Henry, was born 1692. He was educated at Clare-hall, in Cambridge, and afterwards was elected a member for the borough of St. Ives, in the county of Cornwall, in the first parliament called by George I. and in 1722, again for the said borough, also for the borough of Beer-Alston, in Devonshire. September 22, A. D. 1721, he was constituted one of the commissioners for trade and the plantations; and June 17, A. D. 1725, was installed one of the knights-companions of the most honourable order of the Bath. At the accession of his late majesty, he was made treasurer of the Chamber; and elected one of the knights of the shire for Norfolk, as also chosen for Beer-Alston. And, in consideration of his great merits, was advanced, May 28, A. D. 1728, to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Hobart, baron Hobart, of Blickling, in the county of Norfolk:

and, January 31, A. D. 1739-40, was sworn lord-lieutenant of the county of Norfolk. On his lordship's resigning his post of treasurer of the Chamber, his majesty constituted him, December 24, A. D. 1744, captain of the band of gentlemen-pensioners; and January the third following, he was sworn of the privy-council. Also, September 5, A. D. 1746, he was advanced to the dignity of an earl of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, stile, and title of earl of Buckinghamshire, and as such took his seat in the house of peers, November the sixteenth following.

His lordship married to his first wife, Judith, daughter to Robert Britiffe, of Baconsthorpe, in Norfolk, esquire, by whom he had issue three sons;

1. Henry Hobart, who died an infant.

2. John Hobart, now earl of Buckinghamshire, and,

3. Robert Hobart, who died in the eighth year of his age, May 22, A. D. 1733.

And five daughters, whereof

Dorothy, October 21, A. D. 1752, married Charles Hotham, esquire, colonel in the first regiment of foot-guards, and eldest son of Beaumont Hotham, esquire, one of the commissioners of the customs; and the others died infants.

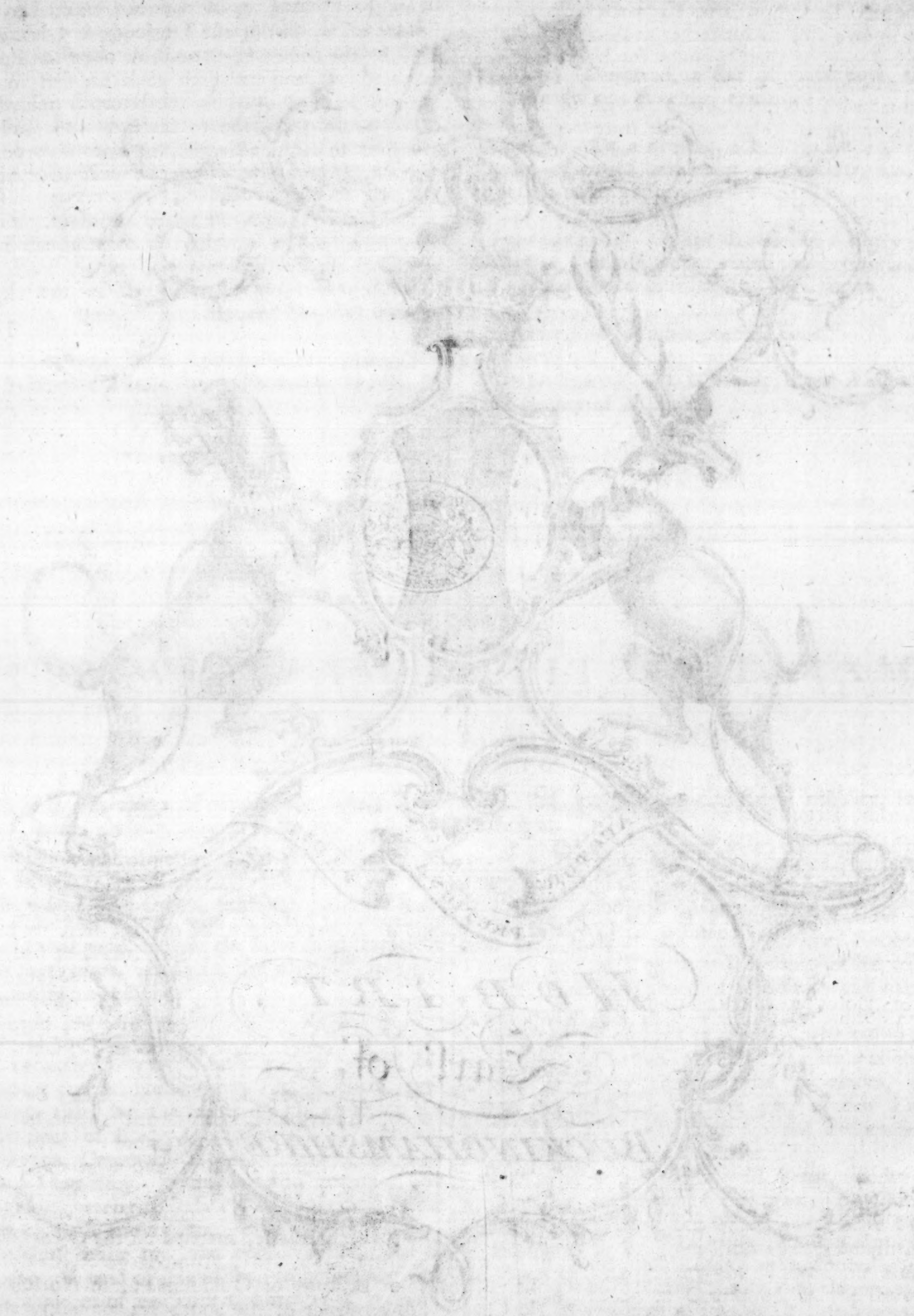
The said lady, Judith, dying February 7, A. D. 1726-7, his lordship married, secondly, February 10, A. D. 1727-8, Elizabeth, sister to Robert Bristow, esquire, (who was one of the clerks comptrollers of his majesty's household, and after serving for Winchelsea in several parliaments, died in 1738); and by her had two sons, George, and Henry.

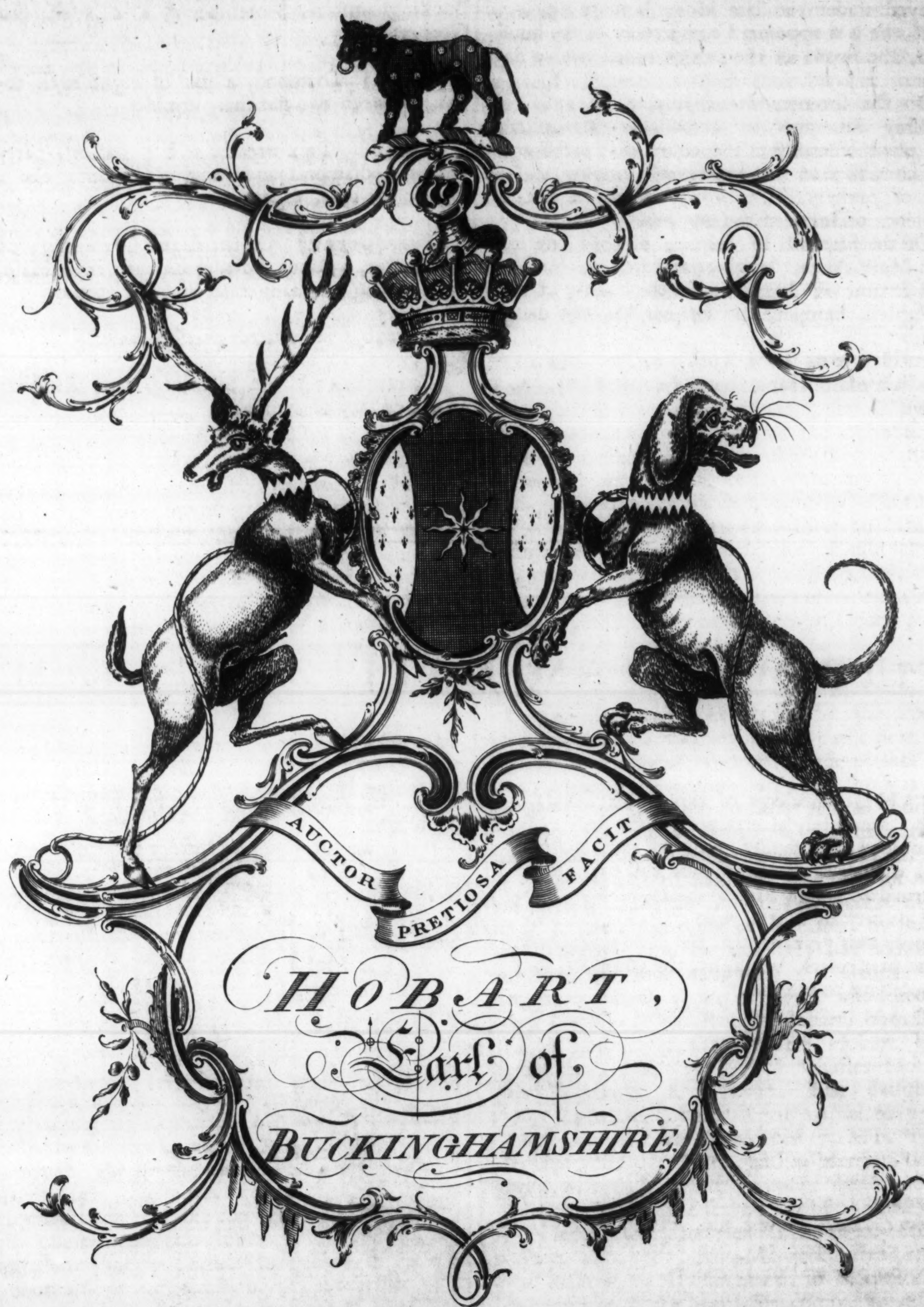
His lordship died at his house in St. James's-square, London, September 22, A. D. 1756.

George Hobart, the eldest son by the second marriage, was member in the last parliament for St. Ives, in Cornwall, and sits in the present for Beer-Alston, in Devonshire. In 1762, he was nominated secretary to the embassy at the court of Russia, when his brother, the present earl of Buckinghamshire, was appointed ambassador. On the twenty-second of May, A. D. 1757, he married Albinia, daughter of lord Vere Bertie, eldest son of Robert, first duke of Ancaster, by his second marriage, and by this lady has had issue four sons and four daughters. 1. George Hobart, born March 5, A. D. 1758, who died in July, A. D. 1759. 2. Robert Hobart, born May 4, A. D. 1760. 3. George-Vere Hobart, born September 12, A. D. 1764. 4. Charles Hobart, born February, A. D. 1766. The daughters were, 1. Albinia, born April 19, A. D. 1759. 2. Ann Maria, born September 17, A. D. 1761, who died young. 3. Maria, and 4. Harriot, twins, born A. D. 1762.

Henry Hobart, the second son of the first earl, by his second wife, married on the twenty-second of July, A. D. 1761, Ann-Margaret, daughter of John Bristow, of Quiddenham, in Norfolk, and sub-governor of the South-Sea company, and has two daughters, Ann-Catherine, born 1762, and Maria-Ann, born 1763.

(*Second and present Earl*.) JOHN HOBART, only surviving son of the first marriage, succeeded his father in the peerage, during whose life-time, in 1747, he was returned to parliament for the city of





of Norwich, and for the borough of St. Ives, and took his seat for the former; at the next general election, in 1754, he was chosen knight of the shire for Norfolk. At the accession of the present king, his lordship was appointed one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber, a post he enjoyed under the late king. January 15, A. D. 1756, he was appointed comptroller of the household, and sworn of the privy-council twelve days after.

On the seventeenth of July, A. D. 1762, his lordship was appointed ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Petersburg, and continued in that honourable employ till the first of January, A. D. 1765, when he had his audience of leave of the empress.

On the fifteenth of July, A. D. 1761, he married Mary-Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Drury, of Overstone, in the county of Northampton, baronet, and by her has two daughters.

1. Henrietta, born April 7, A. D. 1762.
2. Caroline Hans, born February 24, A. D. 1767.

(TITLES.) John Hobart, earl of Buckinghamshire; baron Hobart, of Blickling, and baronet.

(CREATIONS.) Baronet, May 22, A. D. 1611, (9 James I.) baron Hobart, of Blickling, in Norfolk, May 28, A. D. 1728, (1 George II.) earl of Buckinghamshire, September 5, A. D. 1746, (20 George II.)

(ARMS.) Diamond, a stat of eight rays, topaz, between two flanches, ermine.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a bull passant, party per pale, diamond and ruby, all bezanté, and a ring in his nose, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side a stag; on the sinister, a talbot, both proper and regardant, each having a radiant collar and line, topaz.

(MOTTO.) "Auctor pretiosa facit."

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Blickling, near Alesham, in the county of Norfolk.

FITZ-WILLIAM, Earl FITZ-WILLIAM.

THE genealogy of this noble family is so accurately ascertained till the year 1565, by a number of witnesses, that we must not only avail ourselves of the labour and expence which accrued to Hugh Fitz-William, of Sprotburg, in the county of York, who collected the necessary records that year, but at the same time transcribe some particulars, which he, the compiler, thought it necessary to premise.

"The burninge of three great bagges of evidence of the Fitz-Williams, by Sir Henry Savell, of Tankersley, who married Elizabeth Suthill, sole daughter and heir to Margery Fitz-William, pretendinge title, by the right of his wyfe, to the lordshippes of Emley, Sprotburgh, Warenhall, Darington, Cromwell, Athwike, Rodington, Basforde, Hathelsey, Plomtree, and others; and meaninge thereby to deface the bloode and name forever, hath moved me, Hugh Fitz-William, nowe eldist sonne to John Fitz-William, late of Sprotburgh, and of Hathelsey, to gather together all such pieces of evidence and matter of recorde, as by diligent scrutiny I could fynde in the Towre, in the Exchequer, in the Rowles, and in the office of the Haraldes, thereby to maintayne the right of the said lordshippes to the bloode and name. And further to declare, from what noble progenyes the bloode and name are descendid, as well within this realme, as in forrayn contreyes. The which accordith with th'olde and new Testa-

ment, to mayntayne antiquity, nobility, and birthright.

"For the veryfyeing of every particular of this descent, and to shew that Hugh Fitz-William, fourth sonne to John Fitz-William, the younger, of Sprotburgh, and of Hathelsey, is now the next heir male of the Fitz-Williams, lordes of Emley; and for a perpetuall memory of the truth thereof, these gentlemen of the bloode and name, whose names are here under written, have subscribed with th' officers of armes; whereunto the three kings of armes have sette the seals of their offices, of every there severall provinces, the thirde day of Maye, in the yere of our Lord MCCCCCLXV, with their severall declaracions as followeth, *verbatim, videlicet.*

"Wheras it may right well seeme, fondry of honour and worshippe of this name, by slouth and negligence, have ben omittid and leste owte of this lyne, as Sir John Fitzwilliam, knight, in the dayes of king Henry the Third; Sir Raufe Fitzwilliam, baron of Graystoke, in the days of king Edward the First; Sir George Fitzwilliam, knight of the Bath, in the days of king Henry Theight; Sir William Fitzwilliam, of Windesore, knight, one of the privy-chambre to king Edward the Sixt, and o thrs; the offspringe whereof affirme, by reporte of their fathers, that they be descendid owte of Emley, and Sprotburgh. But I cannot fynde, by diligent scrutiny, howe, nei-

ther by my evidence, nor matter of recorde, to their greate displeasure, beinge utterly owte of helpe, withoute great coste of further serche. I have therefore thoughte it good, and my dutie by the lawe of nature, for justice sake, to preserve the rest of the lyne, and combyne them together, for that they be disperfid into severall countie of this realme, and is, by the lawe of God, successively inheritable to the same, accordinge, as they be sette owte with there due differences in this booke. Taking God to witnes, that I have not omitted, or left owte any one of the name, that I could by eny means have authorite for my doinges, either by evidence, or the memory of manne. And have traveylid with every one of the name, that I could heere of, fondry tymes, to my great costes and charges with them, and their freindes, to know by what auctoritie, either by mater of recorde, or memory of manne, that may menteyne ther descent and birtheright: and have set them foorth accordingly, and of as meny as I could obteyne auctoryte for the same. And for a perputall memory of the truthe herof, I have subscribid my name, the thirde daye of Maye, *Anno Domini MCCCCCLXV*, and in the viiith yere of the prosperous reigne of our sovereyne lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God queene of Englande, France, and Ireland, defendour of the faith, &c. *By me Hugh Fitzwilliam de Sprotburgh, in com. Ebor. And hereunto also hath set my seale of armes [Lofenge] with the kinges of armes.*

The rest of the family subscribed as follows:

"By me, William Fitzwilliam, of Milton, knight, and eldest brother of that house, have, with the rest of my bloode, subscribid hereunto.

"John Fitzwilliam de Milton, in com. Northampton.

"By me Brian Fitzwilliam de Geinsparke, in Essex.

"In the verifing of the truthe of this descent, I doo subscribe my name, William Fitzwilliam de Lincoln.

"I have perused the evidence of the originall of the particulars of this descent, and for the verifenge of the truth thereof, I have sett to my bande, with the reste of my bloode and name, by me Gervois Fitzwilliam, of Bentley.

"By me William Fitzwilliam, eldest sonne to John Fitzwilliam of Kingesley, in Hampshire.

"William Fitzwilliam de Plomtree.

"George Fitzwilliam of Hatbilsy.

"Thomas Fitzwilliam, eldest sonne to Frauncys Fitzwilliam of Fenton.

"By me John Fitzwilliam, sonne and heire to Richard Fitzwilliam, of Ringstede.

"Charles Fitzwilliam de Swandbie, in com. Nottingham."

Also Sir Gilbert Dethich, Garter; Hervey, Clarencieux; and William Flower, Norroy, kings of arms, signed the following certificates.

"I have exactly examyned this descent, with the recordes of myne office, and do fynde the same to agree with this booke; and that the above namyd Hugh Fitzwilliam, sonne to John Fitzwilliam, now is the next heire male of Sprotburgh and Elmeley, &c. and for the verification of the truth hereof, I have subribed my name, and set to the seale of myne office. Per me G. Dethicke, alias Garter principall Kinge of Armes, 1565."

"Although the order of this descent is suffi-

cient to satisfie eny judge, alleadginge such auctoritie of recorde and evidence, beinge thoroughly perused and subscribid of the eldist of every severall braunche of the bloode, and name thereof, ratysfenge the true naminge and placinge of their cotes, with there due differences, of every one of their auncestors, that is to be knowne presently, either by mater of recorde, or memory of manne, fathers, mothers, uncles, auncles, brothren and sisters: Neverthelesse, beinge earnestly requested, I have conferrid the saide descent with the records of myne office, and also conferrid the evidence and recordes mentioned in the same with the originalls, brought unto me by Hugh Fitzwilliam, the next heire male, now of Emley and Sprotburgh, as it may appeere by the same. And in the verifing the truthe of every particular of this descent, I have subscribed my name, and sette the seale of myne office, the day and yeere above written, William Flower Harvey, alias Clarencieux Roy d'Armes.

"I Norroy Kinge of Armes, have thoroughly perused this descent of Hugh Fitzwilliam, with the bookes of my recordes; and for the verifenge of the truth thereof, I have subscribid my name, and set thereunto the seal of myne office." Per moy William Flower, alias Norrey Roy d'Armes.

The first mentioned in the said pedigree is

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-GODRIC, coulin to king Edward the Confessor. His son and heir,

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, beinge ambassador at the court of William, duke of Normandy, attended him in his victorious expedition into England, as marshal of his army, A. D. 1066; and for his bravery at the battle of Hastings, October 14, that year the conqueror gave him a scarf from his own arm. This Sir William Fitz-William married Emma, daughter and heir of monsieur de Solabis, a Norman knight; and by her was father of

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, who is said in the manuscript before-mentioned, and in several pedigrees by different antiquaries and heralds, to have wedded Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir John Elmley, of Elmley and Sprotburgh, &c. in Yorkshire, and to have had issue,

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, lord of Elmley and Sprotburgh, who was living in 1117.

He, or one of his descendants, caused a cross to be set up in the high-street at Sprotburgh, with these words engraven on brass:

Who so is hungry, and list, well, eate,
Let him come to Sprodburgh to his meate;
And for a night, and for a day,
His horse shall have both corn and hay,
And no man shall ask him where he goith away.

Which cross was pulled down in the year of our Lord, 1520.

The son and heir of the last Sir William Fitz-William, was after his own name,

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, lord also of Elmley and Sprotburgh, who had to wife, Ella, daughter and coheir of William de Warren, earl of Surry, grandson of William, earl of Surry, by Gunered his wife, daughter of king William the Conqueror, by Maud, daughter of Baldwin, earl of Flanders, and Alice, daughter of Robert, king of France: which Baldwin was lineally descended from

from Baldwin, Forestier de Ardern, first earl of Flanders, and his wife Judith, the widow of Ethelwolf, king of England, and daughter of Charles the Bald, king of France, son of Lewis, king of France, son of Charlemagne, king of France, and emperor of the Romans. By this great lady he had issue two sons, Sir William Fitz-William, and Roger Fitz-William, to whom William, earl Warren, gave the lordship of Grete-well, to him, his heirs and assigns, paying yearly, at Whitsuntide, two pair of gilt spurs.

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, the eldest son, succeeded to the inheritance of Elmley, Sprot-burgh, &c. in 1148, and married Albreda, daughter of Robert de Lisoures, and sister of the half-blood to Robert de Lacy, lord of Pomfret, alias Pontefract, and also widow of Richard Fitz-Eustace, constable of Chester. He died in 1184, and she was living in 1193; he had a son, Sir William Fitz-William, and a daughter, Donatia. The said

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, son of Albreda, is mentioned in several deeds without date, whereunto the arms the family now bear are appendant. He married Ella, daughter to Hameline Plantagenet, natural brother to king Henry II. and earl of Surry, in right of his wife Isabel, daughter of William de Warren, earl of Surry. By the said Ella, Sir William had a son and heir,

Sir THOMAS FITZ-WILLIAM, who married Agnes, daughter of Roger Bertram, baron of Mitford, in Northumberland, and sister of Roger; and had with her, by way of portion, the manor of Steinton, besides a rent of 50 s. yearly in the manor of Gretam, by grant from the said Roger, to him and such heirs as he should beget of the said Agnes. In 26 Henry III. the truce being broke between the king of England and Lewis VIII. king of France, he was commanded to repair to the king with horses and arms, according to the service he owed, in order to enter France, and thereby gain honour to himself and the kingdom. He obtained a charter for free warren in his lordships of Plumtree, in Nottinghamshire, Bam-brough, and Darrington, in Yorkshire; and for a market at his manor of Elmley every week, on Thursday, and a fair to be held every year, on the eve and day of Holy-Cross, and the three following days. In 1253, he granted, and confirmed, to Roche Abby, all those lands, tenements, &c. which they held in the town of Mar, by gift of Jordan, son of Philip de Mar. He also gave lands to Byland Abbey, and Hampal; likewise confirmed the gift of John, constable of Chester, his uncle, to Welbeck Abbey.

He left issue,

1. Sir William Fitz-William, who succeeded him.
2. Sir Roger Fitz-William, to whom he gave the lordship of Woodhall, whose descendants are entered in the table; and
3. Peter Fitz-William, to whom he gave lands in Denby, alias Denbigh.

Also four daughters,

1. Margaret, to whom he gave lands in Thorpe, Rytone, Lyme, and Hallyhope.
2. Agnes, to whom he gave lands in Hangthwaite, Adwick, and Stedfold.
3. Bartha, to whom he gave Steanton, and Ramira; and

4. Albreda, who was married to Sir Richard Walleis, of Burghwalleis, knight.

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, eldest son of Sir Thomas, married Agnes, daughter of Richard, lord Grey, of Codnor. To this Sir William, Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, gave a fee of twenty marks per annum; and he was also seized of four knights fees in the honour of Pontefract, viz. one in Darrington, and three of Lizours, in Sprotburgh, Cateby, Athwick, and elsewhere. By fine, in 48 Henry III. he granted, in dower, to Agnes, his mother, the manor of Plumtree, in Nottinghamshire, during her life. By indenture, dated at Pontefract, March 25, A. D. 1287, 15 Edward I. he binds himself to king Edward and his heirs, in all his lands and chattels, and made oath to assist him and his heirs in all quarrels and enterprizes. In the same year, November 10, the king granted him licence to turn the highway, which was through the middle of his park at Elmley, provided he made another way of the same length and breadth, through the western part of that park, commodious for passengers, to contain in length three hundred and eighty perches, and sixty feet of land. In 19 Edward I. the king from Roxburgh, January 29, signifies, that, understanding his faithful knight, Sir William de Fitz-William, is in such an ill state of body, that he cannot well travel; and having sent him two armed men and two archers, who are in his army in Scotland; therefore he excuses his coming to him, and commands his being not molested on that account. His son and heir,

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, married Maud, daughter of Edward, lord Deyncourt; and was found by inquisition, bearing date the fifth of Edward II. to be one of the heirs of Roger Bertram, baron of Mitford. In the first year of Edward III. he was summoned to parliament among the barons of this realm; and in the fifth of that reign, gave lands to the nunnery of Hampall, near Doncaster, in Yorkshire. By his said wife, Maud, he had four sons,

1. Sir John Fitz-William, his heir.
2. Robert Fitz-William.
3. Thomas Fitz-William, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Mablethorp, of Mablethorp, (otherwise Mallerthorp) in the county of Lincoln, knight, and from them the Fitz-Williams of that place are descended; and,
4. Richard Fitz-William.

By the same lady he was also father of five daughters, entered in the table.

Sir JOHN FITZ-WILLIAM, knight, the eldest son, married Joan, daughter of Sir Adam Reresby, and was seized of Skelton, and West-Drayton. He lived in the eighteenth year of the reign of Edward III. and died about the twenty-fourth, having had issue Sir John, his heir, and Elizabeth, married to Reginald, lord Mohun.

Sir JOHN FITZ-WILLIAM, son and heir of Sir John, was seized of the lordship of Shadestre, and John Thursby, archbishop of York, did homage to him in 1353, the 27th of Edward III. for lands held of him. In 36 Edward III. he founded the chantry of St. Edward, in the church of Sprotburgh: and having wedded Elizabeth, daughter

daughter of William, lord Clinton, had by her three sons,

1. Sir William Fitz-William, his heir, ancestor to the present earl Fitz-William.

2. Richard Fitz-William, to whom he gave, in reversion, East, West, and Middle Haddlesey; and,

3. Edmond Fitz-William, for whose posterity, among which was William Fitz-William, created earl of Southampton, October 18, A. D. 1538, we refer our readers to the table.

Also three daughters,

1. Joan, first married to Thomas Stapleton, esquire, son and heir of Sir Miles Stapleton; and, secondly, to John Felton, esquire.

2. Anne, wedded to Sir Henry Hastings, of Pikerlingth, knight; and,

3. Isabel, to Sir Bryan Thornhill, knight.

The eldest son,

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, wedded Maud, daughter of Ralph, lord Cromwell, of Tatterhall, and coheir to her nephew, Ralph, lord Cromwell, treasurer of England in the reign of Henry VI. and by her was father of one son and two daughters, viz. Sir John, his heir; Joanna, married to Sir Henry Suthill, of Suthill-hall; and Elizabeth, to Sir Robert Rockley, of Rockley.

Sir JOHN FITZ-WILLIAM, the only son and heir, received homage from Henry Bowett, archbishop of York, as his grandfather, Sir John, had done from archbishop Thursby; and departed this life in 1418, 6 Henry V. By Eleanor, his wife, daughter to Sir Henry Green, of Drayton, he had a daughter, Maud, wedded to William Bosville, of Erdesley.

And also six sons,

1. John Fitz-William, for whose descendants see the table.

2. Nicholas Fitz-William, who was seated at Aldwick, and by Margery, his wife, daughter of John Causley, had a son, John, who died without issue.

3. Ralph Fitz-William, captain of the castle and county of Salvaterra in France, for whose descendants see the table.

4. Robert Fitz-William, who was seated at Bentley, and left issue, as in the table.

5. William Fitz-William, who died at Plumtree; and,

6. John Fitz-William, of Milton and Green's-Norton, in Northamptonshire, esquire, ancestor to the earl Fitz-William, with whom we proceed.

JOHN FITZ-WILLIAM, of Milton, &c. married Ellen (or Eleanor) daughter of William Villers, of Brokesby, in the county of Leicester, esq; and by her had three sons,

1. Sir William Fitz-William, his heir.

2. Bartholomew Fitz-William: And,

3. Richard Fitz-William, who was of the city of London; and by — his wife, daughter of — Harris, is said to have had a daughter — wedded to Robert Denham.

By the same lady, John Fitz-William, esquire, was also father of two daughters,

1. Elizabeth, successively married to Thomas Rolleston, of Rolleston (commonly Rolston) in Staffordshire, esquire; and Richard Francis, of Formark, in the county of Derby: and,

2. Mary, who also had two husbands; first, Thomas Waddington, esquire, and, secondly, Richard Ogle, of Pinchbeck, in Lincolnshire, esquire.

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, the eldest son, was of Milton, aforesaid, of Geinsparke (or Gaines-park-hall) in Essex, and also of the city of London, of which he was sheriff, A. D. 1506, 22 Henry VII. and where he was also alderman of Bread-street ward, and rebuilt the greatest part of the church of St. Andrew Underhaft at his own expence. He served the office of sheriff for Essex, A. D. 1514, 6 Henry VIII. and, in the 15th, for Northamptonshire. He had been for some time retained in the service of cardinal Wolsey, and retiring afterwards to his house at Milton, there gave his old master, the cardinal, kind entertainment, when he was in disgrace with Henry VIII. and being interrogated by his majesty how he durst entertain so great an enemy to the state; he answered the king, that he had not contemptuously or wilfully done it, in disobedience to his majesty, but only as the cardinal had been his master, and, partly, the means of his greatest fortunes: at which answer the king was so well pleased, that, saying he had few such servants, he immediately knighted him, and made him one of his privy-council. This noble knight was possessed of a great estate, and was very prudent, munificent, and charitable; which is apparent from his last will and testament, dated May 28, A. D. 1534, 26 Henry VIII.

He died at his house, in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, in London, on August 9, A. D. 1534, 26 Henry VIII. and was buried at Marham, where a tomb is erected to his memory.

He married, to his first wife, Anne, daughter to Sir John Hawes, of the city of London, knight. Milred was his second wife, second daughter to Richard Sackville, of Buckhurst, in the parish of Withiam, in the county of Sussex, esquire, ancestor to the present duke of Dorset; and his third wife was Jane, daughter to John Ormond, or Urmond, but by her he had no issue.

By the two former he had a numerous issue, all which, with their descendants, are properly entered in the table.

Proceed we with the eldest son,

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, who succeeded his father, A. D. 1534, at Milton, and Gaines-Park-Hall; and, by his will, had also the manors of Hennals, Madells, and Marshals, in the county of Essex; also the manors of Marham, Etton, Woodcroft, Butlers, Thorolds, Minskipes, and all and singular his other manors, lands, &c. in the counties of Northampton, Essex, and Lincoln, not otherways bequeathed by him in his will. He married Anne, daughter to Sir Richard Sapcote, of Elton, in the county of Huntingdon, knight, by whom he had four sons, and a daughter named Christian, first married to Sir Richard Wingfield, knight, lieutenant of Portsmouth; and secondly, to Sir George Delves, knight, one of the gentlemen pensioners to queen Elizabeth.

The sons were,

1. Sir William Fitz-William.

2. John Fitz-William.

3. Bryan Fitz-William, who was a captain, and, A. D. 1569 served against the rebels in the north

north of Ireland; whither he went again, A. D. 1580, in company with Sir William Ruffel, son to the earl of Bedford, with one hundred and fifty horse, raised by the clergy of England. He died without issue. And another,

4. John Fitz-William, who was trained up in France, and when queen Mary involved England in a war, in behalf of her husband, Philip II. king of Spain, against the French monarch, Henry II. A. D. 1557, he was appointed *maître de camp* to the English auxiliaries. He also served in Ireland against the great rebel O'Neal, whom he defeated, A. D. 1567; and died without issue.

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, the eldest son, who was sole heir to his father, and succeeded him at Milton, &c. was born A. D. 1526, and being bred up under the tuition, and in the service of his kinsman, by the mother, John lord Ruffel, lord privy seal, and first earl of Bedford, of that noble family, was by him presented to Edward VI. by whom he was made marshal of the King's-bench; and was afterwards employed by queen Mary, in Ireland, under Thomas Ratcliff, earl of Suffex, the lieutenant of that kingdom. On July 24, A. D. 1559, the first of queen Elizabeth, he was, by letters-patent, made vice-treasurer, and treasurer at war, in the said realm, and so continued until the 14th year of that queen's reign. In the interim, notwithstanding his employments in those offices, the same queen called him to greater authority, making him five several times governor over that realm, as particularly hereafter followeth:

Imprimis, by letters patent, bearing date at Westminster, January 18, A. D. 1560, 2 Elizabeth, he was lord deputy, and received his oath, and her highness's sword, in the presence of divers of the nobility, and commons, at Christ-church in Dublin, February 15 following, and so continued until June 25, A. D. 1561.

Item, by letters-patent, dated January 10, in the third year of her reign, A. D. 1561, he was made lord justice the second time, and again received his oath, and her highness's sword, as aforesaid, at Christ-church, February 2 following, and so continued till June 5, A. D. 1562, viz. four months and three days.

Item, by other letters-patent, dated December 20, in the fourth year of her reign, he was made lord justice the third time, and likewise received his oath, and the sword, as before, at Christ-church, January 22 following, A. D. 1562, and so continued until the 20th of July, A. D. 1563, viz. six months and seven days.

Item, by other letters-patent, dated October 9, A. D. 1566, in the ninth year of the said queen's reign, he was made lord justice the fourth time, and also received his oath, and the sword, as aforesaid, at Christ-church, the same day, together with Dr. Weston, then lord chancellor (joined with him in the patent) and so he continued until the 28th of October, A. D. 1567, viz. twelve months and nine days.

Item, by other letters-patent, dated April 1, in the thirteenth year of her reign, he was made lord justice the fifth time, and then also received his oath, and the sword, as before, at Christ-church, the same day, A. D. 1570, being elected and chosen thereunto by the nobility and commons of the said realm, according to a statute in such

case set forth and provided, and so he continued until the 11th of December, A. D. 1571, viz. eight months and eleven days; and then he was made lord deputy, by letters-patent, dated the 11th of December, A. D. 1571, in the 14th of Elizabeth, and received his oath, and the sword, as aforesaid, at St. Patrick's, the 13th of January following, and so continued three years and more, *scilicet*, until the 5th of August, A. D. 1575, which was three years, and seven months; at which time Sir Edward Fitton, knight, was sent over to be his successor in the office of vice-treasurer, and treasurer at war as aforesaid.

Item, by other letters-patent, dated the 20th of February, in the 30th year of her reign, A. D. 1588, he was made lord deputy of Ireland the second time, and received his oath, and the sword, at Christ-church, in the presence of the nobility, and divers of the commons, there assembled, the last day of June following, and so continued until the 11th of August, A. D. 1594, when Sir William Ruffel, youngest son of Francis earl of Bedford, succeeded him.

"This Sir William Fitz-William was not only eminent for his great services in Ireland, in which he continued between thirty and forty years, and discharged himself, in all his honourable employments in that kingdom, with great prudence and fidelity, whereby he justly merited his royal mistress's favour, and gained an universal applause and esteem, among the nobility and people of that realm; for her majesty, as a further mark of the trust and confidence she reposed in his abilities and fidelity for her service, was pleased to constitute him constable of Fotheringay-castle, in the county of Northampton, where he behaved himself with so much civility towards the queen of Scots, during her imprisonment, under his care, in that castle, that, the morning before she was beheaded, she presented him with the picture of her son, king James I. which picture is yet in the family."

We find this further mention of him in Cox's history of Ireland, "That in October, A. D. 1554, this Sir William Fitz-William, with Sir John Allen, and Valentine Brown, esquire, were commissioned by queen Mary, with Sir Anthony St. Leger, lord deputy of Ireland, for the management of the crown lands in that kingdom; also on the third of July, A. D. 1555, he was made keeper of the great seal, till September 13, when Hugh Curwen, archbishop of Dublin, was appointed lord chancellor." Fuller, in his Worthies of England, p. 285, recites, "That Sir William Fitz-William was five times lord deputy of Ireland, a sufficient evidence of his honesty and ability, queen Elizabeth never trusting twice, where she was once deceived in a minister of state. And she so preserved him in the power of his place, that sending over Walter, earl of Essex, to be governor of Ulster, the earl was ordered to take his commission from the lord deputy." And Sir John Davis, in his *Discourse of Ireland*, p. 257, relates, *That he was very serviceable in the reduction of Ireland. First, in raising a composition in Munster; afterwards in settling the possessions of the lords and tenants in Monahan, one of the last acts of state (tending to the reformation of the civil government) performed in the reign of queen Elizabeth. His vigilance was very conspicuous in the memorable year of the Spanish invasion, A. D. 1558,*

when the routed Armada, in its return, dared not to land in Ireland, except against their wills driven by tempest, when they found the shore worse than the sea to them. He died on June 22, 1599, and lies buried at Marham, in Northamptonshire, where a noble monument is erected to his memory, exhibiting the figures of him and his lady, with the following inscription:

To the memory of
The Right Honourable Sir William Fitz-William, Knt.
who by her Majesty Queen Elizabeth
was three several Times made her Deputy,
alias, Lord Lieutenant of the Kingdom of
Ireland. He was also five several Times
one of the Lords Justices of that Kingdom,
and General and Commander in Chief of
the Army there; near 30 Years; when
being in a very advanced Age, and worn out by the
Fatigues of the War, and the State there, he, by her
Majesty's Permission, returned into this
Kingdom, and retired to his Native Place,
Milton, where he died in June, 1599,
and lies buried in this Chancel: He married
Anne, Daughter of Sir William Sidney, and Sister to
Sir Henry Sidney, Father of the first Earl of Leicester.
She lies also here buried by him.

He had issue by her two sons, and three daughters;

1. Mary, married to Sir Richard Dyer, nephew and heir of Sir James Dyer, of Great-Stoughton, in the county of Huntingdon, lord chief-justice, knight.

2. Philippa, married to Sir Thomas Coningsby, of Hampton-Court, in the county of Hereford, knight, ancestor to Margaret late countess of Coningsby; and,

3. Margaret, married to John Byron, esquire, son and heir of Sir John Byron, of Clayton in the county of Lancaster, knight, grandfather by her of John, first lord Byron.

The two sons were,

1. Sir William Fitz-William; and,

2. John Fitz-William, a captain in the wars of Scotland, who died without issue.

The eldest son,

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, succeeded his father, and resided at Milton, and Gaines-Park-Hall, aforesaid. He married Winifred, daughter to Sir Walter Mildmay, of Apethorp, in the county of Northampton, knight, chancellor of the Exchequer, and under-treasurer of England; and deceasing on August 5, A. D. 1618, 16 James I. was buried at Marham. He had by her two sons and a daughter, Anne, married to John Isham, of Picheley, in the county of Northampton, esquire, father by her of an only daughter and heir, Anne, successively wedded to William Lane, of Horton and Glendon, esquire, and Pierce Walsh, esquire.

The sons were,

1. Sir William Fitz-William, and

2. Walter Fitz-William, who was living unmarried, A. D. 1637, but died without issue.

WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, of Milton, and Gaines-Park-Hall, esquire, the eldest son, was, by letters-patent, bearing date at Westminster, December 1, 1620, 18 James I. created lord Fitz-William, of Liffer, alias Lifford, in the county

of Donegall, in the kingdom of Ireland; and deceasing at his house in the Strand, on January 6, A. D. 1643-4, was buried at Marham aforesaid. He had issue, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of William Hyde, of South-Denchworth, in the county of Berks, esquire, and sister of Sir George Hyde, of Kingston-Lisse, in the same county, knight of the Bath, two sons, and three daughters, viz.

1. William Fitz-William, second lord Fitz-William.

2. John Fitz-William, who died without issue, in November, A. D. 1637.

The daughters were,

1. Winifred, who died without issue, A. D. 1635.

2. Catharine, who was married to Sir John Lee, of St. Edmundsbury, in the county of Suffolk, knight.

3. Ann, died unmarried.

WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM (eldest son and heir to William the first lord Fitz-William and dame Catharine Hyde) succeeded his father, and married Jane, daughter and coheir to Hugh Perry, alias Hunter, esquire, who was sheriff and alderman of London, second son of Thomas Perry, alias Hunter, of Wotton under Edge, in the county of Gloucester, by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters,

1. William Fitz-William, who died at six months old.

2. William, third lord Fitz-William, heir to his father.

3. Charles Fitz-William, who was a colonel of horse, A. D. 1689, and died in Ireland without issue.

4. Ferdinando Fitz-William, who deceased young.

The daughters were,

1. Catherine, who died young.

2. Jane, who was married to Sir Christopher Wren, knight, surveyor-general to her majesty queen Anne, and the architect of St. Paul's cathedral, London, to whom she bore an only child, Jane, who died unmarried, December 20, A. D. 1711.

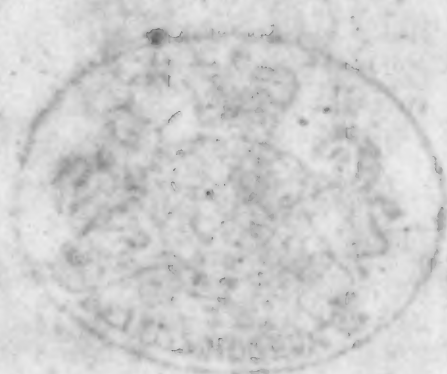
3. Frances, who died young.

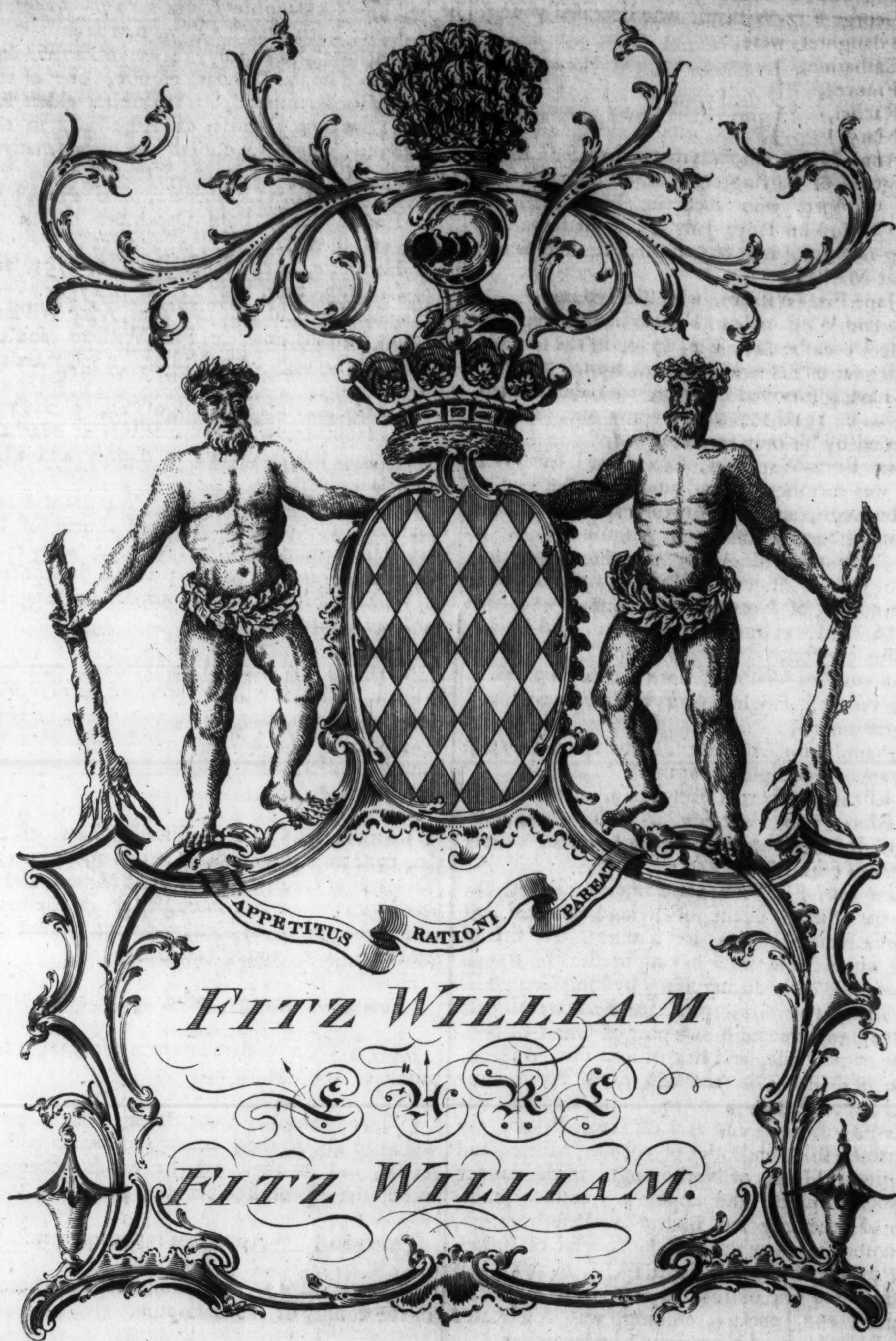
The said William, second lord Fitz-William, deceasing at his house in the Savoy, in the county of Middlesex, was interred at Marham aforesaid, February 21, A. D. 1658, and his lady surviving him, was buried at Marham, April 8, 1671.

WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, third lord Fitz-William, was born at the dutchy-house in the Savoy, April 29, A. D. 1643. His lordship, on the accession of George I. was constituted custos rotulorum of the city and liberty of Peterborough; and was created viscount Milton, in the county of West-Meath, and earl Fitz-William, of the county of Tyrone, in Ireland, by letters-patent, bearing date July 21, A. D. 1716, in the second year of his reign. His lordship married Anne, daughter, and, at length, sole heir, to Edmund Cremor, of West-Winch, in the county of Norfolk, esquire, by whom he had issue four sons, and six daughters,

1. William Fitz-William, eldest son, born at Milton, August 19, A. D. 1678, who died unmarried, November 25, A. D. 1699, and was buried at Marham.

2. Charles





2. Charles Fitz-William, second son, who died an infant.

3. John Fitz-William, who succeeded his father, and was earl Fitz-William.

4. George Fitz-William, who deceased young. The daughters were,

1. Catharine,
2. Frances,
3. Rachel,
4. Mary,

} died young.

5. Anna-Maria, who was married to Sir Charles Barrington, of Barrington-Hall, in the county of Essex, baronet, who died in January, A. D. 1714-15, and his lady, July 17, aged forty-one, leaving no issue, and was buried in her family vault at Marham.

6. Jane Fitz-William, who died young.

The said William, earl Fitz-William, departed this life December 28, A. D. 1719, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and was buried at Marham, having survived his lady, who died February 4, A. D. 1716-17, aged seventy-one. He was succeeded by his only surviving son,

JOHN FITZ-WILLIAM, second earl Fitz-William, was member of parliament for the city of Peterborough, and custos rotulorum for the said city and liberty; and died August 28, A. D. 1728. He married Anne, daughter and sole heir to John Stringer, of Sutton upon Lownd, in the county of Nottingham, esquire, who died in 1726, and was buried at Marham, and by her had issue one son,

William Fitz-William, born January 15, A. D. 1719, the first English peer of this family, and three daughters,

1. Ann, born August 23, A. D. 1722, married to Francis Godolphin, esquire.
2. Elizabeth, born December 9, A. D. 1724.
3. Mary, born February 4, A. D. 1725, married to John Archer, of Welford, in the county of Berks, esquire.

(*First Earl.*) WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, the third earl Fitz-William, of Ireland, and the first of Great-Britain, being left a minor, was first of Eton school; and after having finished his travels abroad, was early distinguished by king George II. who, April 19, A. D. 1742, in the fifteenth year of his reign, created him a peer of Great-Britain, by the name, stile, and title of lord Fitz-William, baron of Milton, in the county of Northampton. September 6, A. D. 1746, his lordship was created a viscount, and earl of Great-Britain, by the name, stile, and titles of viscount Milton, and earl Fitz-William, of Norborough, in the county of Northampton; and appointed custos rotulorum of the city and liberty of Peterborough, November 23, 1741. At the funeral of Frederick, prince of Wales, April 13, A. D. 1751, his lordship was one of the six earls who supported the pall; and June 24, ensuing, was constituted one of the lords of his majesty's bedchamber.

June 22, A. D. 1744; his lordship married Anne Wentworth, eldest daughter of Thomas, marquis of Rockingham; and by her (who died, May 4, A. D. 1759, and was interred at Marham) he had issue six daughters, viz.

1. Anne, born March 24, A. D. 1744;
2. Charlotte, born July 14, A. D. 1746, and married to Thomas Dundas, esquire, one of the members for Richmond, in Yorkshire, eldest son of Sir Lawrence Dundas, of Aske-hall, in the said county, baronet, one of the representatives for Newcastle under Line, in Staffordshire.
3. Frances, born October 22, A. D. 1750;
4. Emilia-Maria, born December 12, A. D. 1751, and died August 8, A. D. 1752.
5. Henrietta, born March 21, A. D. 1752, and
6. Dorothy, born May 22, A. D. 1754.

His lordship had also two sons, viz. William, viscount Milton, now earl Fitz-William, and the honourable George Fitz-William, a posthumous child.

He departed this life August 10, A. D. 1756, and had sepulture with his ancestors at Marham. His lordship was succeeded in dignity and estate by his said eldest son,

(*Second, and present Earl.*) WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, of Great-Britain, and fourth of Ireland. His lordship was born May 30, A. D. 1748, and is the twenty-second in paternal descent from Sir William Fitz-Goderick, cousin to king Edward the Confessor.

(*TITLES.*) William Fitz-William, earl Fitz-William, viscount Milton, and lord Fitz-William, baron of Milton, English honours; also earl Fitz-William, viscount Miltown, and baron Fitz-William, of Liffer, alias Lifford, in the kingdom of Ireland.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baron Fitz-William, of Milton, by letters-patent, dated April 19, A. D. 1742, (fifteenth of George II.) viscount Milton, and earl Fitz-William, of Norborough, all in the county of Northampton, by letters-patent, dated September 6, A. D. 1746, (20 George II.)

(*ARMS.*) Lozengy, pearl and ruby.

(*CREST.*) In a ducal coronet, topaz, a triple plume of feathers, pearl.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) Two savage men, proper, wreathed about their heads and waists with oak leaves, and in their exterior hands a tree eradicated, the top broken off also, proper.

(*MOTTO.*) "Appetitus rationi pareat."

(*CHIEF SEAT.*) At Milton, near Peterborough, in the county of Northampton.

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HERBERT, Earl of POWIS.

THE ancient part of the genealogy of this truly respectable family, which has been already in part treated of in our account of the earl of Pembroke's ancestors, is fully and impartially set forth in the table. Antiquaries, as we have already observed, differ in their opinions concerning the legitimacy of Herbert Fitzherbert, who died A. D. 1205, confessedly the common ancestor of the Herberts since his time. Those who contend for the legitimacy of this gentleman, meet with no difficulty, in deriving his descent from the emperor Charlemain, who died in 814. Their opponents contend, that he was a natural son to Henry I. king of England, by Julian, daughter of Sir Robert Corbet, who was afterwards the wife of Henry Fitzherbert. In these points we leave the reader to determine for himself; allowing, however, that we have in our account of the earl of Pembroke's family, given one strong reason for our inclination to entertain the latter opinion.

We shall begin our account of this noble family with

Sir WILLIAM HERBERT, called William-ap-Thomas, seated at Ragland castle, and called by the Welch, Margoah Gles, or Gumrhi, who was created a knight banneret, in 1415. He married Gladys, daughter and heir of Sir David Gamm, knight, and widow of Sir Roger Vaughan, knight, by whom he had issue two sons and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Henry Stradling, of St. Donat's castle, in Glamorganshire, knight.

The eldest son, Sir William Herbert, created earl of Pembroke, May 27, A. D. 1468, (having been seven years before created baron Herbert, of Chepstow, &c. &c.) had a numerous issue; his eldest son succeeded him in the earldom, and surrendering it in July, 1479, was then created earl of Huntingdon. This second earl of Pembroke had a natural son, Sir Richard Herbert, of Ewyas, from whom the present earl of Pembroke is lineally descended. Notwithstanding the first earl of Pembroke had four sons, three of which were married, his male line ended in the fourth generation with Sir William Herbert, whose sole daughter and heiress, married the first baron Herbert, of Chirbury, and was one of two ladies, as will be seen, by whose intermarriages, the present earl of Powis claims a descent from the first earl of Pembroke.

Sir RICHARD HERBERT, (second son of Sir William Herbert) seated at Colbrook, was famed for his military exploits in support of the interest

of the house of York, against that of the house of Lancaster; but in no one instance more so, than in the battle of Danes-Moor, near Edgecote, in Northamptonshire, a few miles from Banbury, when his prodigious size, and probably proportionable strength, (for Fuller says, he was a person of more than ordinary stature) joined to bravery, little less uncommon, enabled him with his pole-axe in his hand, to pass and return twice through the army of the Lancastrians, killing with his own hand one hundred and forty men, without receiving any mortal wound. Victory almost declared in favour of the house of York, when John Clapham, esquire, with five hundred men he had got together, bearing before them the standard of his master, Nevil, earl of Warwick, the great king maker, and crying, *a Warwick! a Warwick!* The Welchmen apprehending the immediate arrival of that earl and his army, without delay deserted the field, and in their flight, lost upwards of five thousand men, besides those taken prisoners; in which latter number, we must include Sir Richard, and his elder brother, the earl of Pembroke; who, while they were endeavouring to rally their forces, fell into the hands of the enemy, and were carried to Banbury, where they suffered decapitation, on the twenty-seventh of July, A. D. 1469, the day after that fatal engagement.

He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas-ap-Griffith-ap-Nicholas, and sister to Sir Rice-ap-Thomas, knight banneret, and by her had issue three sons,

1. Sir William Herbert, seated at Colbrook, in Monmouthshire, who married Jane, daughter of Sir William Griffith, of Penryn, knight, whose posterity, after some time, seated themselves at Kilcow, in Ireland, and became very numerous.

2. Sir Richard Herbert, ancestor to the present earl of Powis.

3. Thomas Herbert, seated at St. Pere, from whom the Herberts of Tintern, in Monmouthshire, derive their descent.

The second son,

Sir RICHARD HERBERT, was gentleman-usher of the privy-chamber to king Henry VIII. in the first year of whose reign, he was appointed constable of the castle of Abergavenny, and is recorded by his grandson, lord Herbert, as having been remarkably just in the exercise of the power lodged in him by virtue of that office.

He

He was seated at Montgomery, and having married Anne, daughter of Sir David-ap-Enion-ap-Leuelling Vaughan, he had issue three sons, entered in the table; of which the eldest,

EDWARD HERBERT, married Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Price, of Newtown, in Montgomeryshire, and had issue five daughters, entered in the table, with their respective husbands.

Also three sons,

1. Richard Herbert, seated at Montgomery castle, as had been his father and grandfather, who lie buried there; but the time of their decease is not ascertained. He was father of Edward, first lord Herbert, of Chirbury, &c. who, we have already observed, married Mary, sole daughter and heir of Sir William Herbert, of the elder branch of this family; which lord Herbert was ancestor, as may be seen in the table, to six, who afterwards bore that title, three as male-representatives of himself, and three by virtue of a new creation; which title became extinct in 1738, and so continued till 1743, as will be seen. Florentia, the youngest daughter of Richard, second lord Herbert, married Richard Herbert, of Oakley-park, Montgomeryshire, of whom we shall treat among the lineal ancestry of the earl of Powis, and by which marriage his lordship has a second claim to descent from the first earl of Pembroke. The confusion which unavoidably attends this relation will vanish, upon inspecting the table, where the whole is in an accurate manner presented to the reader.

2. Matthew Herbert.

3. Charles Herbert, of Aston, in Montgomeryshire, whose line became extinct at the death of his grandson, Sir Arthur Herbert, created earl of Torrington, &c. without issue, on the fourteenth of April, A. D. 1716.

The second son,

MATTHEW HERBERT, was seated at Dolegeiog, in Montgomeryshire, and was returned to parliament for the county of Monmouth, in the fifth of Elizabeth. He married Anne, daughter of Charles Fox, of Bromfield, in Shropshire, by whom he had an only son and heir,

FRANCIS HERBERT, who, for his loyalty to king Charles I. had his estates sequestered, and was obliged to compound for the same. He was seated at Dolegeiog aforesaid, and married two wives; first, Dorothy, daughter of Dr. Richard Parry, bishop of St. Asaph, but by her had no issue. He married, secondly, Abigail, daughter of William Garton, of Sussex, esquire, and by her had issue two sons.

1. Sir Matthew Herbert, seated at Bromfield, in Shropshire, who was created a baronet, A. D. 1663. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Lacy, of Charlecotte, in Staffordshire, but died without issue.

2. Richard Herbert. Which

RICHARD HERBERT, of Dolegeiog, and of Oakley-park, in the counties of Salop and Montgomery, as we have already observed, by marrying Florentia, youngest daughter of Richard, second lord Herbert, of Chirbury, and sister and coheir to Henry, fourth lord Herbert, of Chirbury, gave an additionally noble descent to his successors.

He had issue two daughters,

1. Arabella.
2. Mary, first the wife of William Nichols, and afterwards of — Caesar.

Also two sons,

1. Francis Herbert.

2. George Herbert, who married Florentia, daughter of John Newton, and had issue several children. His eldest son, Francis Herbert, served in the tenth parliament of Great-Britain, and was included in the limitation of the patent of creation, which his cousin, the earl of Powis obtained, as baron Herbert, of Chirbury and Ludlow. This Francis, married Mary, daughter of John Baugh, of Stouchann, in Shropshire, and had issue two sons, Henry and Folliot, both of which died without issue; and two daughters, Mary, the wife of Frederic Cornwall, and Arabella.

The eldest son,

FRANCIS HERBERT, of Dolegeiog, and Oakley-park, married Dorothy, daughter of John Oldbury, of London, merchant, and dying on the twenty-seventh of February, A. D. 1718-19, had issue seven sons and nine daughters.

The latter were,

1. Florentia, } who died young.
2. Mary, }

3. Urania, born the 18th of Feb. A. D. 1707-8, married April 2, A. D. 1725, Coulson Fellowes, of Eggesford, in Devonshire, knight of the shire for the county of Huntingdon, in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh parliaments of Great-Britain.

4. Dorothy, born January 19, A. D. 1708-9, was married May 6, A. D. 1730, to John Harris, of Pickwell, in Devonshire, esquire. She died A. D. 1759.

5. Aftrea, } died young.
6. Mary, }
7. Florentia, }
8. Arabella, }
9. Arabella, }

The sons were,

1. Henry-Arthur Herbert.

2. Richard Herbert, born December 11, A. D. 1705, who served in the ninth and tenth parliaments of Great-Britain, for the borough of Ludlow, and departed this life on the seventeenth of May, A. D. 1754, unmarried.

3. Francis Herbert, who died unmarried in 1730.

4. Edward Herbert, } died unmarried.
5. Robert Herbert, }
6. John Herbert, }
7. John Herbert, }

The eldest son,

(Earl of Powis.) HENRY-ARTHUR HERBERT, born March 10, A. D. 1702-3, while a commoner, he was elected A. D. 1724, member for Blechingly, and served in three succeeding parliaments for the borough of Ludlow, the first of which met A. D. 1727. And his majesty taking into consideration his noble descent, and the extinction of the title of lord Herbert of Chirbury, was pleased to create him lord Herbert, of Chirbury, by letters-patent, dated December 21, A. D. 1743, 17 George II. Moreover, on the death of William Herbert, marquis of Powis, who died on March 8, A. D. 1747-8, and left his lordship his whole estate, he was further advanced to the dignity of baron Powis,

Powis, of Powis-castle, viscount Ludlow, and earl of Powis, by letters-patent, bearing date May 27, 21 George II. In 1735, his lordship was constituted lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum for the county of Salop. His lordship, in 1745, being one of the thirteen peers, who were commissioned to raise each a regiment of foot, in order to suppress the rebellion, he completed his in Shropshire, in a very short time, and when it was clothed and armed, it was sent to Bristol, and other parts. And his lordship being lord-lieutenant of that county, by his interest there, the nobility, gentry, clergy, and freeholders, associated themselves in defence of his majesty's person and government.

His majesty was further pleased, in October 16, A. D. 1749, to grant unto him the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, stile, and title of lord Herbert, baron Herbert, of Chirbury, and of Ludlow: to hold the same to him, and the heirs male of his body; and in default of such issue, to Richard Herbert, esquire, (brother to the said earl of Powis) and the heirs male of his body; and in default of such issue, to Francis Herbert, of Ludlow, in the county of Salop, esquire, and the heirs male of his body.

He was, by his present majesty, on May 22, A. D. 1761, constituted comptroller of the household. His lordship was soon after sworn of the privy-council; and in October, that year, resigning the place of comptroller of his majesty household, was invested with the office of treasurer of the household, which he gave up in July, A. D. 1765.

On June 23, A. D. 1761, his lordship was appointed lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the counties of Salop and Montgomery. He is also recorder of Shrewsbury, and ranks as lieutenant-general since February 10, A. D. 1759.

His lordship married, on March 30, A. D. 1751, Barbara, sole daughter and heir of the right honourable lord Edward Herbert, only brother of William, the last marquis of Powis, and of his

wife, Henrietta, only daughter of James, earl of Waldegrave; and by her has issue one son,

George-Edward-Arthur Herbert, viscount Ludlow, born July 7, A. D. 1755;

And four daughters,

1. Georgina Amelia, born January 10, A. D. 1752.

2. Augusta, born September 18, A. D. 1753.

3. Barbara - Henrietta, born October 6, A. D. 1757.

4. Henrietta Antonia, born September 3, A. D. 1758.

died young.

(TITLES.) Henry - Arthur Herbert, earl of Powis, viscount Ludlow, lord Herbert, of Chirbury, baron Powis, of Powis-castle, and baron Herbert, of Chirbury, and of Ludlow.

(CREATIONS.) Lord Herbert, of Chirbury, December 21, A. D. 1743, 17 George II. baron Powis, of Powis-castle, viscount Ludlow, and earl of Powis, May 27, 21 George II. Baron Herbert, of Chirbury and Ludlow, October 7, A. D. 1749, 23 George II.

(ARMS.) Party per pale, sapphire and ruby, three lions rampant, pearl, armed and langued, topaz.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a wyvern, with wings expanded, emerald, holding in his mouth a sinister hand, couped at the wrist, ruby.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a lion, pearl, semée of roses, armed and langued, ruby; and on the sinister side, a lion, sapphire, semée of fleurs-de-lis, topaz.

(MOTTO.) "Fortitudine et Prudentia."

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Powis-castle, and Ly-more, both in Montgomeryshire, and at Oakley-park, in Shropshire.



HUGHPERRY

THE MOST HIGH AND PUISSANT PRINCE HUGH PERCY (Smithson)

DUKE AND EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND,

EARL PERCY,

BARON WARKWORTH,

AND

BARONET.

THE surname of this ancient and honourable family was, like many others, taken from the place where their possessions originally were, viz. Smithton, or Smytheson, in that part of Yorkshire called Richmondshire. In the fifteenth of Edward I. John de Smythton held lands in Smythton, and in the seventh of Edward III. Robert de Smythton, and Thomas de Smythton, are mentioned in an inquisition concerning the liberties of North Allerton in Richmondshire. In the reign of Richard II. William Smythton was possessed of several lands adjoining to Smythton, all which estates he settled upon his son and heir William Smytheson, of Newsham, in the parish of Kirby on the Mount, in the North Riding of the county of York, where the family resided till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when,

ANTHONY SMITHSON, of Newsham aforesaid, a lineal descendant of the above-named William, married Eleanor, the heir of Anthony Catheric, of Stanwick, esquire, which seat has ever since been in the family. He had a son,

Sir HUGH SMITHSON, (*First Baronet*) who eminently distinguished himself for his zeal and loyalty to Charles II. in whose cause he liberally employed his fortune, seeking all occasions to promote his majesty's interest during his exile, for which he was at length no small sufferer, having his estate sequestered as a recusant, after being twice fined for refusing to act as sheriff, to avoid taking the oaths imposed in those days of usurpation. But soon after the happy restoration of the royal family, his past sufferings were rewarded with honour, he being then deemed worthy to be created a baronet, for which he was justly qualified according to the first institution of that honourable order; and, as a farther token of the king's favour, in order to distinguish him from the rest of his family, on account of his personal merit, he was honoured with a different coat of arms, which his descendants (not willing to lay aside the antiquity

of their descent, nor to have the merit of their ancestor forgot) have since born in chief quartered with the ancient arms of the family.

He married Dorothy, daughter of Jerom Royston of Plaistow, esquire, by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters.

1. Sir Jerom Smithson his successor.

2. Hugh Smithson, who married Alice Yeane, by whom he had a daughter, Ann, married to Sir Henry Johnson, of Bradenham, Bucks; whose daughter, Ann, became the wife of Thomas, earl of Strafford.

3. Anthony Smithson married Susannah, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, of South-acre, in the county of Norfolk, baronet, by whom he had one son, Hugh Smithson, of Armin, in Yorkshire, and Tottenham in Middlesex, knight of the shire for the said county in several parliaments. This Hugh Smithson married first Hester, daughter of Michael Godfrey, of Woodford, in Essex, esquire, by whom he had several children; but they all died unmarried. He married, secondly, Constantia Hare, only daughter of Henry, lord Coleraine, of Ireland, by whom he had no issue, dying September 4, A. D. 1740, aged seventy-nine. His estate devolved upon his grace the duke of Northumberland.

4. N. N. died before his father.

The eldest son,

Sir JEROM SMITHSON, (*Second Baronet*) succeeded his father, and having married Mary, daughter and heir of ——— Wingate, of the county of York, esquire, had issue a daughter, Dorothy, married to Thomas Pullein, of Carleton, in the same county, and a son and successor,

Sir HUGH SMITHSON, (*Third Baronet*) who married Elizabeth, daughter to Matmaduke, second lord Langdale, and by her had several children, four daughters, who all embraced religious lives, and two sons,

1. Hugh Smithson, died unmarried before his father.

2. Lang-

2. Langdale Smithson, who married Philadelphia, daughter of William Revely, of Newby, within the county of York, and dying in his father's life-time, left issue one daughter, Dorothy, who died unmarried; and a son, Hugh Smithson, who became successor to his grandfather, of whom we must now treat, as

HUGH, Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND.

While he was a commoner, he served in the eighth, ninth, and tenth parliaments of Great Britain, for the county of Middlesex. On the sixteenth of July, A. D. 1740, he married Elizabeth, only daughter to Algernon, then earl of Hertford, and afterwards duke of Somerset, by which alliance he laid the foundation of future honours, which great as they are, derive an additional lustre from the superior qualifications of the noble bearer. The reader will find the Percy family paid due honour to, in the account of her grace the dutchess of Northumberland, as baroness Percy, &c. we shall therefore in this place confine ourselves to his grace.

On the death of Algernon, duke of Somerset, created earl of Northumberland, &c. with limitation to his son-in-law, and his daughter Elizabeth, he succeeded to the earldom of Northumberland, and barony of Warkworth; and took his place in the house of peers March 2, A. D. 1749-50. Also, pursuant to an act of parliament passed that session, assumed the name and arms of the illustrious and noble family of the Percys. By which act, *to enable his lordship, and Elizabeth, countess of Northumberland, and baroness Percy, his wife, and their children, progeny, and issue, to take and use the name of Percy; and bear and quarter the arms of the Percys, earl of Northumberland,* it is recited, "that on the marriage of the most noble Charles, duke of Somerset, with the most noble Elizabeth, dutchess of Somerset, who was the sole daughter and heir of the right honourable Joscelyne Percy, earl of Northumberland, and baron Percy, (and which said marriage was had and solemnized in the minority of both the said duke and dutchess) it was stipulated, and agreed, that for the preservation of the noble family, and name of the Percys, he, the said duke, and all, and every the issue of his body, on her the said dutchess, should, for ever, take upon him, and them, and be called, and named, only by the name and surname of Percy. But, that the said dutchess, under her hand and seal, January 30, A. D. 1687, having then attained her age of twenty-one years, did consent and agree, to wave and dispense with the said agreement, so entered into upon her marriage, for the said duke, and the issue of that marriage, to take the name and surname of Percy as aforesaid.

"And as Algernon, late duke of Somerset, did, in his life-time, express his desire, that the name of Percy should be used by, and be the surname, and family name of the earls of Northumberland, for the time being; in regard the said honour and dignity had been held and enjoyed by persons of that name, for many generations; Sir Hugh Smithson, now earl of Northumberland, and lady Elizabeth his wife, countess of Northumberland, and baroness Percy; as well out of their great regard to, and in compliance with the desire

of the said late duke; as for preserving the noble and ancient family, and name of Percy, are willing and desirous, that the said name of Percy, and the coats of arms borne and quartered by the Percys, earls of Northumberland, should be established and confirmed, in, unto, and upon them, and their progeny and issue, by authority of parliament. Wherefore it was enacted, &c."

His lordship, who as before-mentioned, succeeded as earl of Northumberland, was on December 29, A. D. 1751, sworn one of the lords of the bed-chamber to his late majesty; and on March 20, A. D. 1753, constituted lord lieutenant, custos rotulorum, and vice-admiral, of the county of Northumberland, and lord lieutenant of the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne.

On March 29, A. D. 1757, his lordship was installed a knight of the most noble order of the Garter, at Windsor.

When the present king ascended the throne, on October 25, A. D. 1760, his lordship was appointed one of the lords of his bed-chamber, and continued in the offices of lord lieutenant, &c. of the county of Northumberland, and of the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne; and soon after admitted a member of his most honourable privy-council.

On December 29, A. D. 1762, his lordship took the oaths as lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Middlesex, and of the city and liberty of Westminster, being so nominated in the room of Thomas, duke of Newcastle; and among his other acts of munificence, has given a large and commodious house in King-Street, Westminster, as a Guildhall for that city and liberty, that which had formerly been used as such, adjoining to Westminster-hall, being too small, and otherwise inconvenient.

This noble peer was, on April 20, A. D. 1763, declared lieutenant-general and governor-general of Ireland. His lordship's manner of living in private life has always been uncommonly magnificent and elegant, like that for which the noble house of Percy was ever eminent and distinguished; and during his excellency's government of that kingdom, he supported his high rank with great dignity and splendor. His acts of bounty and benevolence were numerous and unlimited; and his administration was calculated to promote the happiness and interest of the people. Nothing but the manufactures of that country were seen at the levees of his excellency and his illustrious consort. Industry was encouraged; and the infamous and pernicious spirit of gaming suppressed.

On October 18, A. D. 1766, his majesty was pleased to grant unto the right honourable Hugh, earl of Northumberland, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten on the body of Elizabeth, countess of Northumberland, his present wife, the dignities of an earl and duke of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the names, styles, and titles of earl Percy, and duke of Northumberland.

His grace, besides being a privy counsellor, and lord lieutenant, &c. of the counties of Northumberland and Middlesex, of the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne, and of the city and liberty of Westminster, is also vice-admiral of all America, fellow of the Royal Society, one of the trustees of the British Museum, one of the vice-presidents of the Society for the Encouragement of

Arts,



PERCY, DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND.

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Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, president of the Middlesex hospital for sick and lame, and lying-in married women, in Mary le Bone Fields, and one of the vice-presidents of the Small-pox hospital in Cold Bath Fields, &c.

By his said dutchess (who inherits the ancient magnificence and hospitality of her renowned ancestors, and is one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to the queen, being so appointed at the first establishment of her majesty's household in 1761) his lordship is father of two sons,

1. Hugh Percy, commonly called earl Percy.
2. Algernon Percy, who was born at his lordship's house in Grosvenor-Street, on January 21, A. D. 1749-50.

Also a daughter,

Elizabeth-Anne-Frances, who in April 6, A. D. 1744, was likewise born in Grosvenor-Street, and departed this life, on May 28, A. D. 1761, at Northumberland house.

Hugh Percy, (stiled earl Percy) the eldest son aforesaid, was born at his father's house in Grosvenor-Street, on August 14, A. D. 1742; on October 26, A. D. 1764, he was constituted aid de camp to the king. On March 15, A. D. 1763, his lordship was unanimously elected member of parliament for the city of Westminster, in the room of William, viscount Pulteney, deceased, the only son and heir apparent of William Pulteney, late earl of Bath: and on July 2, A. D. 1764, wedded Anne, second daughter of John Stuart, earl of Bute.

(TITLES.) Hugh Percy, duke and earl of Northumberland, earl Percy, baron Warkworth, and baronet.

(CREATIONS.) Baronet, August 2, A. D. 1660, 12 Car. II. baron Warkworth, of Warkworth-Castle, in the county of Northumberland, and earl of Northumberland, October 2, A. D. 1749, 23 Geo. II. earl Percy, and duke of Northumberland, October 18, A. D. 1766 (6 Geo. III.)

(ARMS.) Quarterly: the first and fourth quarterly, 1. Topaz, a lion rampant, sapphire, being the armorial bearing of the ancient dukes of Brabant, and 2. Ruby, three lucies, or pykes, for Lucy: the second and third, sapphire, five fusils in fess, topaz, for Percy.

(CREST.) On a chapeau, ruby, turned up ermine, a lion passant, sapphire, his tail extended.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a lion, sapphire: on the sinister, an unicorn, pearl, collared gobonè, topaz, and sapphire, with a chain appendant and reflecting over his back, topaz.

(MOTTO.) "Esperance en Dieu."

(CHIEF SEATS.) Sion-house, in the county of Middlesex; Alnwick-castle, Warkworth castle, and Prudhoe-castle, in the county of Northumberland; Stanwick, and Ayrmin, in Yorkshire.

WYNDHAM, Earl of EGREMONT.

THIS nobleman derives his descent from Ailwardus, an eminent Saxon, in the county of Norfolk, who, soon after the Norman conquest, being possessed of lands in Wyndham, (now wrote Wyndham) in that county, assumed his surname from thence.

RICHARD DE WYMONDHAM, son of Ailward, was father of,

RICHARD DE WYMONDHAM, who had issue

JOHN DE WYMONDHAM, a benefactor to the priory of Windham; who, by Margaret, daughter to Robert de Churchon, had issue another,

JOHN DE WYMONDHAM, of Wichlewood, and Crountheorpe, in the county of Norfolk; which were their principal seats for many generations, and are yet a part of the possessions of a branch of the family. His brother,

THOMAS DE WYMONDHAM, chanter of Litchfield, was a baron of the exchequer, A. D. 1260, and on the fourth of April, A. D. 1267, was constituted treasurer of England; also the year

after, bearing the title of chanter of the church of Litchfield, had his patent renewed. In 52 Hen. III. he had a grant of fifty marks per annum, for the better maintaining himself in the office of treasurer, wherein he continued till A. D. 1279.

The son of the elder brother,

RALPH DE WYMONDHAM, was father of WILLIAM DE WYMONDHAM, who possessed the manors of Crountheorpe, and Wichlewood, A. D. 1317, wherein he was succeeded by his son,

JOHN DE WYMONDHAM, who, by Catherine his wife, daughter of John de Redisham, had issue three sons,

1. Thomas de Wyndham.

2. Sir Richard de Wyndham, knight, who, in 30 Edw. III. had the king's protection, going into his service in Brittany, under his son Edward, prince of Wales; and in that year was at the famous battle of Poitiers, wherein the French king was taken prisoner.

3. Henry de Wymondham, prior of Wyndham.

THOMAS DE WYMONDHAM, in the pedigree of the family, is made elder brother to Sir Richard. He married Margaret, daughter of Walter Walcot, and had issue,

JOHN DE WYMONDHAM, who had to wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Sharington, by whom he was father of,

JOHN DE WYMONDHAM, who wedded Margaret, daughter of Robert Segrave, and had issue John, his son and heir, which,

JOHN DE WYMONDHAM, was of Croun Thorpe, and of Felbrigge, in the county of Norfolk; which last estate he purchased of the trustees of Sir John Felbrigge, knight of the Garter. He was an eminent friend to the house of Lancaster; and in 38 Hen. VI. was joined in commission with Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, and others, to withstand the attempts of the earl of Warwick. Also, in the same year, was one of the knights for the county of Norfolk, in the parliament held at Coventry, wherein the earl of Warwick, and other accomplices of the duke of York, were attainted of high-treason. He had to wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Clifton, of Bokengham castle, in the county of Norfolk, and widow of Sir John Hastings. By this lady, who died A. D. 1456, he had issue two sons,

1. Sir John Wyndham.

2. Sir Roger Wyndham, who died without issue. And two daughters,

1. Ela, married to Thomas Falstaffe.

2. Isabel, married to Simon Wiseman, esquire.

Sir JOHN WYNDHAM, the eldest son, in 2 Hen. VII. was in the battle of Stoke, near Newark, against the earl of Lincoln, Lambert Simnel, and their adherents, where he received the honour of knighthood, immediately after the victory, for his valiant behaviour: but being afterwards engaged in the interests of the house of York, he was apprehended; and on the second of May, in 17 Hen. VII. arraigned in Guildhall, London, where being found guilty of high-treason, as an accomplice of Edmund de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, he, with Sir James Tyrrell, lieutenant of Guisnes-castle, were beheaded on Tower-hill, May 6, following; and their bodies and heads were buried in the Augustine Friars church of London, as Stow writes.

He had two wives; first, Margaret, daughter to John Howard, duke of Norfolk, by whom he had issue,

1. Sir Thomas Wyndham, his son and heir.

2. Edward Wyndham.

3. George Wyndham, archdeacon of Norwich, and master of the college of Rushworth, in Norwich; who, together with his brethren, the friars of that college, in 26 Hen. VIII. swore fealty to the king, queen Anne, and the issue begotten on her body; also that they will make known, preach, and persuade the people to do the same, whenever place and opportunity shall serve.

Likewise four daughters,

1. Anne, wife of Thomas Radcliffe, esquire.

2. Elizabeth, wife first of Sir Francis Calthorpe, of Ingham, in the county of Norfolk, and afterwards of Sir John Culpeper, knight.

3. Dorothy, and

4. Frances.

The second wife of Sir John Wyndham was Eleanor, daughter of Norman Washbourn, esq. and widow of Richard Scrope; by whom he had only a son Francis, who died young. Which lady died in 21 Hen. VII. as appears by the probate of her will, bearing date December 11, 21 Hen. VII. A. D. 1505. She therein writes herself, *Eleanore Wyndham, widowe, late wife of Sir John Wyndham, knight*; and orders her body to be buried in the choir of the Austin Friars, in Norwich, beside the high-altar there.

Sir THOMAS WYNDHAM, of Felbrigge, eldest son, was one of the commanders of that fleet which, sailing from Dover, and scouring the seas, came into Portsmouth about the middle of May, in 4 Hen. VIII. also attended Sir Edward Howard, lord admiral, in the expedition to Biscay the same year, and was by him knighted in Croyton-Bay, in France. He was also with that admiral, when he was drowned in the attempt on Brest: and being one of the knights of the king's body, attended his majesty at the sieges of Therouene and Tournay, where he did good service; as also in other places; and was of his privy council.

In 12 Hen. VIII. he attended the king, at his conferences with the French king, between Guyennes and Ardres, having in his retinue, a chaplain, eleven servants, and eight horses.

He died A. D. 1522, and was buried in the midst of the chapel (Weever says in the Chapter-house) joining to the cathedral church of Norwich, where a fair monument was erected to his memory, which was much defaced A. D. 1630, and part of the inscription only remained, as follows.

Orate pro Animabus Thome Windham Militis, Eleanore & Domine Elizabeth uxorum ejus. Qui quidem Thomas fuit unus consiliariorum Domini Regis Henrici octavi, ac unus militum pro corpore ejusdem Domini Regis, nec non vice admirallus.

Also in the said chapter-house was this inscription, thus maimed in 1630.

Orat. . . Tho. Wyndham militis & Elizabeth uxoris ejus. unus constabul. Domini Regis Hen. 8. ac un. . . . militum pro corpore.

This Sir Thomas had two wives, first Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Scrope, of Upsale, in Yorkshire, knight, by whom he had issue,

1. Sir Edmund Wyndham, of Felbrigge.

2. Sir John Wyndham, of Somersetshire, ancestor to Charles, now earl of Egremont.

And three daughters,

1. Margaret, wife of Sir Andrew Lutterell, of Dunstar-castle, in the county of Somerset, knight.

2. Mary, married to Sir Erasmus Paston, of Paston, in the county of Norfolk, knight, ancestor to the earls of Yarmouth.

3. Elizabeth, of whom there is no further mention.

The second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth, of Letheringset, in Norfolk, knight, by whom he had Sir Thomas Wyndham, knight, who, by his father's will, had the manor, &c. of Whighton in Yorkshire, the moiety of the manor of Bowking called Dorwarde, and the moiety of the manor of Alesforde. He was a very eminent sea-commander, and progenitor to the Wyndhams of Stokesby, Clere, and Craik, in the counties of York, and Durham.

Sir EDMUND WYNDHAM, eldest son, was knighted in 28 Hen. VIII. at the creation of Edward

Sey-

Seymour, lord viscount Beauchamp; and was the year following sheriff of Norfolk; also in 2 Edward VI. much and deservedly trusted, on the insurrection of Ket, the tanner, in that county. He was in great favour with king Henry VIII. and had from him several beneficial grants of lands, belonging to the dissolved abbies in Norfolk, and elsewhere. He married Susan, daughter of Sir Roger Townshend, of Raynham, in Norfolk, knight, by whom he was father of three daughters, married into the families of Hevingham, Pope, and Conningsby; also of three sons; 1. Roger, who died without issue; 2. Sir Francis Wyndham, who in 15 Elizabeth, was, with others, commissioned in the county of Norfolk, to enquire into all offences committed, contrary to an act of parliament in 1 Elizabeth, *For uniformity of common prayer, and service of the church, and administration of the sacraments.* The year after he was one of the governors of Lincoln's-inn. In A. D. 1577, 19 Elizabeth, he was called to the degree of a serjeant at law; and in Michaelmas term, 21 Elizabeth, made one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas. He was buried in the church of St. Peter's in Norwich, and a stately monument was there erected to his memory, with his effigies from his middle, in his judge's robes, with a black cap on his head, his right hand leaning on a death's head, and in his left hand a book: with an arch over his head, supported by pillars, on the top of which are his arms and crest; but no inscription was thereon in Weever's time. Thomas, third son of Sir Edmund, died unmarried, and a monument is erected to his memory, in the church of Felbrigg, in Norfolk, with this inscription.

Here lieth the body of Tho. Windham, Esq; (third sone of Sir Edmond Windham, Knt. deceased) who lived a single life, and died the 20th day of December, in the yeare of our Lord 1599, and of his age the ——— to whose worthy memorie Sir John Windham, of Orchard, in the county of Somerset, Knt. being his cosin and heire, hath set this marble.

Livest thou Thomas, yeas, where, with God on highe,
Art thou not dead, yeas, and here I lye.

I that with men on earth did live to die,
Died for to live with Christ eternallie.

But the three sons leaving no issue, the manors of Crownthorpe, and Felbrigg, with the rest of the ancient patrimony of the family, by the entail of Sir Thomas Wyndham, descended to the issue of his second son Sir John Wyndham, of whom we are principally to treat,

Sir JOHN WYNDHAM, by the will of his father, Sir Thomas, was possessed of the manors of Wulterton, and Melton Constable, in the county of Norfolk; and by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Sydenham of Orchard, in the county of Somerset, had that estate in right of his wife, and made it his principal residence, which now retains the name of Orchard Wyndham. He was knighted at the coronation of king Edward VI. and living at Orchard, to a great age, died in the 16th of Elizabeth, as the probate of his last will shews.

He, with his lady, lie buried in St. Decuman's church, under a tomb, built of freestone, four

feet high, three broad, and seven in length, on the top whereof are their effigies, engraved at full length, on two plates of brasse, and inlaid, over their respective epitaphs: which tomb stands under a triumphal arch, supported by four pillars, after the Gothick manner, neatly carved, and adorned with the arms of the family, and other devices. On two plates of brasse, are the following epitaphs:

Althoughe a man be never so possesse
Withe all the gyftes that fortune can bestowe,
And thoughe his mynde be bewtified and bleste,
With everye grace that from the Heavens do flowe,
Yet at the laste, this fickle life we owe,
Perforce must fele the stroke of fatal knyfe,
Suche is the fraytie of our present lyfe.
A perfeight patterne to approve the same,
Lo here the corps of Syr John Wyndham, Knight
Whose faultles lyfe hath purchast such a fame,
As deathe with all his darts shall never frighte;
The sonne it selfe shall soner lose his lighte,
Then he shall want his well deserved praise,
Suche were the deedes of his forepassed daies.
This worthie Knight of knightlie parentage,
In Norfolk borne, the middle sonne of thre,
Who when he was but yet of fornige age,
Put forth such buddes of prooffe what he wolde be,
As being stirred with zeale to heare and see,
The worlde, whereby him selfe mighte advaunce,
He paste the seas to serve the King of Fraunce.
Where entertaynde in place of good accompte,
Here to the Prince in favour lyved still,
Till care of countrey soil (which doth surmounte)
Did drawe him home, where bending witte and will,
To feates of armes and other warlike skill,
His liege in lieu of loyal service done,
Advaunste him to the seate of knightlie rome.
Thus happelie led this worthie Knighte his life,
And died in faith by Christ of future joye,
How good and vertuous Ladye to his wyfe
He had, what seed hir epitaphe dothe show.
To us behinde thereby this fruyte dothe growe,
First in his deathe Godes power and praise is
known,
Then by his life we learn to mende our owne.

An epitaphe uppon the deathe of the Ladye Elizabeth Wyndham.

That goodly grafte which earste in Orchard grew,
Drawn by discente from worthie Sydnams race,
Loe here yt lyes by aime of outward vewe,
Wrapte in the webbe of thrice unhappy case,
But yet indeede (through undeserved grace)
Is planted nowe in such a pleasant soyle,
As springs for aye, and yet requires no toyle.
What cause hir deathe dothe offer to lamente,
None knowes so well as Sir John Wyndham, Knight.
Withe whome twyse two and forty yeres she spente,
In blisfull state of bothe theire hartes delyghte,
To whome hir frutefull wombe broughte unto lighte,
A race of children fittinge hir degree,
Of daughters fixe, hir sonnes were fower and
three.
Those goodly gyftes that did hir minde possesse,
As zealous love to God and to his lawes,
Hir awnswringe lyfe to that she did professe,

Hir

Hir redye hande to helpe the poorest cause,
(Since fame refounds) my fillie penne shall pawse,
And praie to God that we which here abyde,
Maye treade the stepps of such a parfright guyde,
Obiit primo die Januarii, 1571.

Their children were,

1. John, of whom hereafter.
2. Edmond, ancestor to the Wyndhams of Kentsford, Cathangre, Pillesdon, Yale, and Trent*.
3. Hugh, ancestor to the Wyndhams of Wiveliscombe, in Somersetshire.
4. Charles Wyndham, ancestor to the Wyndhams of Sandhill, in Somersetshire.

He had also four daughters,

1. Margaret, wife of John Fraunceis, of Combflory, in the county of Somerset, esquire.
2. Eleanor, wife of Thomas Carne, of Wenny, in the county of Glamorgan, esquire.
3. Catharine, wife of Christopher Wood, of Taunton, in the county of Devonshire, esquire, and,
4. Elizabeth, wife of — Welch, esquire.

JOHN WYNDHAM, the eldest son, died in his father's life-time. He married Florence, daughter of John, and sister and coheir to Nicholas Wadham, of Merifield, in the county of Somersetshire, esquire, (founder of Wadham college, in Oxford) by whom he had an only son. He lies buried in the church of St. Decuman's, with his and his lady's effigies, engraved in brass, of about four feet in length, and underneath, the following inscription, on two plates of brass.

Here lieth the bodies of John Windham, Esq; son and heire of Sir John Windham, of Orchard, in the countye of Somerset, Knight, deceased, who died (his father then living) the 25 day of August, in the yeare of our Lorde, 1572, and of his age about 56, and of Florence his wife, one of the

daughters of John Wadham, of Merefield, in the countie of Somerset, Esq; and coheire of Nicholas Wadham, of Merefield aforesaid, sonne of the said John, and brother of her the said Florence, who died the 26th day of Februarie, in the year of our Lorde 1596, and of her age 58. They had issue only Sir John Windham, of Orchard aforesaid, who of his dutifull affection to the memorie of his dere parents, hath here placed this monument.

MARITVS. WHEN CHANGELESS FATE TO DEATH DID
CHANGE MY LIFE,

I PRAY'D IT BE TO GENTLE TO MY WIFE.

Vxor. BUT SHE WHO HEART AND HAND TO THEE DID
WEDD,

DESIRED NOTHING MORE THAN THIS THIE
BEDD.

FATVM. I BROUGHT YOURE SOVLES THAT LINCKT WERE
EACH IN EITHER,

TO REST ABOVE YOURE BODIES WERE TOGETHER.

Sir JOHN WYNDHAM, of Orchard, who erected this monument, was also of Felbrigge, in Norfolk, on the death of the last male heir of Sir Edmond Wyndham, in 41 Elizabeth; and, in 1st of James I. was sheriff of Somersetshire. He was buried at St. Decuman's, where the following inscription is engraved, on one entire piece of black polished marble, about ten feet high and five broad. Between the motto and inscription are the busto of him and his lady, cast in brass and gilt, and let into the marble, as follows, which sets forth his marriage, &c.

VENI DOŖE IHESV VENI CITO.

MEMORIE JOANNIS WINDHAMEQVESTRI ORDINE INSIGNIS
ANTIQA ET ILLVSTRI GENTE WINDHAMIORVH DE FEL-
BRIGG

* Which Edmond Wyndham, of Kentsford, in the county of Somerset, married Mary, daughter and coheir of Richard Chamberlaine, esquire, alderman of London, and had several children; Sir Hugh Wyndham, his fourth son, was created a baronet, August 4, A. D. 1641; but by Mary, daughter of Christopher Alanfon, of London, esquire, leaving only daughters and coheirs, his title became extinct. Sir Thomas Wyndham, elder brother to Sir Hugh, was of Kentsford, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Coningsby, of Hampton-court, in the county of Hereford, esquire, by whom he had several children. Most of his sons engaged in the service of king Charles I. Colonel Francis Wyndham, his fourth son, is memorable for conducting king Charles II. to his seat at Trent, after the battle of Worcester, where he entertained the king with the following remarkable passage of his father, Sir Thomas Wyndham. "That, not long before his death, in the year 1636, he called unto him his five sons (having not seen them together in some years before) and discoursed unto us (said he) of the loving peace and prosperity this kingdom had enjoyed, under its three last glorious monarchs; of the many miseries and calamities which lay fore upon our ancestors, by the several invasions and conquests of foreign nations, and likewise by intestine insurrections and rebellions. And notwithstanding the strange mutations and changes in England, he shewed how it pleased God, in love to our nation, to preserve an undoubted succession of kings, to sit on the regal throne. He mentioned the healing conjunction of the two houses of York and Lancaster, and the blessed union of the two crowns of England and Scotland; stopping up those fountains of blood, which, by national feuds and quarrels kept open, had like to have drowned the whole island. He said, he feared the beautiful garment of peace would shortly be

torn in pieces, through the neglect of magistrates, the general corruption of manners, and the prevalence of a puritanical faction, which (if not prevented) would undermine the very pillars of government. My sons! we have hitherto seen serene and quiet times; but now prepare yourselves for cloudy and troublesome. I command you to honour and obey our gracious sovereign, and in all times to adhere to the crown; and though the crown should hang upon a bush, I charge you forfake it not. These words being spoken with much earnestness, both in gesture and manner extraordinary, he rose from his chair, and left us in deep consultation what the meaning should be of—The crown hanging upon a bush. These words, Sir, (said the colonel) made so firm an impression in all our breasts, that the many afflictions of the sad times cannot raze out their indelible characters. Certainly, these are the days which my father pointed out in that expression; and I doubt not, God hath brought me through so many dangers, that I might shew myself both a dutiful son, and a loyal subject, in faithfully endeavouring to serve your sacred majesty, in this your greatest distress."

This colonel Windham was, in the civil war, governor of Dunstar castle, and for his services therein, and particularly for affording the king so generous an asylum at his house, was advanced to the dignity of a baronet. He married Anne, daughter and coheir of Thomas Gerard, of Trent, esquire, by whom he had that estate; but this title became extinct, on the death of Sir Francis Wyndham, of Trent, baronet, in his minority, in April, A. D. 1719, and his sister and heir was married to Henry Bromley, of Horseheath, in the county of Cambridge, esquire, knight of the shire for that county, ancestor to the now lord Mountfort.

QVO GAVISVS EST IVRE HEREDITARIO
IN AGRO NORFOLCIENCI ORIVNDI
ET CHARISSIMÆ VXORIS JOANNÆ FILIÆ HEN. PORTMAN
DE ORCHARD IVXTA TAVNTON EQVITIS AVRATI
CASTISSIMO CONIVGIO LIBEROS SVSCIPERVNT
MASCULOS NOVEM SEX FILIAS
QVINQVAGINTA DVOS ANNOS CONTINVO IN HAC PAROCHIA
STI DECUMANI IN ÆDIBVS SVIS DE ORCHARD FAMILIAM
ALVERVNT
PATRIÆ IVDICIO ET POPVLI TESTIMONIO
PIETATē ET PROBITATē SVMME CONSPICVI
HORVM CINERES HIC CLAVSI ÆTERNVM DIEM
ET SVAS ANIMAS ET SVVM PRÆSTOLANTVR REDEMPTOREM
ILLE 1 APR. ILLA 13 SEP.
1645 OBIERE. 1633
ÆTATIS SVÆ ÆTATIS SVÆ
87 68

They had nine sons and six daughters,

1. John, his eldest son, succeeded him in the Somersetshire estate.
2. Henry, died unmarried.
3. Thomas Wyndham, of Felbrigge, and Croun-thorpe, from whom the Wyndhams of that place are descended; whereof Ash Wyndham, esquire, represented the county of Norfolk in parliament, in the reign of queen Anne, and died aged 78, on the fifth of April, A. D. 1749, and was succeeded in his estate, by his only son, William Wyndham, esquire.
4. Humphry Wyndham, ancestor to the Wyndhams, of Dunraven-castle, in the county of Glamorgan, and Clower Wall, in the county of Gloucester.
5. George, who died unmarried.
6. Sir Hugh Wyndham, of Stilton, knight, who was called to the degree of serjeant at law, the first of June, A. D. 1660; and June 20, A. D. 1670, constituted one of the barons of the exchequer.
7. Sir Wadham Wyndham called to the degree of serjeant at law, June 4, A. D. 1660, and appointed one of the judges of the King's Bench the 24th of November following, ancestor to the Wyndhams of Nonington, Dinton, Salisbury, and Spargrove; and to Thomas Wyndham, late lord-chancellor of Ireland.
8. Sir George Wyndham, from whom the Wyndhams, of Cromer, in the county of Norfolk, are descended; and
9. Francis Wyndham, who died unmarried.

Two of the sons, Henry and George, lye buried together in St. Decuman's church, under an handsome monument, of alabaster, whereon are the effigies of the two brothers in armour, both on their knees; one of them a cloak on, and a book before him. Under it is the following inscription:

HOC SAXVM EFFIGIES REFERT DVORVM FRATRVM, HEN-
RICI WINDHAM
ET GEORGI SENIORIS: QVOS INTER NUMEROSAM PROLEM,
SVSCEPIT
JOHANNES WINDHAM MILES, E' CONIVGE JOANNA FILIA
HENRICI
PORTMAN MILITIS, APVD OXON. GRADVS ACADEMICOS
OBTINERVNT
VNDE TRANSLATI, ILLE IBI STVDIJS CIVILIBVS, NEC NON
THEOLOGICIS
GNAVITER NIMIS INSVDASSET, APVD ORCHARD DECU-
BVIT. HIC VERO

MILITÆ AMORE INCITATVS, PRIMO INSTRUCTA CLASSE
REGIA,
VLTRA COLUMNAS HERCULIS CONTENDIT, INDE REVERSVS,
BELGIAM PETIIT, IBIQ. PRÆFECTVRA BREVI POTITVS,
INTER
MILITES, FERVENTI MORBO CORREPTVS HVISDONI COR-
RVIT
VBI NECESSITATI PAUPERVM HVIVS PAROCHIAE SVPE-
DITARE
ET HOC IN SVI FRATRISQ. MEMORIAM EXTRUERE
PROPRIIS SUMPTIBVS, CVRAVIT.

HENRICVS PRIMOGENITVS 9 Nov. 1613. ANNO ÆTATIS 30.

O B I I T

GEORGIVS SEPTIMOGENITVS 3 Ivnii 1624. ANNO ÆTATIS 32.

His daughters were,

1. Joan, wife of John } in the county of
Gifford, of Brightley. } Devon, esquires.
2. Margaret, wife of John }
Courtenay, of Molland, }
3. Florence, wife of John Harris, of Hean.
4. Rachel, wife of Thomas Moore, of Heitef-
bury, in the county of Wilts.
5. Margery, wife of Thomas Carew, of Cro-
comb, in the county of Somerset, esquire, and
6. Anne, wife of Sir John Strode, of Parnham,
in the county of Dorset, knight.

The eldest son,

JOHN WYNDHAM, married Catharine, daughter of Robert Hopton, esquire, sister and coheir to Ralph, lord Hopton. He died in 1649, and was father of,

1. Sir William Wyndham, baronet, who suc-
ceeded him.
2. Thomas Wyndham, of Witham, and three
other sons, that died unmarried.

Also of four daughters,

1. Florence, wife of Sir John Malet, knight.
2. Mary, of William Okeden.
3. Anne, of Anthony Bullen.
4. Catharine, married first, to John Specost,
and afterwards to John Tanner, esquires.

Sir WILLIAM WYNDHAM, was created a baro-
net, A. D. 1660, and having worthily served his
country in parliament, and many other stations,
died at Orchard, in 1663, and was buried at St.
Decuman's, with his ancestors; where there is a
noble monument erected to his memory, of black
and white marble, finely decorated and embellished
with figures of cherubims heads, angels, arms,
&c. with this inscription:

To the Memory

Of the most worthy of. Immortal Memory

Sir WILLIAM WYNDHAM, of Orchard Wyndham, Knt.
and Bart.

Chiefe of the Antient Great and Noble Family

of WYNDHAM of FELBRIG in the county of NORFOLKE,
Who

Haveing Heroically trod in the steps of his ancestors in their
Faithfull and

Important services to the Crowne; and in particular having
with blessed

Sucesse like another Curtius, Devoted himself, and his very
weighty Interest to the

closeing the dreadfull Breach of the late Monstrous Divisions;
Betooke himself

On the nine and twentyeth day of October, in the one and
fiftyeth year of his age, to the Enjoyment of his more glori-
ous Immortality; and in the year of our Lord 1683,

His Lady

FRANCES (daughter of ANTHONY HVNGERFORD, of
Fayrly Castle, Esq;)

A a a

By

By whom he had five sonnes and six daughters, the hopeful
Remainder of which number
were at the time of his death two sonnes EDWARD and HUGH,
and fower daughters

RACHELL, Lady Speke,
ELIZABETH wife of THOMAS ERLE, Esq;
FRANCES wife of NATHANIEL PALMER, Esq;
and IOANE unmarried,
Hath

As a Small Instance of her Great Veneration,
For the Memory of her most deare Husband
Erected this.

By Frances, his said wife, daughter of Anthony Hungerford, of Farley-castle, in the county of Wilts, esquire, he had issue John and William, who died unmarried in their father's life-time; Sir Edward Wyndham, who succeeded him; and Hugh. Rachel, wife of Sir George Speke, of Haselbury, in Wilts, baronet, and afterwards of Richard Mufgrave, esquire; Elizabeth, married to Thomas Erle, of Charborough, esquire, general of the foot, and privy-counsellor to queen Anne, and Geo. I. Frances, wife of Nathaniel Palmer, of Fairfield, in the county of Somerset, esquire; and Joan, wife of William Carey, of Clovelly, in the county of Devon, esquire.

Sir EDWARD WYNDHAM, baronet, married Catharine, daughter to Sir William Levison Gower, baronet, sister to John Lord Gower; by whom he had issue, Sir William Wyndham, and one daughter, Jane, born February 24, A. D. 1689-90, married to Sir Richard Grosvenor of Eton, in Cheshire, baronet.

Sir WILLIAM WYNDHAM, baronet, only son and successor, was by her majesty queen Anne, made master of the buck-hounds, and on the 18th of June, A. D. 1711, constituted secretary of war, and sworn one of her majesty's privy-council; which place he resigned on his being made chancellor of the exchequer, August 17, A. D. 1713. He served as knight of the shire for the county of Somerset, in the three last parliaments of her reign, and in every parliament after, to his death. He was twice married, first, July 21, A. D. 1708, to Catharine Seymour, second daughter of his grace, Charles, duke of Somerset, by whom he had two sons, * and two daughters,

1. Sir Charles Wyndham, his successor, late earl of Egremont.

2. Percy Wyndham, born August 23, A. D. 1723, of Shortgrove, in Essex, esquire, inheriting the estate of his uncle, Henry, earl of Thomond, at whose decease he assumed the name and arms of O'Brien, and was created baron of Ibrican, and earl of Thomond, in Ireland, November 30, A. D. 1756. He was admitted of the privy-council, A. D. 1757, appointed treasurer of the household to his present majesty, March 13, A. D. 1761, and on the second of November following, cofferer of the household. In 1764, he was constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Somersetshire.

1. Catharine, born December 18, A. D. 1716, who died unmarried in April 1734.

2. Elizabeth, married in 1749, to George Grenville, esquire, second son of the right honour-

able Hester, countess Temple, and next brother to the present earl Temple.

His second lady was Maria-Catharina, daughter of M. Peter D. Jonghe, of the province of Utrecht, in Holland, and relict of William, marquis of Blandford, who died August 24, A. D. 1731, also sister to the countess of Denbigh; but had no issue by her. He died at Wells, in Somersetshire, after an illness of a few days, June 17, A. D. 1740. He was in person very amiable, and accomplished in all parts of fine breeding; well read in learning, and of a happy memory; of great honour and integrity, in every act of life; and strictly attached to what he thought the interest of his country. He was esteemed one of the best speakers in the house of commons, where his eloquence was well heard.

He was succeeded in dignity and estate by his eldest son,

(*Second Earl of Egremont.**) Sir CHARLES WYNDHAM, baronet, born August 19, A. D. 1710, who succeeded to the titles of earl of Egremont, and baron of Cockermouth, by the death of his grace, Algernon, duke of Somerset, without heir male, who had been created earl of Egremont, and baron of Cockermouth, in the county of Cumberland, by letters patent, bearing date October 3, twenty-third of George II. with limitation of the honours to his said nephew, Charles, late earl of Egremont, and his heirs male; and in default of such issue, to his brother, Percy Wyndham O'Brien, esquire.

His lordship, before his accession to the peerage, was elected to parliament upon a vacancy for Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, A. D. 1735. At the next general election, A. D. 1741, for Appleby, in Westmoreland, and, A. D. 1747, for Taunton, in Somersetshire. He succeeded as earl of Egremont, &c. Feb. 7, 1750, and, on the thirtieth of April, A. D. 1751, he took the necessary oaths as lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Cumberland. His lordship had the honour of being appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the congress to be held at Augsburg, May 23, A. D. 1761. He was appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and admitted of the privy council, in October 1761. In A. D. 1763, he was appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Suffolk. Soon after which he departed this life, on the twenty-first of August that year. His remains were deposited, with those of his ancestors, at St. Decuman's.

By his wife Alicia Maria, daughter of George, baron Carpenter, in Ireland, and sister to George, late earl of Tyrconnel, in Ireland, whom his lordship married, on the twenty-second of February, A. D. 1750-1, he had issue four sons and three daughter.

1. George Wyndham, his successor.

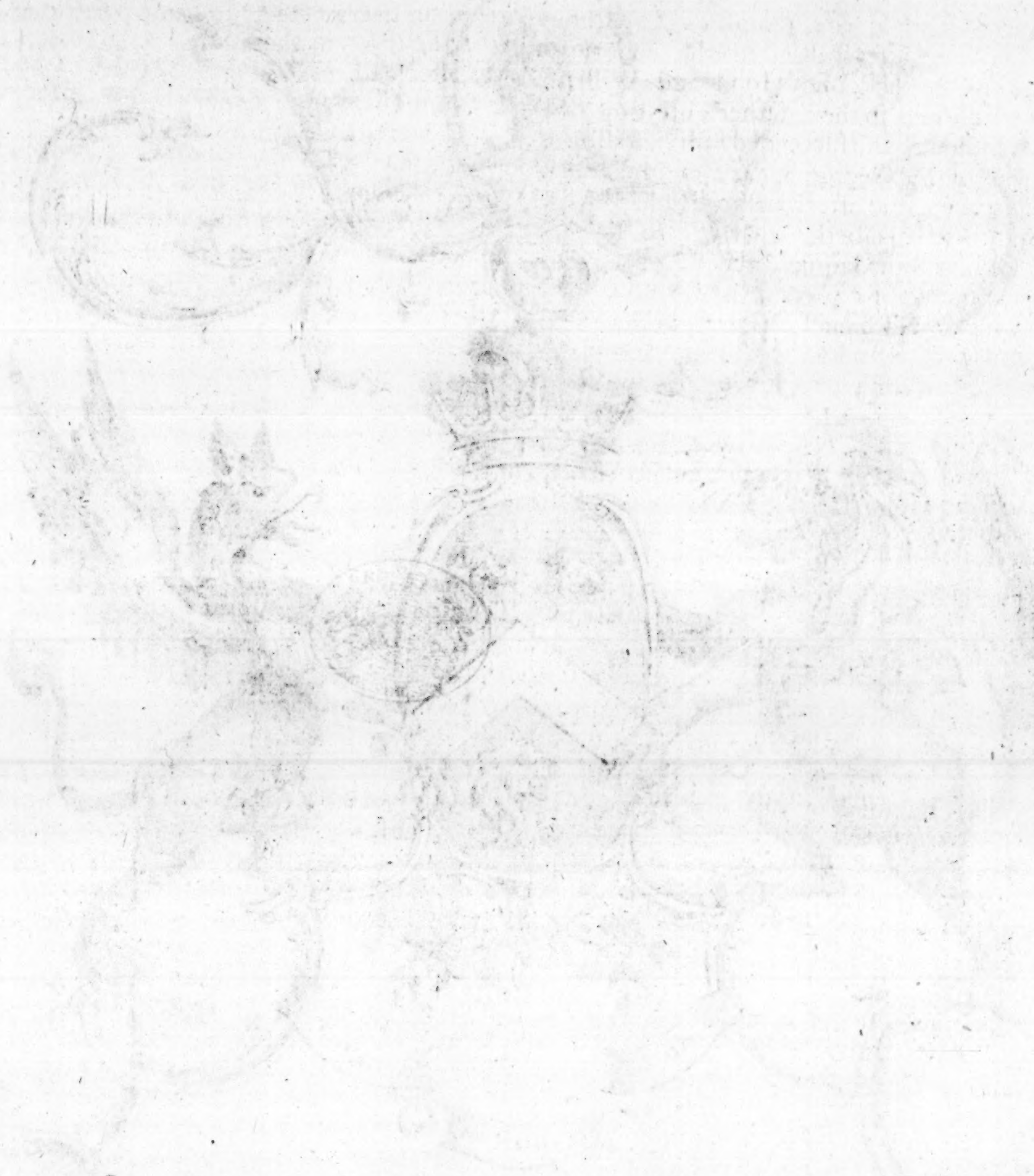
2. Percy-Charles Wyndham, born September 27, A. D. 1757.

3. Charles-William Wyndham, born October 8, A. D. 1760.

4. William-Frederic Wyndham, born April 7, A. D. 1763.

* We find another son registered William, born January 19, 1719.

† The duke of Somerset, to whom the patent for this title was granted, must be reckoned the first earl.





The daughters were,

1. Elizabeth-Alicia-Maria, born November 29, A. D. 1752.
2. Frances, born July 9, 1755.
3. Charlotte-Catherine, born September 5, 1756, who died young.

(*Third, and present Earl.*) GEORGE WYNDHAM, called in his father's life time, lord Cockermouth, succeeded to the earldom, &c. he was born on the seventh of December, A. D. 1751.

(TITLES.) Charles earl of Egremont, baron of Cockermouth, and baronet.

(CREATIONS.) Baronet December 3, A. D. 1662, 13 Charles II. and earl of Egremont, and baron of Cockermouth, both in the county of Cumberland, October 3, A. D. 1749, 23 George II.

(ARMS.) Sapphire, a cheveron, between three lions heads erased, topaz.

(CREST.) A lion's head, erased, within a fetterlock, topaz, but whether granted by the house of York, whose cognifance was a fetterlock, or in allusion to the family of Felbrigge, who also bore it, is not known.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side a lion rampant, sapphire, winged invertedly, topaz. On the finifter side a griphon, pearl, guttè de fang.

(MOTTO.) "Au bon droit."

(CHIEF SEATS.) Orchard Wyndham, and Witham, in Somersetshire, Petworth, in Suffex, and Wrefil castle, in Yorkshire.

G R E N V I L L E - T E M P L E, E a r l T E M P L E.

THE family of Temple, from whom this lord is maternally descended, is said to be derived from Leofrick, earl of Mercia, who founded the abbey of Coventry, and dying A. D. 1087, was buried in that monastery. He married the famous lady Godiva, who is reported to have rode naked through Coventry, to obtain some immunities from her husband to that place, in memory whereof the picture of the earl and his lady were set up in Trinity church, in the reign of king Richard II. His right-hand holding a charter, with these words written thereon :

I Lurich for Love of thee,
Do make Coventry toll-free.

And they have to this day an annual procession on the Friday after Trinity Sunday, representing Godiva, so riding through the town. They had three sons, Algar, earl of Mercia, Montgomery, and Henry. They were denominated from the manor of Temple in the hundred of Sparkenho, standing in Welborough: Mr. Burton, in his description of Leicestershire, says, that the old earls of Leicester gave it to the Knights Templars, who usually called their lands after the name of Temple and that they granted it to one whose family was called Temple, and that Henry de Temple was lord of Temple, and Little Shepey, in the reign of king John. In the time of Henry III. John de Temple (son of Henry) gave lands in Shepey, to the abbey of Miraval, and Richard Temple his son is mentioned, the 24th of Edward I. but whether it be the same, or Richard his grandson (who was living the 23d of Edward III. and is com-

memorated in the north-east window of Shepey church) cannot be ascertained. In the said window is a picture of a man kneeling, under whom is written,

Richardus de Temple.

And in the church is a monument, with this inscription, in the characters of the age:

Hi jacet Corpus Nicolî Temple, Armigeri,
& Elizabethæ Uxoris ejus, qui quidem
Nicholaus obiit 1506.

This NICHOLAS TEMPLE was son of Richard, son of Nicholas, son of Richard last mentioned. He was succeeded by Robert his brother, father of Richard, whose son Roger was father of Richard and of Edmund, whose son,

PETER TEMPLE, purchased several manors in the county of Warwick, and also the manor of Stow, in the county of Buckingham, in the reigns of king Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth. In the church of Dorset, in the county of Warwick, is this memorial on a marble, where have been two portraitures in brass.

"Here under this stone lieth the body of Peter Temple, Esquire, who departed out of this world at Stow, in the County of Buckingham, the 28th Day of May, Anno 1577, whose Soul God hath in his blessed keeping."

He married Millicent, daughter of William Jekyll, of Newington, in Middlesex, esquire, and had two sons, whereof Anthony Temple, the youngest,

was father of Sir William Temple, from whom descended the famous Sir William Temple, baronet, and Henry Temple, now viscount Palmerston, in Ireland.

JOHN TEMPLE, the eldest, who was born A. D. 1542, succeeded his father. He died on the 9th of May, A. D. 1603, in the sixty-first year of his age, and lies buried in the said church of Dorset, as appears by an inscription fixed in the wall, between two Corinthian pillars; and having married Susan, daughter and heir to Thomas Spencer, of Everton, in the county of Northampton, esquire, left six sons and six daughters,

1. Millicent, married to Edward Saunders, of Bricksworth, in the county of Northampton, esq.
2. Dorothy, married to Paul Risley, of Chetwood, in the county of Buckingham, esquire.
3. Catherine, married to Sir Nicholas Parker, of Willington, in Sussex, knight.
4. Susanna, married to Sir Thomas Denton, of Hillefden, in Buckinghamshire, knight.
5. Mary, married to John Farmer, of Cookham, in Berkshire, esquire; and,
6. Elizabeth, married to William, the first viscount Say and Sele.

Of the sons, which were Thomas, George, John, Sir Alexander, William, and Peter,

Sir THOMAS TEMPLE, the eldest, succeeded, and was knighted; and in the 10th of James I. was created a baronet. He married Hester, daughter of Miles Sandys, of Latimers, in the county of Buckingham, esquire, by whom he had four sons and nine daughters, who lived to be married, and multiplied so exceedingly, that this lady, who survived him, saw seven hundred descend from her, besides a new generation of marriageable females, just at her death, which is affirmed by Dr. Fuller, in his Worthies of England; who relates, that he bought the truth of it by a wager he lost on it. The last of these was lately living, viz. the daughter of Sir Henry Gibbs, of Hunnington, in the county of Warwick, who died in December, A. D. 1737, in extreme old age. An original picture of this lady Temple is at Stow.

Their sons were,

1. Sir Peter Temple.
2. Sir John Temple, who married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Edmund Lee, of Staunton-Barry, in the county of Buckingham.
3. Thomas Temple, doctor of laws.
4. Miles Temple, who all had issue.

The daughters were,

1. Susan, married to Sir Edward Clark, of Ardington, in Berkshire, knight.
2. Hester, married to Sir John Rous, of Rous-Linch, in the county of Worcester, knight.
3. Bridget, married to Sir John Lenthal of Cresson, in the county of Oxford, knight.
4. Martha, married to Sir Thomas Peniston, of Leigh, in Sussex, baronet.
5. Elizabeth, married to Sir Henry Gibbs, before-mentioned.
6. Catharine, married to Sir William Ashcomb, of Avellscot, in the county of Oxford, knight.

7. Anne, married to Sir William Andrews, of Lathbury, in Bucks, knight.

8. Margaret, married to Sir Edward Longueville, of Wolverton, Bucks; and had a daughter Margaret, who was the second wife of John Diby,

of Gothurst, esquire, and had two daughters, Margaretta-Maria, married to Sir John Conway, baronet; and Charlotta-Theophila, to Richard Mostyn, esquire, youngest son of Sir Roger Mostyn, baronet; and Millicent, married to — Ogle, esquire.

Sir PETER TEMPLE, his heir, was knighted in his father's life-time, and from the first of Charles I. to the time of the usurpation, was a member of parliament for Buckingham, but died soon after. He married, first, Anne, daughter to Sir Arthur Throckmorton, of Paulers-Perry, in the county of Northampton, knight, by whom he had only two daughters,

1. Anne, married to Thomas Roper, viscount Baltinglass.

2. Martha, married to Weston Ridgeway, earl of Londonderry, in Ireland, whose son Robert Ridgeway, the last earl of Londonderry, of that name, left two daughters his coheirs, Lucy, married to Arthur, now earl of Donnegal, and Frances, married to Thomas, the first earl of Londonderry, of the name of Pitt. By his second wife Christian, daughter of Sir John Levison, of Haling, in Kent, knight, he had two daughters, Francis and Hester, and

Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, his heir, who likewise serving for the aforesaid town, in the parliament that restored king Charles II. was, for his faithful services, made a knight of the Bath. In 1668, he was ambassador-extraordinary to Aix-la-Chapelle; on the 19th of April, 1689, appointed one of the commissioners of the customs, and sat in all the parliaments from A. D. 1660, till A. D. 1694, the time of his death. He married Mary, daughter to — Knap, of Weston, in the county of Oxford, esquire, and had four sons, and six daughters, whereof two died young; Christian, third daughter, was married to Sir Thomas Lyttleton, of Frankley, in the county of Worcester, baronet, and was mother of the lord Lyttleton; Maria, married first, to Dr. West, prebendary of Winchester, by whom she had Temple West, esquire, vice-admiral of the blue, who, on the nineteenth of November, A. D. 1756, was made a lord of the admiralty, and sworn of his majesty's privy-council; and, secondly, to Sir John Langham, of Cottesbroke, in the county of Northampton, baronet. Hester, the second daughter, late countess Temple; and Penelope, married to Moses Berenger, of the city of London, esquire. Of the sons, which were Richard, Purbeck, Henry, and Arthur, the three latter died unmarried, and,

(First Viscount.) RICHARD TEMPLE, on his father's death, was chosen to parliament for Buckingham; and in 1705, for that county; April 12, A. D. 1703, he was made lord lieutenant of the said county. He likewise in queen Anne's reign eminently distinguished himself in the wars in Flanders, Germany, &c. and on February 12, A. D. 1701-2, was made a colonel; on June 1, A. D. 1706, a brigadier; on January 1, A. D. 1708-9, a major-general; and on January 1, A. D. 1709-10, a lieutenant-general; and by king George I. he was created baron and viscount Cobham, and to his heirs; and in default, the dignities of viscountess and baroness Cobham, to Hester Grenville, sister of the said Richard, baron of Cobham; and the dignities of viscount Cobham, and baron Cobham, to the heirs male of her body, lawfully begotten;

begotten; and in default, the said dignities to dame Christian Lyttleton, third sister of the said Richard, lord Cobham, and to the heirs male of her body. He was also in that reign, made one of the privy-council, ambassador to the emperor, and colonel of his majesty's own royal regiment of horse; and on January 30, A. D. 1727-8, he was again appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Bucks, and sworn of his majesty's privy-council; and was likewise governor of the island of Jersey, and keeper of Windsor-forest, and the parks and warrens there. This noble lord married Anne, daughter to Edmund Halsey, esquire, member of parliament for Southwark, but had no issue. In 1733, his lordship resigned his posts in the army; in July, A. D. 1742, he was appointed field-marshal of his majesty's forces, and captain and colonel of the first troop of horse-grenadier guards; and in June 1745, colonel of the late general Churchill's dragoons. His lordship dying September 13, A. D. 1749, was succeeded, pursuant to the limitation, by his eldest surviving sister,

(First Countess.) HESTER TEMPLE, viscountess Cobham, whom his majesty on October 18, A. D. 1749, was pleased to create countess Temple, and the dignity of earl Temple, to her heirs male. She was married to Richard Grenville, of Wotton, in Bucks, esquire, of whose family we shall now treat.

THIS FAMILY has been seated at Wotton, above 600 years, and as Prince in his Worthies of Devonshire, and the late lord Lansdown, observe, is a collateral branch of the family of Granville, in Devonshire, though their names are differently spelt. Richard de Granville, who came in with William the Conqueror, married a daughter of Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham, and Longville, and had issue Richard, ancestor of the earl of Bath; and other sons, from one of whom descended Richard de Grenville, who was possessed of Wotton, in the reign of king John; from him descended Sir Eustace Grenville, who lived in the reign of king Edward I. and wrote himself of Chilton and Wotton, had several sons and daughters; and Richard, to whom he gave the manor of Wotton, married Joan, daughter to William, lord Zouch, of Harringworth, and had William, his heir, who married Agnes, daughter of William Wrightham, of Hadenham, and had two sons, Thomas, and William, of which the eldest died at Wotton, A. D. 1402; and by Elizabeth Morest, his wife, had three sons, Richard, his heir, and John, and William, who died without issue. Richard, the eldest son, married Christian Lancelove, and had issue, Eustace, his heir, John, and Agnes.

EUSTACE GRENVILLE, the eldest son, married first, Margery Brian, by whom he had no issue; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter, and at length sole heir to Baldwin, son and heir to John Boteler, son and heir to John Boteler, by Joan his wife, daughter and heir of John Waldegrave, by Maud his wife, one of the two daughters and coheirs of Guy de Bretton, serjeant at law, by Joan his wife, daughter and heir to Thomas Grey, son and heir of Robert, lord Grey, of Rotherfield, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of William de la Planch, of Haversham, in the county of Bucks; and the earl Temple, being lineal heir to the said

Elizabeth Boteler, has a right to quarter the arms of all the said heiresses; they had issue three sons, Thomas, Richard, and Eustace.

RICHARD GRENVILLE, becoming heir to his father, married Joan, daughter of — Littleton, of the county of Stafford esquire, and dying October 18, A. D. 1519, left issue,

1. Edward Grenville.
2. George Grenville, who was serjeant of the buck-hounds to king Henry VIII.
3. Anne, married to John Jocelyn, of the county of Bucks, esquire.
4. Fortune, married to — Power, of Bleechenden, in the county of Oxford, esquire.

The eldest son,

EDWARD GRENVILLE, of Wotton, esquire, was sheriff of the counties of Buckingham, and Bedford, A. D. 1527, 19 Hen. VIII. and married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Denton, of Caversfield, in the county of Buckingham, esquire, by whom he had issue five sons and a daughter. His last will and testament is curious, and well-worded for the time it was written; and shews his prudence and judgment. "In the name of God, Amen, the second day of March, 1536, I Edward Greneville, of Wotton Underwood, in the county of Buckingham, esquire, being in health of body and mind; and considering the uncertainty of this world, and the great affliction that now is daily, make my last will, &c." He leaves his soul to God, the blessed Mother, and all the company of Heaven. "My body to be buried within my chapel at Wotton, if it fortune me to depart there." He bequeaths to the high altar at Wotton, 2d. for unremembered tythes, and to the parish of Wotton, 20s. He bequeaths annuities to his younger sons, Richard, George, and Ranulph, his fourth son, till they be of age: payable out of the profits arising from Burwell's Manor. And to whichever of his sons is his heir, at the time of his death, and of the age of 22 years, several implements of household stuff, &c. to be delivered by his wife, and other executors, if they think his heir have any *Towardness* in him; else not to deliver the premises, till he be 23 years old. He bequeaths to his wife, all his other household stuff, and also his beasts and cattle; of which he would have, after his debts are paid, one half to be kept for his younger children, in a stock for their increase, by the advice of his wife, and other executors, until they are every one xxiii years old. The residue of his goods, chattels, &c. not bequeathed, he gives to Isabel, his wife, George Greneville, his brother, and Christopher Westcote, to dispose of them for the health of his soul, and his friends, and all other things, as shall be thought convenient by their discretion; whom I ordein my true and faithful executors, with full power to mynister in wryting, in the forme of the law, thys my testament in part, or in all, so that they change not the matter in my will. In witness whereof, I the said Edward have wrytten this will and testament with my hand. And died the fourteenth of April following, leaving Edward Greneville, his son and heir, twelve years old.

His five sons were:

1. Edward Greneville, esquire, born May 8, 17 Hen. VIII. who had livery of his lands in 2 Edward VI. and married Alice, daughter of William Hazlewood, of Alford, in the county of

Chester, who, after his death, was wedded to Walter Dennis, esquire. He sold the estate, called Grenville's Manor, in Hadenham, to William Wright. He lies buried in the isle appropriated for the burial place of the family in the church of Wotton, where there is a tomb erected to his memory, with this inscription.

Here under lieth the Body of Edwarde Greneveile, Esqueir,

late Lord of this Towne, who married Alice, the Daughter of William Hazlewood, and had Issue by her one Son, who died yonge. Which Edwarde deceased the xxxi of October, 1585.

2. Richard Grenville, esquire, second son, was heir to his brother, and succeeded him in the estate at Wotton, &c. of whom we shall further treat.

3. George Grenville, born the 22d of April, 21st of Henry VIII. who died without issue.

4. Ranulph Grenville, born the 28th of July, 24th of Henry VIII. who also died without issue; as did William and Mary, in their infancies, in the life-time of their father.

We now return to

RICHARD GRENVILLE, of Wotton, esquire, born the 28th of October, 9th of Henry VIII. who succeeded his brother Edward in 1585. He married Mary, daughter of John Gifford, of Hill-eldon, in the county of Buckingham, esquire, by whom he had issue,

1. Edward Grenville, his eldest son, born the 4th of July, A. D. 1561, and lived to a man's estate; who was first a captain of a pinnace, called the Swallow, and after of a bark, called the Thomas, under Sir Francis Drake, and died at Carthage, unmarried.

2. Dorothy, born A. D. 1562, and married to Sir Walter Cope, of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, knight, who had issue by her Isabella, his daughter and heir, married to Henry, earl of Holland.

3. Elizabeth, born A. D. 1563, who died unmarried.

4. Isabel, born A. D. 1565, married to ——— Dudley, of Chopwell.

5. Richard Grenville, born September 10, A. D. 1567, who had issue.

6. Anne, born November 6, A. D. 1569, died unmarried.

7. Another Edward Grenville, born January 17, A. D. 1572; who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Thynne, of Longlete, ancestor to the present lord viscount Weymouth, and had issue by her a daughter, Susanna.

8. John Grenville, born July 6, A. D. 1577, who died unmarried, January 25, 7th of James I.

Their father, Richard Grenville, esquire, died on the 7th of November, A. D. 1604, aged upwards of eighty years, having settled his estates by will, bearing date the 6th of December, A. D. 1603, on his three sons; to whom succeeded his eldest surviving son Richard, born A. D. 1567.

RICHARD GRENVILLE, esq. married Frances, daughter to Thomas Saunders, of Long-Merston, in the county of Hertford, esquire, remarried to Thomas Tyrrel, of Castle-Thrapp, in the county of Buckingham, esquire, who was buried at Wot-

ton, January 30, A. D. 1647. By her first husband, who was buried at Wotton, April 8, A. D. 1618, she had four sons and two daughters.

1. Richard Grenville, successor to his father.

2. Francis Grenville, born at Ludgarshall, the 7th of October, and baptized there October 10, A. D. 1613; who died the 3d of February, A. D. 1636, unmarried.

3. Edward Grenville, born at Ludgarshall, 12th of September, A. D. 1614, and baptized there the 18th; who married Andrea, daughter of John Duncombe, esquire, and A. D. 1639, purchased the manor of Foxcot, in the county of Buckingham, and rebuilt the greatest part of the mansion house there. He was buried in the chancel of the church of Foxcot, with this epitaph on a brass plate on a grave-stone:

Hic jacet Edwardus Grenville, filius tertius Richardi Grenville, Armigeri, de Wotton Underwood, in hoc Comitatu Bucks; qui natus fuit 12 die Sept. 1614, denatus 17 die Aprilis, 1661.

He had two sons, Edward Grenville and George Grenville, and one daughter, Frances, married to Philip Raleigh, esquire. Edward, his eldest son, died soon after his father; and George, in June, W. D. 1693. By the death of which two sons without issue, the manor of Foxcot came by intail to Richard Grenville, of Wotton, esquire, grandson to Richard, who was eldest brother to Edward, the purchaser of this estate.

4. George Grenville, born at Ludgarshall, 31st of October, and baptized there November 12, A. D. 1617, who died young, and was buried July 10, A. D. 1631.

The two daughters were,

1. Margaret, baptized December 14, A. D. 1615.

2. Susan, baptized December 12, 1616; who both died young.

RICHARD GRENVILLE, esquire, who A. D. 1618 succeeded to the estate of his father, was born on the 8th of August, A. D. 1612. He was sheriff of Buckinghamshire, A. D. 1641; and A. D. 1642, the lord Paget being, by ordinance of the parliament, appointed lord lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, he named Hampden, Goodwyn, Grenville, Tyrrel, Winwood, and Whitlock, to be his deputy lieutenants, who were approved by the parliament. He was elected one of the knights for Buckinghamshire in three several parliaments, A. D. 1654, 1656, and 1658. He had to his first wife, February 9, 1634, Anne, daughter of Sir William Borlase, junior, of Marlow, in the county of Buckinghamshire; by whom he had issue,

1. Anne, born April 18, A. D. 1641, who died unmarried, and was buried at Wotton, A. D. 1661.

2. Amy, who died in two hours after her birth, and immediately after her baptism, January 31, A. D. 1741-2.

3. Richard Grenville, born in King-street, Covent-Garden, London, January 14, A. D. 1646, of whom his mother died in child-bed the next day, in the 29th year of her age, and was buried at Wotton, January 30, A. D. 1646.

His second wife was Eleanor, daughter of Sir Timothy Tirrel, of Oakley, and relict of Sir Peter Temple, of Stanton-Barry, Buckinghamshire, who survived him, without any issue by him, and died A. D. 1671. He lies buried in the isle of the

church

church of Wotton, under a tomb, with this inscription.

Here lieth the body of Richard Grenville, Esq; Lord of this manor, who died the 10th of January, A. D. 1665, in the 54th year of his age.

His only son and heir,

RICHARD GRENVILLE, esquire, was high-sheriff of Buckinghamshire, A. D. 1671; and was buried at Wotton, July 4, A. D. 1719. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Peter Temple, of Stanton-Barry, in the county of Buckingham, and of Eleanor his wife abovementioned, by whom he had issue,

1. A daughter, still-born, September 1, 1670.
2. Eleanor, born November 10, 1672, and was buried at Wotton, February 13, A. D. 1688.
3. Penelope, born April 6, 1674, married to Sir John Conway, of Boddrydan, in Flintshire, and died A. D. 1745.

Also a son,

RICHARD GRENVILLE, of Wotton, esquire, born 23d of March, A. D. 1677-8, and baptized April 10, A. D. 1678, who served in parliament for Wendover, and afterwards for the county-town of Buckingham: and departing this life February 17, 1726-7, was buried with his ancestors in their isle of the church at Wotton, the 22d of February following. He married, A. D. 1710, Hester, second daughter of Sir Richard Temple, of Stow, near Buckingham, baronet, and sister to Richard, lord viscount Cobham.

By this lady, who deceased October 6, A. D. 1752, he had issue six sons and one daughter; whereof Henry, the third son, born April 4, A. D. 1714, was buried at Wotton, May 6, A. D. 1716: and Thomas, the youngest son, born April 4, A. D. 1719, who was, on a vacancy, in December, A. D. 1746, elected member of parliament for Bridport, having been brought up in the sea-service, and being captain of the Romney, took a Spanish prize of very great value; and, being afterwards captain of the Defiance, lost his life, May 3, 1747, in that memorable naval fight, when the whole fleet of French men of war were taken. How very great, and how early a share he had in the success of that important day, every one knows: we will therefore only add, from the public papers, the following most amiable picture of him; to the striking likeness of which, in every feature, there are yet so many living witnesses.

Ye weeping Muses, Graces, Virtues, tell,
If, since your all accomplish'd Sidney fell,
You, or afflicted Britain, e'er deplor'd
A Loss, like that these plaintive Lays record;
Such spotless honour, such ingenious truth,
Such ripen'd wisdom in the bloom of youth;
So mild, so gentle, so compos'd a mind,
To such heroick warmth and courage join'd!
He too, like Sidney, nurs'd in Learning's arms,
For nobler war forsook her peaceful charms;
Like him, possess'd of every pleasing art,
The secret wish of every virgin's heart;
Like him, cut off in youthful glory's pride,
He, unrepining, for his country dy'd.

His body was brought home, and buried at Wotton.

The eldest son,

(*Present Earl.*) RICHARD GRENVILLE-TEMPLE, now earl Temple, viscount and baron Cobham, born September 26, A. D. 1711, served first in the parliament summoned to meet June 13, A. D. 1734, and in the succeeding parliament, which sat first on business December 4, A. D. 1741, served as one of the knights of the shire for the county of Buckingham; and the next parliament, which met November 12, A. D. 1747, for the town of Buckingham, of which he was elected high-steward on the decease of his uncle, Richard, lord viscount Cobham. On May 9, A. D. 1737, he married Anna, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Chambers, of Hanworth, in the county of Middlesex, esquire, by the lady Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Charles, earl of Berkley, by Elizabeth his wife, sister to Edward, earl of Gainsborough. His lordship was sworn of the privy council, and appointed first lord of the admiralty in 1756, and the following year, was constituted lord privy-seal. In 1758, he was appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Buckingham, and installed a knight of the most noble order of the Garter, May 6, A. D. 1760. His lordship's issue was only one daughter, Elizabeth, born September 1, A. D. 1738, who died on the fourteenth of July, A. D. 1742.

2. George Grenville, born October 14, A. D. 1712, has served in four several parliaments for the town of Buckingham, being now one of the representatives of that place. On the twenty-fifth of December, A. D. 1744, he was appointed a lord commissioner of the admiralty, and on the twenty-third of June, A. D. 1747, one of the lords of the treasury. On the sixth of April, A. D. 1754, he was appointed treasurer of the navy, and at the same time, sworn one of his majesty's privy-council. On the fifteenth of April, A. D. 1762, he was constituted one of the principal secretaries of state to his present majesty, and in October following, first lord of the admiralty. On the thirteenth of April, A. D. 1763, he was further advanced to the honours of prime-minister, being then appointed first lord of the treasury, and chancellor, and under treasurer of the exchequer, which posts he afterwards resigned. In 1749, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Wyndham, baronet, and sister to Charles, earl of Egremont, by his wife Catharine, daughter of Charles, duke of Somerset, and by her, has had issue, four sons and five daughters. 1. Richard Percy Grenville, born March 12, A. D. 1752, and died young. 2. George Grenville, one of the tellers of the exchequer, born June 17, A. D. 1753. 3. Thomas Grenville. 4. William Wyndham Grenville. The daughters were, 1. Mary Hester, born January 19, A. D. 1750-1, died young. 2. Charlotte, born September 14, A. D. 1754. 3. Elizabeth. 4. Hester. 5. Catharine.

3. James Grenville, born February 12, A. D. 1755, was appointed a lord of trade in 1746. In 1755, he was appointed deputy paymaster of the forces, and in 1761, was constituted cofferer of the household, and sworn of the privy council. He served first in the parliament summoned to meet June 25, A. D. 1741, for Old Sarum. And at the succeeding general election, was chosen for Bridport. He was returned in the last, and serves

in

in the present parliament for Buckingham, and is one of the joint vice-treasurers of Ireland, also receiver of the crown and fee-farm rents for the counties of Warwick and Leicester. He married Mary, daughter of James Smith, of Harding in Hertfordshire, esquire, and had issue two sons, James and Richard.

4. Henry Grenville, baptized September 15, A. D. 1717; in 1747, he was appointed governor of Barbadoes, where he continued till 1753. In 1762, he was appointed ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, and in 1765, was constituted commissioner of the customs.

5. Thomas Grenville, captain of a man of war, was killed in an engagement with the French squadron, May 6, A. D. 1747. He lies buried at Wotton.

The sister of these gentlemen, Hester Grenville, now baroness Chatham, was married November 6, A. D. 1744, to William Pitt, esquire, since created earl of Chatham. For an account of their issue, see his lordship's table.

(TITLES.) Richard Grenville, earl Temple, viscount Cobham, and baron Cobham.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Cobham, and viscount Cobham, May 23, A. D. 1718, (4 Geo. I.) earl Temple, October 18, A. D. 1749, (23 Geo. II.)

(ARMS.) Quarterly, first and fourth, vert on a cross pearl, five torteaux ruby, for Grenville. Second and third quarterly, topaz, an eagle displayed diamond, and pearl, two bars diamond, each charged with three martlets topaz.

(CREST.) In a ducal coronet, a martlet close, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a lion, party per fess, embattled topaz, and ruby. On the sinister, an horse pearl, powdered with eaglets, diamond.

(MOTTO.) "Templa quam dilecta."

(CHIEF SEATS.) Stow, near Buckingham; Wotton Underwood, in Buckinghamshire.

HARCOURT, Earl HARCOURT.

THIS ancient and noble family derive their descent from

BERNARD, a Dane by birth, but of the blood royal of Saxony, who was chief counsellor and second in command to Rollo, the first duke of Normandy, minister to duke William Longaspatha, guardian to his son Richard II. duke of Normandy, and regent of the duchy during his minority. He obtained the lordships of Harcourt, Cailleville, and Beauficel, A. D. 876, in reward for his services. To Mr. Edmondson the public are much obliged for a curious and accurate pedigree of the descendants of this noble warrior, who married a lady of the royal family of Burgundy, named de Sprote, by whom he had a son,

TORF, surnamed the RICH, who gained the additional grants of Torville, Torcy, Torny, and Pontautou. By his wife Ertemberga, daughter of Launcelot de Briquebec, a nobleman of Danish extraction, he had three sons,

1. Touroude, or Turnulph, lord of Pont-audemer, Torville, Torcy, Pontautou, and Bourgroude, joint guardian and governor with his brother, to William duke of Normandy, during his minority. He married Weva, sister to Gunora, wife of Richard II. duke of Normandy, and from this match, the Beaumonts, earls of Leicester, Wallerans, earls of Warwick, &c. derive their descent.

2. Turchetil.

3. William de Torville.

TURCHETIL, lord of Turqueville, Turquerage, &c. was joint guardian and preceptor with his brother, to William duke of Normandy, during his minority, and was basely murdered for his attachment to him. He married Adeline de Montfort, sister of Touftain, lord of Montfort sur Risle, by whom he had issue a daughter, Lesseline, married to William, earl of Eu, Exmes, and Montreuil; also two sons, Anchitil, and Walter de Turqueville, of which the eldest,

ANCHITIL, took the name of HARCOURT, and by his wife Eye de Boessey, lady of Boessey de Chastel, had issue one daughter, Agnes, married to — Formerville, and six sons.

1. Errand, or Anguerrand de Harcourt, commander of the archers of Val de Ruel, in the descent made upon England, by William the Conqueror; after whose coronation, he returned into Normandy. He married Emma D'Estouteville.

2. Robert de Harcourt.

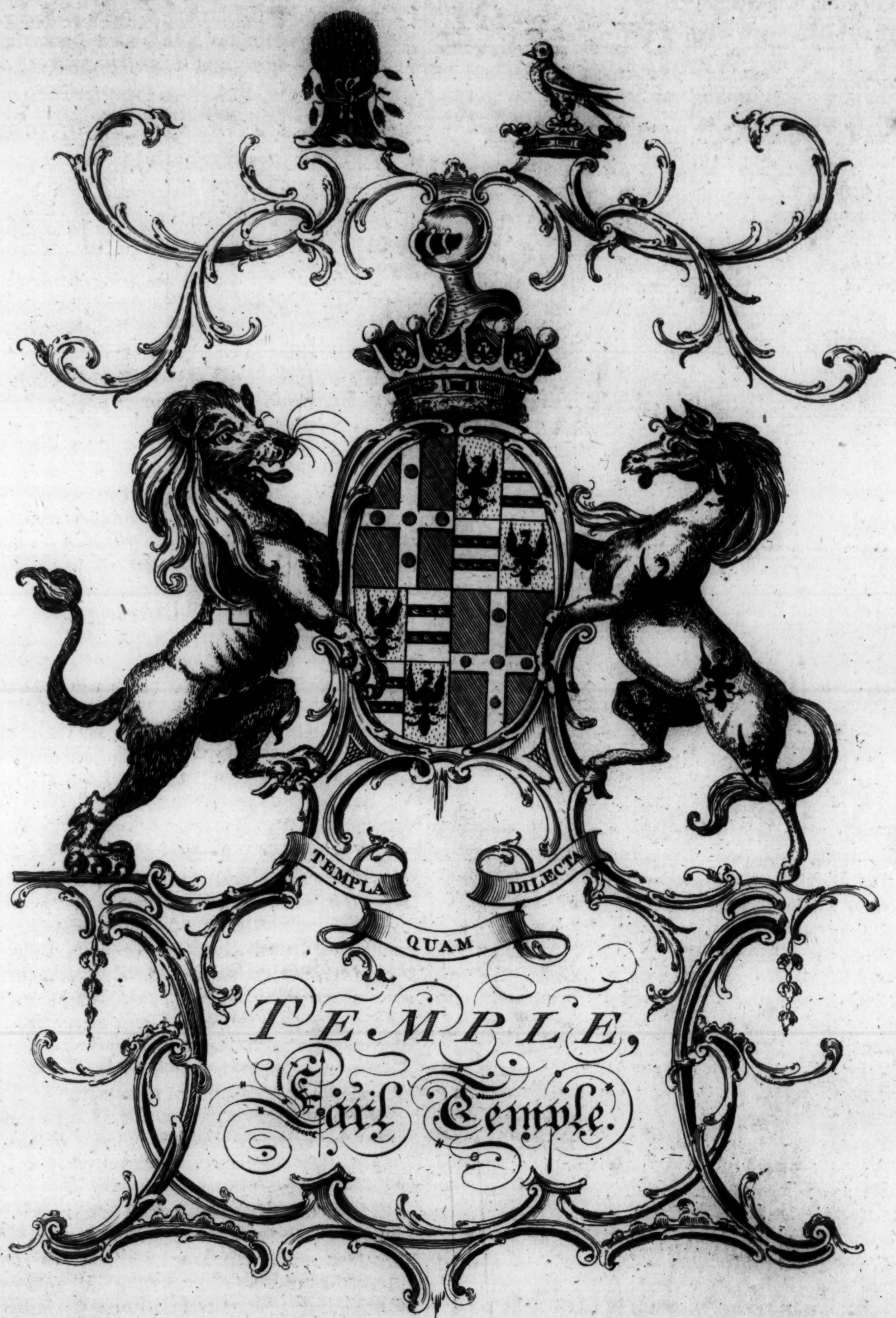
3. John de Harcourt.

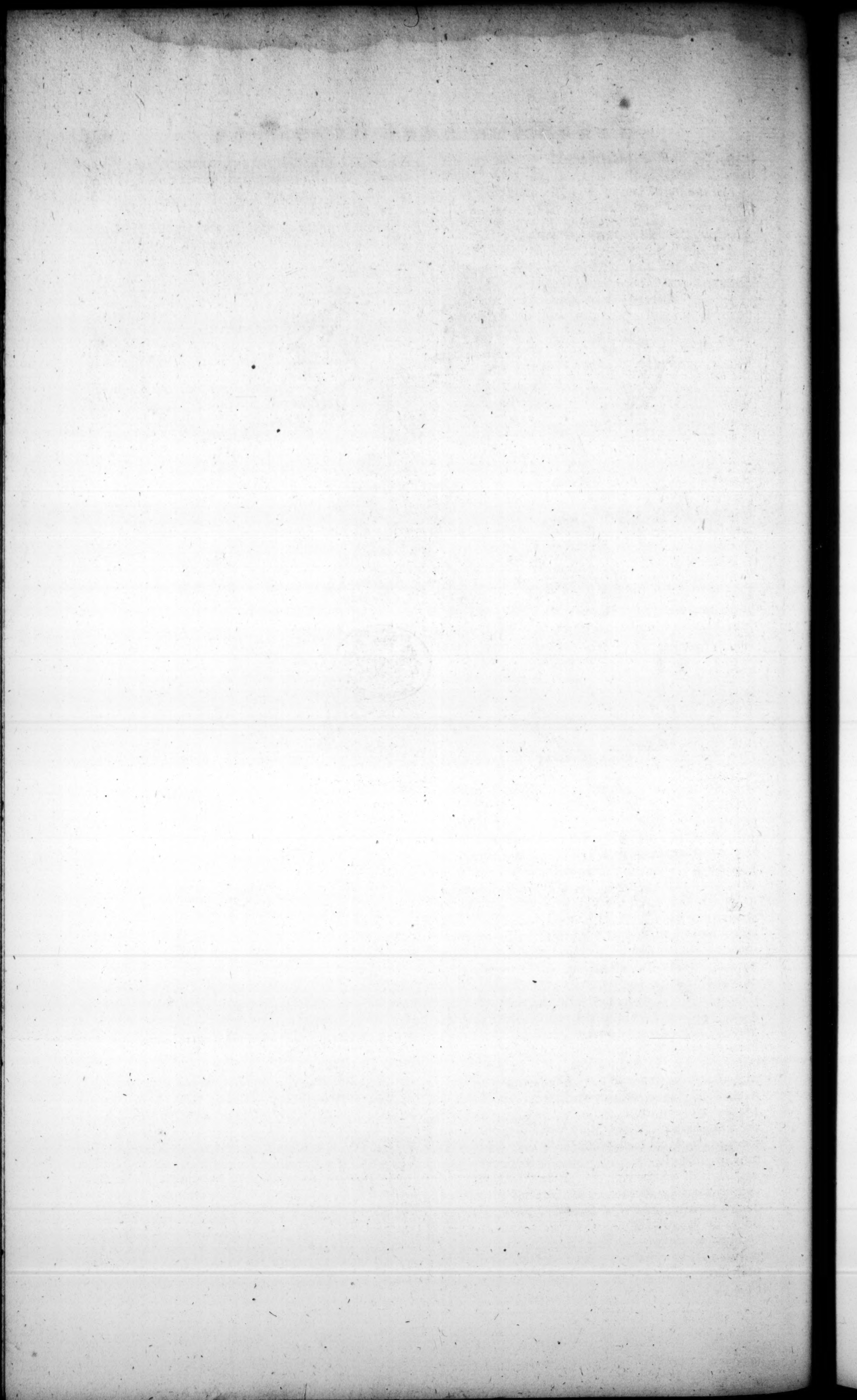
4. Arnold de Harcourt, was sent for out of Normandy, by William the Conqueror, A. D. 1068, to oppose the invasion of England, by the Danes, in an engagement with whom, he was slain.

5. Gervase de Harcourt.

6. Ivo de Harcourt.

7. Renald





7. Renauld de Harcourt.

The second son,

ROBERT DE HARCOURT, surnamed the STRONG, built the castle of Harcourt, and came into England with the Conqueror. By his wife Colede D'Argouges, he had issue seven sons,

1. William de Harcourt.

2. Richard de Harcourt, founder of the commandery of St. Stephen, at Reneville: he became a Knight Templar, and grand prior of France, and was at length interred at St. Stephen's aforesaid.

3. Philip de Harcourt, dean of Lincoln, archdeacon of York, nominated to the bishopric of Salisbury, and appointed bishop of Bayeux: he died A. D. 1163, and was buried at Bayeux.

4. Henry Harcourt.

5. Baldwyn Harcourt.

6. Errand Harcourt.

7. Rollo de Harcourt, settled in England. His wife was Rocfia, sister and coheir of William, son of Pain Peverell, lord of Brunne, and standard-bearer to Robert Curtois, in the Holy Land. He had an only daughter, Albreda, the wife of Sir William Trufbut, of the county of York.

The eldest son,

WILLIAM DE HARCOURT, took part with Henry I. in his dispute with his brother Robert, and commanded the troops which defeated Waleran, earl of Meullent, in the battle near Bourgtouroude, in 1123, and had in reward for his services large possessions assigned him. He married Hue D'Amboise, and had issue three sons and two daughters.

The latter were,

1. Peretta, the wife of John, lord Hellenvillier, in France.

2. Beatrix, the wife of Robert Bassett.

The sons were,

1. Robert de Harcourt, baron of Harcourt, Elboeuf, la Sauffay, and Beaumefnel, Poligny, Boessey le Chastel, and Reneville; ancestor of John de Harcourt, viscount of Chatelleraut, baron of Elboeuf, Brione, D'Arcot, Mezieres, L'Islebon, Gravenston, &c. in whose favour the barony of Harcourt was, by king Philip de Valois, erected into a comté in March 1338, and from whom descended the Harcourts, counts of Harcourt and Aumalle, and the marquises of Montmorency, A. D. 1578; as also Peter de Harcourt, baron of Beuvron, Beaufou, &c. in recompence of whose services the baronies of le Motte, Mery, Cleville, and Vareville, were, by letters mandatory, A. D. 1593, erected into a marquise, called la Motte Harcourt. From this Peter, descended Henry, marshal of France, for whom the marquises of Thary and la Motte Harcourt, were united and erected into the dukedom of Harcourt, A. D. 1700, and made a peerdom of France, A. D. 1709. Robert de Harcourt was also ancestor to the Harcourts, barons Boneftable and Montgomery, extinct, and of the Harcourts, present barons of Ollonde.

2. Ivo de Harcourt.

3. Simon de Harcourt, who married Adeliza, daughter and coheir of Osbert de Arden, of Kingbury, in Warwickshire.

The second son,

Ivo DE HARCOURT, succeeded to his father's possessions in England, and had issue one daughter,

Lucy, who married a gentleman of the name of Daunley, and two sons, John and Robert; of the eldest we know nothing.

The youngest,

ROBERT DE HARCOURT, was sheriff of Warwick, and Leicester, in the years 1199, 1201, 1202. He married Isabel, daughter and heir of Richard de Camville, and by her obtained the lordship of Stanton, which ever since has been called Stanton-Harcourt. This lady's father was the third son of Richard de Camville, founder of Combe abbey, in Warwickshire, who was the son of Gerrard de Camville, lord of Lilbourne, near Creek, in Northamptonshire. Her mother was Milicent, cousin of queen Adeliza, or Adelia, daughter of Godfrey, first duke of Brabant, and second wife of king Henry I. from whom she received, at the time of her marriage, the lordship of Stanton, in Oxfordshire, which was confirmed afterwards by king Stephen, and king Henry II.

The issue of this Robert, and Isabel, were,

1. William de Harcourt.

2. Oliver de Harcourt, who joining the party of the dauphin, was taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, A. D. 1217.

3. John de Harcourt, seated at Rolege, in Leicestershire: he married Hawis, daughter of Sir William Burdet, knight.

4. Sir Robert de Harcourt married Dionysia, daughter and coheir of Henry Pipard, of Lapworth, in Warwickshire.

5. Alice, married first, to John de Limesi, secondly, to Walleran de Newburg, earl of Warwick.

Robert de Harcourt, dying A. D. 1202, was succeeded at Stanton, by his eldest son,

WILLIAM DE HARCOURT, who was called *the Englishman*, to distinguish him from others of the same name. He joined king John, in opposition to Lewis, the dauphin of France, and the rebellious barons, A. D. 1216, and was with Sayer de Quincy, earl of Winchester, and others, at the siege of Damietta, in the Holy Land, A. D. 1218. The year following, we find him governor of Tamworth-castle.

He married Alice, daughter and coheir of Thomas Noel, lord of Ellenhall, Ronton, &c. (elder brother to Philip Noel, ancestor to the earl of Gainsborough,) by his wife Margaret, sister of Guy le Strange, of Knock, in Shropshire. By this marriage he obtained the lordships of Ellenhall, Leighford, Bridgeford, &c. in Staffordshire, and Grandborough, in Warwickshire, &c. Their issue were, a daughter, Helen, the wife of Hugh Bigot, justicier of England; and two sons, of which the youngest, Sir Henry Harcourt, was knighted A. D. 1278, and died A. D. 1293, leaving issue by his wife Emma, daughter and heir of William Maunsel, of Erdington, in Warwickshire, (who afterwards married Edward Pipe,) an only daughter and heir, Margaret, the wife first, of John Pipe, son to the above mentioned Edward, secondly, of John de Saundersted.

The eldest son,

Sir RICHARD HARCOURT, became lord of Stanton Harcourt, &c. at the decease of his father. He died A. D. 1258, having married Orabella, daughter of Sayer de Quincy, earl of Winchester, by Margaret, his wife, sister and coheir of Robert Fitz Parnel, esquire, of Leicester, with

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whom

whom he obtained the manors of Bosworth, Elflow, or Ailiston, and Charnwood, in the county of Leicester.

His issue were, two sons and a daughter, Maud, married to Sir Giles Penyston, baronet.

1. Sir William de Harcourt.

2. Sayer de Harcourt, who joining the earl of Leicester, against Henry III. was taken prisoner in the battle of Eversham, A. D. 1266, in which same year, he was thrown into prison, disseized of his lands, and departed this life.

The eldest son,

Sir WILLIAM DE HARCOURT, took part with the rebellious barons. He married first, Alice, daughter of Alan la Zouche, by whom he had two daughters, Margery, the wife of John Cantelupe, and Orabella, who died A. D. 1279, the wife of Sir Fulke Pembrugge. He married secondly, Hillaria, daughter of Henry, lord Hastings, by whom he had an only son,

RICHARD DE HARCOURT, who on the demise of his father, A. D. 1278, succeeded to his lordships, &c. He procured in 1293, a grant of the fairs and markets of Bosworth, in Leicestershire, and married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Beke, and sister and coheir of Walter, lord Beke, of Eresby, in Lincolnshire, lineally descended from Walter Bec, who had a fair inheritance in Flanders, and came into this realm with William the Conqueror, and of his gift had Eresby, and divers other fair lordships.

He had two sons, the youngest, Nicholas Harcourt, was rector of Sheppey, in Leicestershire; and the eldest,

Sir JOHN HARCOURT, was knighted, A. D. 1306, and married two wives, first, Ellen, daughter of Eudo la Zouche, of Mellefentree, secondly, Alice, daughter of Peter Corbet, of Caus castle, in Shropshire. By the latter, he had no issue; but by the former, was father of an only son,

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, who succeeded his father at his demise, A. D. 1330. He died June 6, A. D. 1349, having married Jane, daughter of Richard, lord Grey, of Codnor. By this lady, who afterwards married Ralph de Ferrers, and died August 19, A. D. 1369, he had issue two sons.

The eldest was, Sir Richard Harcourt, who married Joan, daughter and heir of Sir William Shareshull, lord chief justice of England, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, who upon her father's demise in 45 Edward III. was found by inquisition, daughter and heir of Richard Harcourt, son of Sir William Harcourt, knight, and married to Sir Thomas Astley, (of Nelston, Leicestershire, second son of Thomas, lord Astley,) from whom the Astleys of Patterhal, in Staffordshire, are lineally descended. Whereupon the estate of Stanton-Harcourt, upon the death of Sir William, devolved upon the second, but only surviving son,

Sir THOMAS HARCOURT, who was knighted before 41 Edward III. for then the king grants his general letters of attorney to hold for one year, to Sir Thomas Harcourt, knight, going in his service into Milan, with his son Lionel, duke of Clarence. He married Maud, daughter of Robert, lord Grey, of Rotherfield, and widow of Sir John Botetort, lord Botetort. By this lady, who died January 30, A. D. 1391, he had issue two sons,

Thomas, and Sir Richard, and three daughters, Joane, Catherine, and Isabel, the eldest of which married Thomas Erdington, of Erdington, in Warwickshire. He died April 12, A. D. 1417, (having been knight of the shire for the county of Oxford, in 1376) and was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS HARCOURT, who died June 3, A. D. 1460, and was buried at Stanton Harcourt. By his wife Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Francis, he had a numerous issue; his two daughters, Alice and Isabel, died young.

The sons were,

1. Sir Robert Harcourt, } of both whom
2. Sir Richard Harcourt, } hereafter.

3. John Harcourt.

4. William Harcourt, (steward to George, duke of Clarence) whose only daughter and heir, Isabel, married William Moseley, of Moseley, in Staffordshire.

5. George Harcourt, died young.

The eldest son,

Sir ROBERT HARCOURT, signalized himself in the wars of Henry VI. and Edward IV. was chosen one of the knights companions of the Garter, before the third year of king Edward IV. when he was present, with other knights of the order, with the king at a chapter held at Windsor, April 22. The year after, 29 April, 4 Edward IV. he was excused attending in chapter at Windsor, as, by the king's order, he was assigned, with other knights of the Garter, for defence of the northern borders. In 7 Edward IV. he was commissioned with the earl of Warwick, and others, to treat with Lewis, the French king, about a peace, truce, cessation of arms, or alliance. He lost his life in the service of that king, being slain by the Staffords; and his death is placed by Vincent, to be on November 14, 10 Edward IV. A monument is erected to his memory in the church of Stanton-Harcourt, exhibiting the figures of him and his lady; he in the habit of the garter over his armour, with his sword by his side; and on her effigies is the garter just above the elbow on the left arm, with the motto, *Hony soit qui mal y pense*. From which, and other authorities, Mr. Antis has observed, that anciently the ladies of the knights had not only the habit of the order, which was fennec of Garters, but that they had also the ensign of the garter delivered to them. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Byron, of Clayton, in the county of York, by whom he had issue, besides three younger sons, who died without issue, Sir John Harcourt, his son and heir, who, on the death of his father, was twenty years of age; and by Anne, his wife, daughter of John Norris, of Bray, in the county of Buckingham, esquire, had issue Sir Robert Harcourt; who, in 10 Henry VII. was made one of the knights of the Bath, at the creation of the duke of York; and in the twelfth of that reign, behaving himself with great valour at the battle of Black-heath, against James, lord Audley, and the Cornish rebels, the king conferred on him the honour of knight banneret. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Lymerick, by whom he left issue a son, John, who died without issue in his life-time, and four daughters, his coheirs; Elizabeth, the third wife of Robert Gaynesford, of Hampton-Poyle, in the county of Oxford, esquire, Letitia, first married

ried to Humphry Peshall, esquire, and secondly, to Thomas Nevill, esquire; Eleanor, married to Sir Richard Bekingham; and Catherine, wife of Thomas Stoner, esquire.

Having brought the eldest branch to a period, we must proceed with,

Sir RICHARD HARCOURT, second son of Thomas Harcourt and Joan. He had three wives, first Edith, daughter and heir of Thomas St. Cleve, by whom he had a son and successor, Christopher, and a daughter, Anne, married first to Henry Fienes, lord Say and Sele, and, secondly, to John, son of Simon Montfort.

He married, secondly, Eleanor, daughter of Sir Roger Lewknor, knight; by whom he had a son, John Harcourt, of Ranton, in Staffordshire; who married Margaret, daughter of William Bray, of Lembridge, in Herefordshire.

He married, thirdly, Catherine, the widow of Sir Miles Stapleton, knight, and by her, who survived him two years, had a son, William Harcourt.

This Sir Richard died October 1, A. D. 1487, and was succeeded by his only son of the first marriage,

Sir CHRISTOPHER HARCOURT, who also upon the death of Sir Robert, of the elder branch, without male issue, succeeded to the manor of Stanton-Harcourt, in Oxfordshire. He married Joan, daughter and heir of the aforesaid Sir Miles Stapleton, and had issue three sons, of which the first and third died unmarried. He died A. D. 1474, and was succeeded by his second, but eldest surviving son,

Sir SIMON HARCOURT, who was one of those who, in the 5th of Henry VIII. was knighted for their valour at the sieges of Teroven, and Tournay, and the battle that ensued, called by our historians the battle of Spurs. He married first, Agnes, daughter of Thomas Darell, of Scotney, in Shropshire, esquire; and secondly, Elizabeth, relict of Sir Richard York; but had issue only by his first wife, two sons and a daughter,

1. John Harcourt.
2. Edmund Harcourt.
3. Florence, married to Sir John Cotesmore, kt.

He died January 16, A. D. 1547, and was buried at Stanton Harcourt.

Sir JOHN HARCOURT, the eldest son, was knighted, and seated at Stanton-Harcourt. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir William Barentyne, of Haselyn, in the county of Oxford, knight, by whom he had issue seven sons and nine daughters, entered in the table.

His eldest son,

Sir SIMON HARCOURT, was knighted by king Henry VIII. and served the office of sheriff, for the counties of Oxford and Berkshire, and dying July 27, 1577, was buried at Stanton Harcourt. He had three wives; but by his second, Grace, daughter of Humphry Fitz-Herbert, of Upall, in the county of Hereford, relict of William Robinson, of Drayton Bassett, in the county of Stafford, esquire; and his third wife, Jane, sister to Sir John Spencer, he had no issue. His first lady was Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Edward Aston, of Tixfall, in the county of Stafford, knight, by whom he had issue six sons and four daughters,

1. Walter Harcourt.

2. John Harcourt, who married Mary, daughter of Walter Jones, of Witney, in Oxfordshire, and widow of Bryan de Cogges, and had issue, Essex Harcourt.

3. Robert Harcourt.

4. Edward Harcourt, who married Anne, daughter of Robert Colyer, of Darleston, in Staffordshire.

5. William Harcourt, who married Catherine Smith.

6. Francis Harcourt.

The daughters were,

1. Jane, the wife of John Grey, of Enfield, in the county of Stafford, esquire, ancestor to the present earl of Stamford.

2. Elizabeth, wife of Richard Chamberlayn, of Astley, in the county of Warwick, esquire.

3. Frances; and,

4. Jane.

His eldest son,

Sir WALTER HARCOURT, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, by the earl of Essex, at Rome. He had to wife Dorothy, daughter of William Robinson, of Drayton Bassett, in the county of Stafford, esquire; by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters.

1. Robert Harcourt, aged nine in 1583.

2. Michael Harcourt, captain of a ship under Sir Walter Raleigh.

His daughters were,

1. Grace, who died young, June 13, 1583.

2. Jane, married to William Essex, of Lamburn, in Berkshire, baronet; and,

3. Elizabeth, maid of honour, A. D. 1607, to Anne, the queen of king James I.

His eldest son,

ROBERT HARCOURT, esquire, married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of John Fitz-Herbert, of Norbury, esquire; and dying without issue by him, he took for his second wife, Frances, daughter of Geffery Vere, third son of John de Vere, the fifteenth earl of Oxford, and sister to the famous brothers Sir Francis Vere, and Horace, lord Vere, of Tilbury.

He had issue by her three sons,

1. Simon Harcourt, of whom we shall further treat.

2. Francis Harcourt, who died unmarried.

3. Vere Harcourt, who married Lucy, sole daughter of Sir Roger Thornton, of Snailwell, in the county of Cambridge, whose descendants are entered in the table.

He had also four daughters,

1. Elizabeth, who died an infant.

2. Jane, married to Henry, son of Sir Giles Wroughton, knight.

3. Dorothy, the wife of Henry Chetwynd, of Highwood, in the county of Stafford, esquire; and,

4. Margaret, born 1607, who died the same year.

The eldest son was,

Sir SIMON HARCOURT, who first entered on the stage of war, in the Low-Countries, against the Spaniards; and was major of the regiment under that great general Sir Horace Vere, baron of Tilbury, whose sister his father had married: and at Kirby-hall, in Essex, the seat of the said lord Vere, were the pictures of his officers, and among them this Simon Harcourt's, who is mentioned to be one of his scholars, in the *Epistle to the reader*, before Sir Francis Vere's Commentaries. He was knighted at Whitehall, the 26th of June, 1627: and

and Sir John Temple, in his History of the Irish rebellion, Appendix, p. 52, gives this account of him: *The lords justices and council were shut up within the city of Dublin, in a most miserable condition, desperately threatened on every side, until the most happy and welcome arrival of that truly valiant gentleman and gallant commander Sir Simon Harcourt, who being designed governor of the city of Dublin, was dispatched away by special order of parliament, with his regiment, for the preservation of that place; and landed there on the last day of December, 1641, to the great joy and comfort of all his majesty's protestants and well-affected subjects, and to the terror of the rebels in arms.*

Borlace, in his Reduction of Ireland, p. 241, says he was a long experienced and excellent officer, worthy the memory of the best prince, and most grateful people; who afterwards was, by an especial order, admitted into the privy-council.

He was on his landing with his regiment (which consisted of twelve hundred men) immediately invested with the government of Dublin; and, on the 10th of January, dislodged the enemy from Swords, a village six miles from the city, and raised the blockade. Of his last exploit, it is thus recited: on the 26th of March, 1643, Sir Simon Harcourt, with a small party, marched out of Dublin, towards Wicklow, and finding the rebels possessed of the castle of Carrickmain, but four miles from the city, he sent back for two great guns to batter it; but before they arrived, viewing the castle with two hundred firelocks, Sir Simon, in giving orders to his men, was slain by a shot from the castle; which so enraged them, that within a few hours after the guns came up, they, under the command of colonel Gibson, made a breach, and entering the castle, put all therein to the sword, refusing quarter to those rebels that had slain their most beloved colonel. This Sir Simon having married Anne, daughter to William lord Paget, who married, secondly, Sir William Waller, of Osterley Park, had a son and heir,

Sir PHILIP HARCOURT, who was knighted at Whitehall, June 5, A. D. 1660, and was elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Oxford, to the parliament summoned to meet at Oxford, the 21st of March, A. D. 1680-81. He died in April, A. D. 1688; and by Anne his wife*, daughter of Sir William Waller, of Osterley Park, in the county of Middlesex, knight, left issue Sir Simon Harcourt, of whom we are principally to treat.

(*First Viscount.*) Sir Simon Harcourt was educated in Pembroke college, in Oxford, and in the Inner-Temple, London; and from the year, 1690, to the first of queen Anne, was a member of parliament for the borough of Abington, in Berkshire. On the 2d of June, A. D. 1702, he received the honour of knighthood, and at the same time was made the queen's solicitor general. And her majesty gracing the University of Oxford with her royal person, in convocation, he was, among other noble and honourable persons, then attending on her majesty, created doctor of laws, Au-

gust 27, A. D. 1702. On the 23d of April, A. D. 1707, he was declared her attorney-general, which office he sustained with great dignity, but quitted with greater, on the 12th of February following, by a voluntary surrender of it, then made and enrolled; perhaps the only instance our records furnish.

On September the 19th, A. D. 1710, he was recalled to that eminent employment, which he had quitted; and on the 19th of October following was made lord keeper of the great seal; and was sworn of the privy-council on the 3d of September, A. D. 1711. He was created lord Harcourt, baron of Stanton-Harcourt, in Oxfordshire. The preamble to the patent sets forth his eminent abilities, as follows:

“ There is nothing wherein we more willingly exercise that royal authority which God has entrusted us with, than by rewarding true merit and virtue, and advancing to all suitable dignity, men who have merited well of us, and whose ancestors have been remarkably famous in their generation. Among these, none is more conspicuous than our well-beloved and very faithful counsellor Sir Simon Harcourt, knight, keeper of our great seal; a gentleman recommended to us by a long descent of progenitors of very ample fortunes, and renowned for their warlike actions ever since the Norman times; one of whom, for his bravery signalized under the standard of Edward IV. was made knight of the Garter: another, fighting courageously against the Irish rebels, in the cause of his royal master king Charles, the best of princes, was the first Englishman that fell a sacrifice to their fury. Nor is there one of all that race, descended from such noble ancestors, who has not been eminent for his love to his country, and loyalty to his prince. He suffered, indeed, in his paternal inheritance, which was diminished by the fury of the civil wars, but not in his glory, which being acquired by military valour, he, as a lawyer, has advanced by the force of his wit and eloquence; for we have understood, that his faculty in speaking is so full of variety, that many doubt whether he is fitter to manage causes in the lower court, or to speak before a full parliament; but it is unanimously confessed by all, that among the lawyers he is the most eloquent orator, and among the orators the most able lawyer. To this praise of his eloquence, he has added those domestic virtues, magnanimity and fidelity; supported by which, he has resolutely persevered in maintaining the cause he had undertaken, and in despising danger; and has kept the engagement of friendship, whether in prosperity or adversity, sacred and inviolable. Whom therefore, furnished with such great endowments of mind, all clients have wished to defend their causes; not without reason we preferred to be one of our counsel at law; whom we a second time called to be our attorney-general, which office he had before sustained with honour, as far as it was thought convenient; whom lastly, since we perceived that all these things were inferior to the largeness of his capacity, we have advanced to the highest pitch

* He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Lee, of Unkerwyke, Buckinghamshire, esquire; the descendants of which marriage, the reader will find in the table.

John Lee, of Unkerwyke, Buckinghamshire, esquire; the

of forensical dignity, and made him supreme judge in our court of equity. He still continues to deserve higher of us, and of all good men; and is so much a brighter ornament to his province, as it is more honourable than the rest he has gone through; he daily dispatches the multitude of suits in Chancery, he removes the obstacles which delay judgment in that court, and takes special care that the successful issue of an honest cause, should cost every plaintiff as little as may be. Which things, as they are very grateful to us, honourable to himself, and beneficial to the commonwealth, we think them deserving of higher reward. Therefore, that the most upright asserter of justice, may not be without a vote in the most supreme court; that he who can think and speak so excellently well, should not be silent in an assembly of the eloquent; we grant him a place among the peers, and that he may add some splendor to that order, from which both he and his posterity will deserve so much: and that the same feat, which is known at this time, and has been for above six hundred years, by the name and patrimony of Harcourt, be honoured with that title, which we now confer, and will continue (if God permit) from generation to generation. Now know ye, &c."

On the 7th of April, A.D. 1712, he was declared lord high chancellor of Great Britain; and on the demise of queen Anne, being then lord chancellor, was one of the lords justices till king George I. arrived in England, who was pleased on the 24th of July, in the seventh year of his reign, to create him lord viscount Harcourt; and, on the 25th of August, A.D. 1722, he was sworn at Kensington of his majesty's privy council, and then took his place at the board. In 1723, 25, and 27, he was one of the lords justices during his majesty's absence. His lordship died on the 29th of July, 1727, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and left no issue by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter to Richard Spencer, of the county of Derby, esquire, and widow of Richard Anderson, esquire; nor by his third, Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Thomas Vernon, of Twickenham Park, in the county of Middlesex, and relict of Sir John Walter, of Saresden, in Oxfordshire, baronet, who survived him.

But by his first lady, Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Clark, esquire, and widow of Sir Samuel Asty, knight, he had three sons and two daughters.

1. Anne, married to John Barlow, of Slebeck, in the county of Pembroke, esquire, and died in November, A.D. 1733.

2. Arabella, married to Herbert Aubery, of Cley-Hanger, in the county of Hereford, esquire.

The sons were,

1. Simon Harcourt.

2. Philip Harcourt,

3. Walter Harcourt,

} died young.

SIMON HARCOURT, the eldest, died in the lifetime of his father, A.D. 1721, and was buried in the church of Stanton-Harcourt, in the county of Oxford, where a monument is erected to his memory; and the celebrated Mr. Pope has left this memorial of him.

To this sad shrine, whoe'er thou art! draw near,
Here lies the friend most lov'd, the son most dear:

Who ne'er knew joy, but friendship might divide;
Or gave his father grief, but when he dy'd.
How vain is reason, eloquence how weak!
If POPE must tell what HARCOURT cannot speak:
Oh let thy once lov'd friend inscribe thy stone,
And, with a father's sorrows, mix his own.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Evelyn, esquire, and sister to Sir John Evelyn, of Wotton, in the county of Surry, baronet; and by her (who died April 6, A.D. 1760, and was buried at Stanton Harcourt) had issue one son and four daughters.

1. Elizabeth, who died unmarried, September 28, A.D. 1765, and was buried at Stanton Harcourt.

2. Ann, who died an infant.

3. Martha, married in April, A.D. 1744; to George Venables Vernon, of Sudbury, in Derbyshire, since created lord Vernon.

4. Mary, died an infant.

(Present Earl) SIMON HARCOURT, the only son, succeeded his grandfather as viscount Harcourt. He was appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber to his late majesty, George II. in May, A.D. 1735. In A.D. 1743, his lordship attended the king at the battle of Dettingen; and, A.D. 1745, when the rebels began to make head in the north, he was one of those who raised regiments for the service of the crown. In consideration of this his loyalty, and his many other services and merits, his majesty was pleased to advance this nobleman to higher dignity, by creating him earl Harcourt, and viscount Harcourt, of Newnham Courtrey, by letters patent, bearing date December 1, A.D. 1749.

Upon the demise of Frederic, prince of Wales, his lordship had the honour of being appointed governor to his son (our present gracious sovereign) which he resigned A.D. 1752. On the 30th of April, A.D. 1751, he was sworn of the privy council. On the 8th of March, A.D. 1755, he was promoted to the rank of major general in the army; and on the 30th of February, A.D. 1759, to that of lieutenant-general.

In A.D. 1761, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and had the honour of conducting her present majesty to England, after which he acted as master of the horse, to which office he had been appointed on the 1st of August, previous to his embassy. He was sworn also of his majesty's privy-council, and on the 21st of April, A.D. 1763, he was constituted lord-chamberlain of the queen's household, which honourable employ his lordship still enjoys.

In October, A.D. 1735, he married Rebecca, sole daughter and heir of Charles le Bals, of Pipewell-abbey, in Northamptonshire; and by her ladyship, who departing this life on the sixteenth of January, A.D. 1765, and was interred at Stanton Harcourt, had issue two sons and two daughters.

The latter were,

1. Elizabeth, born January 16, 1738-9, married to Sir William Lee, of Hartwell, Buckinghamshire, baronet.

2. Anne, died an infant in August, A.D. 1746, and was buried at Stanton Harcourt.

The sons are,

1. George-Simon Harcourt, called viscount Newn-

Newnham, born August 1, A. D. 1736. His lordship, who is member in the present parliament for St. Alban's, married September 26, A. D. 1765, Elizabeth, daughter of George, lord Vernon, by Martha, sister to Simon, lord Harcourt.

2. William Harcourt, born March 20, 1743.

(TITLES.) Simon Harcourt, earl Harcourt, viscount of Newnham Courtney, and baron Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Harcourt of Stanton-Harcourt, in the county of Oxford, September 3, A. D. 1711, (10th of queen Anne) viscount of the same July 24, A. D. 1721, (7th of George I.) and vis-

count of Newnham Courtney, in the county of Oxford, December 1, 1749, (23 George II.)

(ARMS.) Ruby, two bars, topaz.

(CREST.) In a ducal coronet, topaz, a peacock close, proper.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two lions, topaz, each gorged with two bars gemels, ruby.

(MOTTO.) "Le bon temps viendra."

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Stanton Harcourt, Coke Thorpe, and Newnham Courtney, all in the county of Oxford.

CONWAY, Earl of HERTFORD.

THE descent of this noble family is the same with that of his grace the duke of Somerset; in our account of whose ancestors we have had occasion to note Sir Edward Seymour, of Bury Pomeroi, baronet, who married two wives; from the former of which his grace, from the latter, the earl of Hertford, is descended.

Sir Edward Seymour's second wife, was Lettice, daughter of Alexander Popham, of Littlecote, Wiltshire. She died March 16, A. D. 1728, having borne to him issue, six sons and one daughter, Anne, married to William Berkeley Portman, of Orchard Portman, in Somersetshire, esquire.

The sons were as follows,

1. Popham Seymour, born A. D. 1675, was the adopted heir of Edward Conway, earl Conway, who died without issue, and by his last will and testament, dated August 9, A. D. 1683, devised all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in England and Ireland, to his cousin Popham Seymour, for life, and to his heirs male; remainder for want of issue, to his brother Francis, and his heirs male; remainder to his brother Charles, and his heirs male; remainder to his own right heirs for ever: and in the close thereof expresses, "my desire is, that the said Popham Seymour, and his children, do presently after my death, take upon him the name of Popham Conway, and to each of his brothers, and their children, if the estate should fall to them, as my cousin Mr. Edward Seymour, their father, did engage to me they should. This gentleman (Popham Seymour) accordingly assumed the name of Conway; but receiving a wound in his neck, in a duel with colonel Kirk, on the 4th of June, A. D. 1699, he languished therewith a fortnight, and then departed this life.

2. Francis Seymour.

3. Charles Seymour.

4. Henry Seymour.

5. Alexander Seymour.

6. John Seymour.

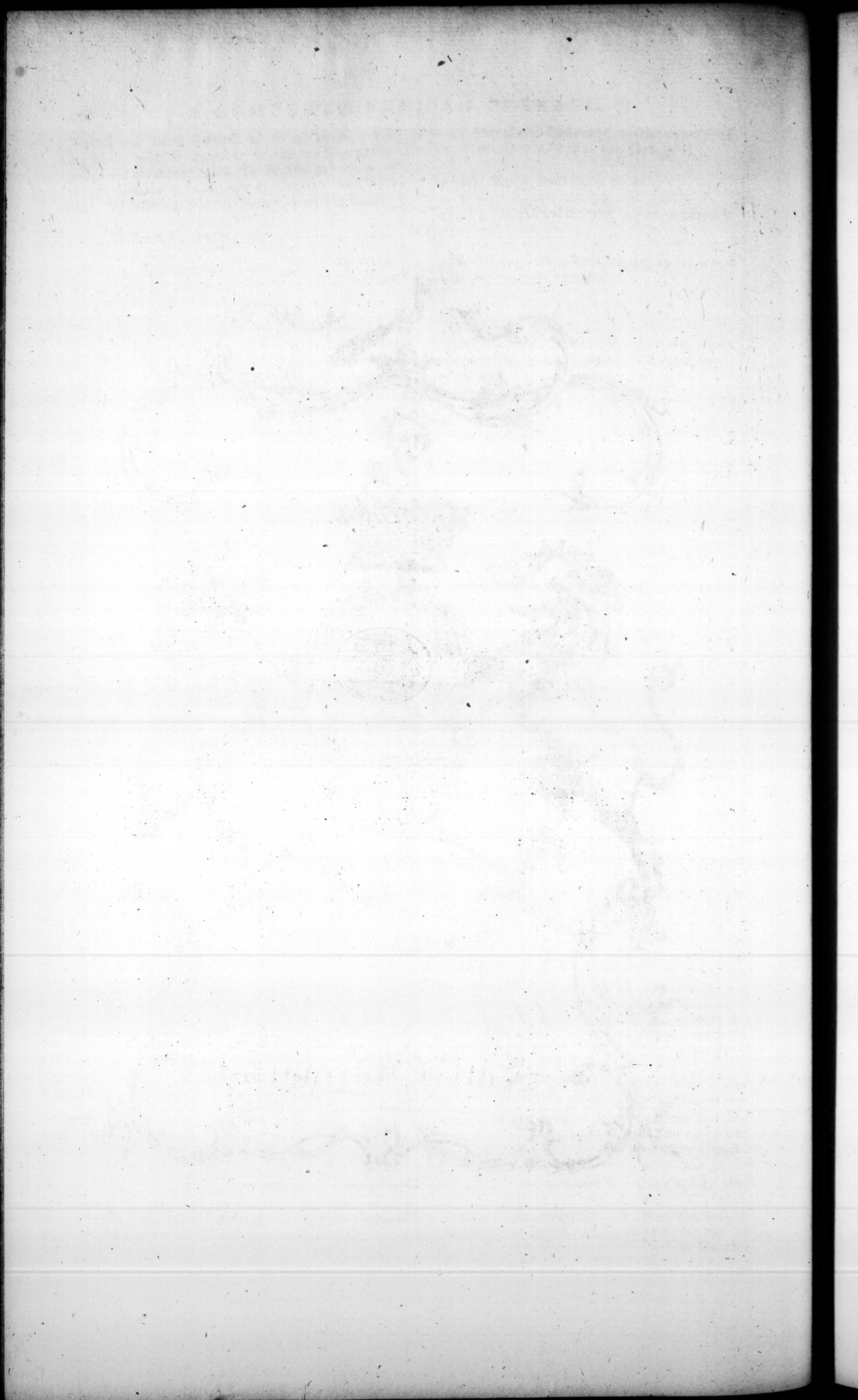
(First Lord.) FRANCIS SEYMOUR, the second son, succeeded his elder brother, and assumed the name of Conway. He was twice elected to parliament for Bramber, in 1701, and 1702. Through the interest of his father with her majesty, he obtained letters patent bearing date March 17, A. D. 1702-3, creating him a peer of England, by the title and title of baron Conway, of Ragley, in Warwickshire. He was also on the twenty-eighth of June, A. D. 1703, by privy-seal dated at Kensington, created a peer of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of baron Conway, and Kilulagh, in the county of Antrim, where he possessed a great estate, part of the inheritance of Edward, earl Conway: his patent for that honour, bears date at Dublin, October 16, A. D. 1703, and on the third of October, A. D. 1721, he took his seat in the parliament of Ireland, and was sworn of the privy-council in that kingdom, on the seventeenth of October, A. D. 1723. In 1728, his lordship was constituted governor of Carrickfergus.

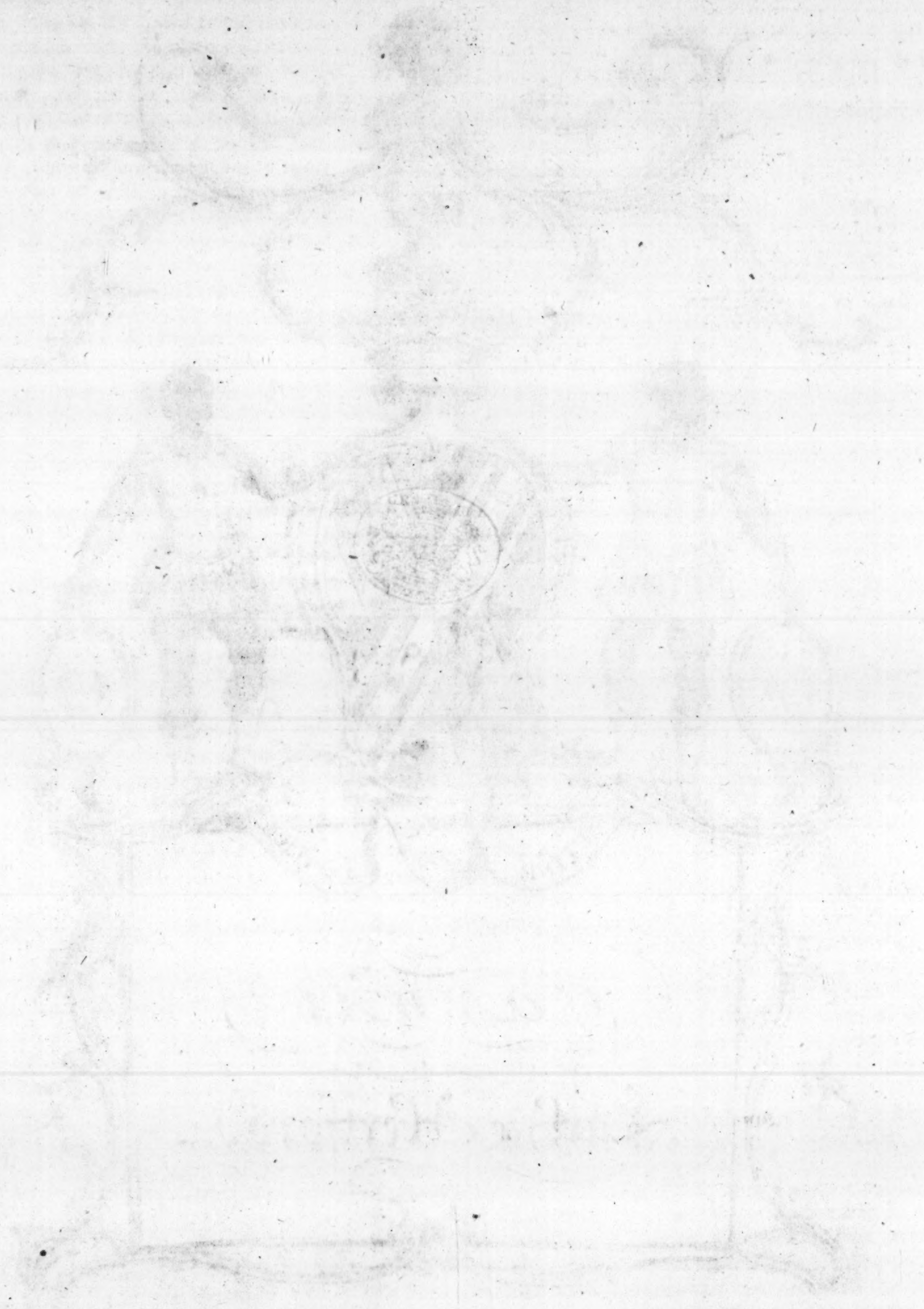
This nobleman married on the seventeenth of February, A. D. 1703, Mary, third daughter to Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester, and by her who died January 25, 1708-9, and was buried at Arrow, in Warwickshire, had issue four daughters,

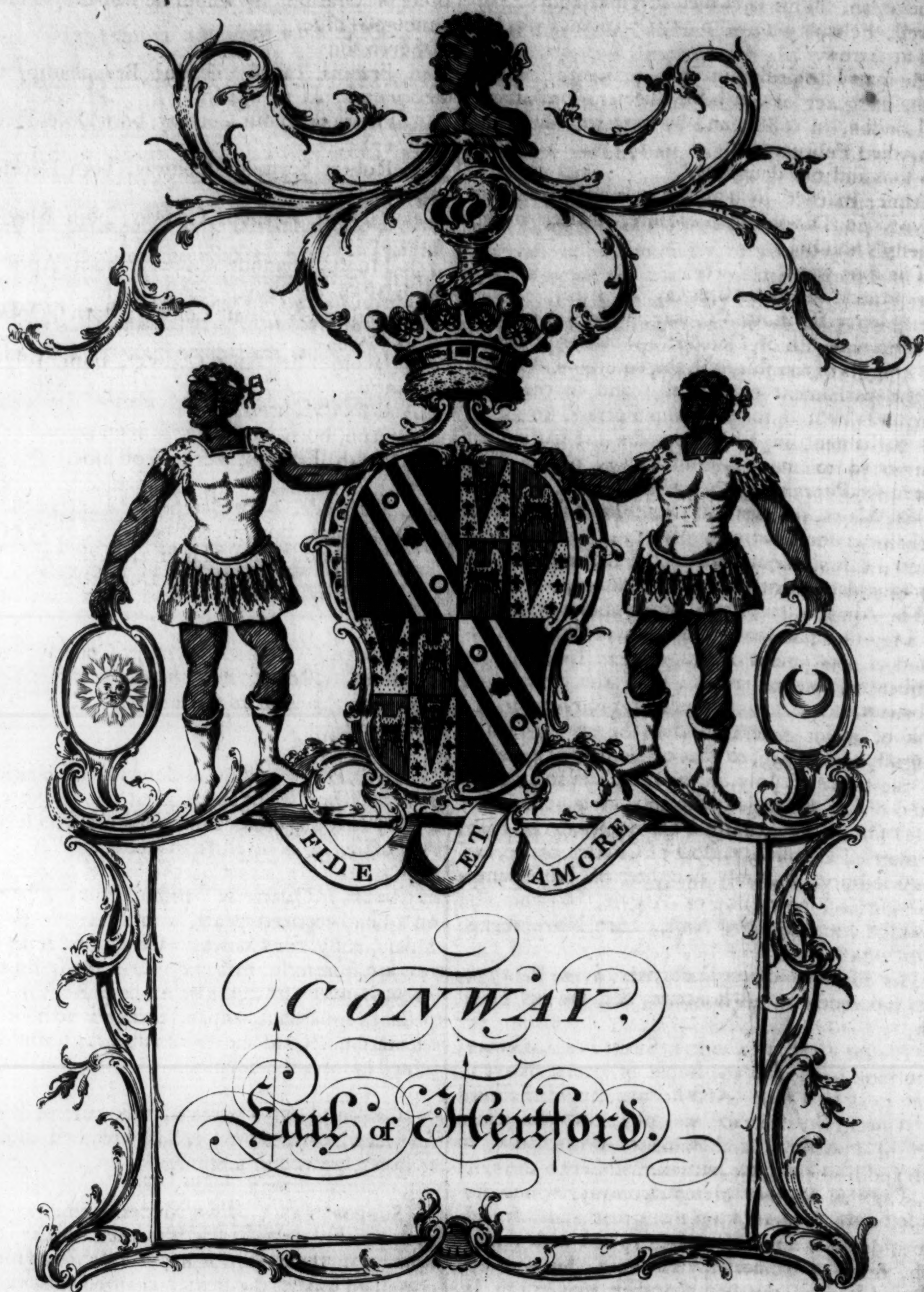
1. Letitia, born October 17, A. D. 1704, died unmarried, A. D. 1723.

2. Mary, born August, A. D. 1705, married to Nicholas Price, of St. Field, in the county of Downe,









Downe, in Ireland. She died in child-bed of her first child.

3. Henrietta, born A. D. 1706, } died un-
4. Catherine, born A. D. 1708, } married.

His lordship married secondly, Jane, daughter of — Bowden, of Drogheda, by whom he had a daughter, Jane, who died unmarried, May 5, A. D. 1749. This lady died in child-bed at Sandywell, February 13, A. D. 1715-16, and was buried at Arrow.

He married thirdly, in July, A. D. 1718, Charlotte, daughter of Sir John Shorter, lord mayor of London, in 1688; and by her, who surviving him, died February 12, A. D. 1733-4, had issue two sons and one daughter,

Anne, married in 1755, to John Harris, of Hayne, in Devonshire, esquire, master of his majesty's household.

The sons were,

1. Francis Seymour Conway.

2. Henry Seymour Conway, who was chosen on the nineteenth of October, A. D. 1741, one of the knights of the shire for the county of Antrim, in the parliament of Ireland; and in the same year, was elected for Higham Ferrers, to sit in the parliament in England. In the parliament summoned to meet August 13, A. D. 1747, he served for Penryn; in that which met A. D. 1754, for St. Maws, in Cornwall; and sits in the present parliament for Hertford. In 1741, he was constituted captain-lieutenant in the first regiment of foot-guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and in April, A. D. 1746, was appointed colonel of a regiment of foot, also promoted to the command of a regiment of dragoons in Ireland, December 21, A. D. 1751. On the seventh of February, A. D. 1756, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and on the twenty-fifth of August, A. D. 1759, to that of lieutenant-general: on the tenth of July, A. D. 1765, he was constituted one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. On the nineteenth of December, A. D. 1747, he married Caroline, widow of Charles Bruce, earl of Aylesbury, and only daughter of John Campbell, esquire, now duke of Argyle, by whom he has issue one daughter, Anne, born November 8, A. D. 1748.

His lordship dying February 4, A. D. 1734, was succeeded in his honours, &c. by his eldest son,

(*Present Earl.*) FRANCIS SEYMOUR CONWAY, who took his seat in the house of peers, November 15, A. D. 1739. And his majesty on the third of August, A. D. 1750, was pleased to create him earl of Hertford, and viscount Beauchamp, to him and his heirs male, with remainder to the heirs male of his brother Henry Conway, which honours were conferred on his great ancestor Edward, duke of Somerset, and expired with Algonon, duke of Somerset. In 1751, he was appointed lord of the bed-chamber to George II. and on the twenty-ninth of May, A. D. 1757, was installed knight of the Garter. On the tenth of June following, he was constituted lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Warwick. On the twenty-ninth of April, A. D. 1763, he was appointed ambassador-extraordinary, and plenipotentiary at the court of France. On the first of August, A. D. 1765, he was appointed

lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1766, he was constituted lord-chamberlain of the king's household, and soon after, was appointed master of the horse to his majesty. His lordship is recorder of Hertford.

On the twenty-ninth of May, A. D. 1741, he married Isabella, youngest daughter of Charles, duke of Grafton, by whom he had the following numerous issue.

Seven sons.

1. Francis, called viscount Beauchamp, born February 2, A. D. 1742-3.
2. Henry Seymour Conway, born December 15, A. D. 1745.
3. Robert Seymour Conway, born December 20, A. D. 1748.
4. Edward Seymour Conway, born May 18, A. D. 1757.
5. Hugh Seymour Conway, born April 29, A. D. 1759.
6. William Seymour Conway, born October 3, A. D. 1760.
7. George Seymour Conway, born July 21, A. D. 1763.

And six daughters.

1. Ann, born August 1, A. D. 1744.
2. Sarah Frances, born September 27, A. D. 1747.
3. Gertrude, born October 9, A. D. 1750.
4. Frances, born December 4, A. D. 1751.
5. Elizabeth, born March 3, A. D. 1754.
6. Isabella Rachel, born December 25, A. D. 1755.

(TITLES.) Francis Seymour Conway, earl of Hertford, viscount Beauchamp, baron Conway, of Ragley, (and baron Conway, and Killultagh, in Ireland.)

(CREATIONS.) Baron Conway, of Ragley, in Warwickshire, March 17, A. D. 1702-3, (2 queen Anne) viscount Beauchamp, and earl of Hertford, August 3, A. D. 1750 (24 Geo. II.)

(ARMS.) Quarterly: first and fourth diamond, on a bend cottized pearl, a rose between two annulets, ruby, for Conway: second and third quarters are quarterly, first and fourth topaz on a pile, ruby, between six fleurs de lis, sapphire, three lions passant, guardant, topaz, being a coat of augmentation, second and third ruby, two wings conjoined in lure, for Seymour.

(CREST.) On a wreath, the bust of a Moor side-faced, couped proper, and wreathed about the temples, pearl and sapphire.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two Moors habited as in the plate of his arms, each wreathed as the crest; holding in their exterior hands a shield, sapphire, garnished topaz, the dexter charged with the sun in its splendor, the other with a crescent pearl.

(MOTTO.) "Fide & amore."

(CHIEF SEATS.) Taplow, Bucks; Ragley, Warwickshire; and at Lisburne, in the county of Antrim, in Ireland.

NORTH,

N O R T H, Earl of G U I L F O R D.

THE ancestor of this noble family was, **ROBERT NORTH**, esquire, who lived in the reign of Henry V. and having married Alice, daughter of John Harcourt, of Oxfordshire, had a son, and a daughter, Ellen, who became the wife of John Parker, of Norton Lees, in Derbyshire.

The son,

THOMAS NORTH, seated at Walkeringham, in Nottinghamshire, had issue,

ROGER NORTH, who dying, A. D. 1495, left two sons, Thomas and Roger, from the former of which the Norths of Walkeringham derive their descent: the younger son,

ROGER NORTH, died A. D. 1509. By Christian his wife, daughter of Richard Warcup, of Sconington, near Appleby, in Kent (widow of Ralph Warren) he had issue two daughters, Joan, wife of William Wilkinson, of London, merchant; and Alice, the wife of Thomas Burnet, auditor of the exchequer.

Also a son and heir,

Sir EDMUND NORTH, who was born about the year, A. D. 1496, (12th of Henry VII.) and was trained up in the study of the laws, in which he made so fair a progress, that he came to be of council for the city of London.

In the 22d of Henry VIII. he, with Sir Brian Tuke, knight, were constituted clerks of the parliament, an office of much more respect than now it is, being afterwards enjoyed by Sir William Paget, the secretary of state, and so it came to Sir John Mason, and others. About the same time he married his first wife, who, having had two husbands, brought him such an increase of fortune, as, not long after, he purchased his manor of Kirtling. In 1536, he became one of the king's serjeants at law, being so stiled by the king in a grant then made to him: and on the surrender of his office of clerk of the parliament, in 32 Henry VIII. was made treasurer of the court of augmentations, an office newly erected on the dissolution of monasteries. In 33 Henry VIII. he was a knight, and elected one of the representatives for the county of Cambridge; and in 36 Henry VIII. was chancellor of the court of augmentations, jointly with Sir Richard Rich, and, within a few months following, sole chancellor of that court, by resignation of the said Sir Richard Rich. Which office he enjoyed alone above four years, and might have made a greater addition to his fortune than what he left, had he not been a person of very great integrity. In 37 Henry VIII. he was in commission with the bishop of Westminster, the bishop of Worcester, and the bishop of Chichester, to see

that the dean and chapter of the several cathedral churches of Canterbury, Rochester, Westminster, Winchester, &c. then lately founded and erected, distribute annually each, a certain sum of money in alms among poor householders, and for the repair of the highways, which by their several statutes and ordinances they were obliged to perform. He was now made a privy counsellor, and had frequent grants of land from the king, as a testimony of his favour, and of the good services done him. But, as it was usual in this king to throw down those he had raised, he was watchful not to offend him. However, one morning there came a messenger from the king to him, to command his immediate repair to court. He then resided at the charter-house, and one of his servants, an attendant in his bed-chamber, when the message was delivered, observed his master to tremble at it; but he made the utmost haste to wait on the king, and took with him his said servant. He found the king walking, and, on his admittance, continued doing so with great earnestness, looking at him with an angry eye, which was received with a very still and sober carriage. At last the king broke out in these words: "We are informed you have cheated us of certain lands in Middlesex." And receiving no other than a plain and humble negation; the king after some little pause, replied, "How was it then, did we give those lands to you?" Whereunto Sir Edward answered, "Yes, Sir, your majesty was pleased so to do." The king on this, after a small pause, put on a milder countenance, and, calling him to a cupboard, conferred privately with him a long time, whereby his said servant (as Dudley, the second lord North was informed) saw the king could not spare his master's service as yet; but whether the cause lay in the king's occasions, or in his humble behaviour and answers, must be left to the judicious to determine. Ever after this he was in high esteem with Henry VIII. and among divers of the nobility and others whom he most trusted (being upon his death-bed) he was constituted one of his executors, as also appointed to be of council to his son and successor, Edward VI. and had a legacy in his will of 300l.

On king Edward's accession to the crown, he was again elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Cambridge, in the parliament then called; in which an act being passed for the alteration of religion, and a communion-book printed in English, he was one of the privy-council who signed the letters missive, dated the 13th of

of March, to be sent to the several bishops in England for the use of it, to commence at Easter following. He continued of the privy-council all king Edward's reign, and was chosen again knight of the shire for Cambridge, in the second and last parliament called by that king, being specially recommended by his letters to the sheriff of that county. When by the duke of Northumberland's practices the lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen, he was one of the council who signed that letter sent to the lady Mary, afterwards queen, wherein they acknowledge the lady Jane to be their lawful sovereign. But this was no hindrance to queen Mary's favour, having otherwise manifested himself a faithful subject, so that, on her accession, he was of her privy-council; and in the first year of her reign in consideration of his great merits and abilities, he was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm by summons to parliament, and took his place in the house of peers on the 7th of April. The year following he waited on the prince of Spain on his landing at Southampton, accompanied him to Winchester, where, on the 25th of June, his marriage with the queen was completed.

After which, in 1 Elizabeth, 18 December, he was constituted one of the lords commissioners to consider and allow of the claims which those should make, who were to perform any service by tenure, on the day of that queen's coronation; and was constituted lord lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, and the isle of Ely; which was confirmed to him by another patent in the second year of her reign. And by his testament bearing date the 20th of March, 6 Elizabeth, bequeathed his body to be buried at Kirtling (now called Carthlage) in the county of Cambridge, and gave to his son and heir Sir Roger North, knight, his parliament robes, beseeching God to bless him, and give him his grace truly and faithfully to serve the queen, and this realm, and to beware of pride and prodigal expences. He was so fearful of both his sons unthriftiness, that he entailed his estate to prevent alienations, as strongly as the law of those times would bear, with a remainder to his kindred of Walkeringham.

He married to his first wife, Alice, daughter to Oliver Squire, of Southby, near Portsmouth, in the county of Southampton, widow of Edward Myrffyn, of London, son to an alderman of that city, and also the relict of John Brigadine, of Southampton, with whom he had a considerable fortune.

He had to his second wife, Margaret, daughter to Richard Butler, of London, widow of Sir David Brooke, knight, lord chief baron of the exchequer, who survived him, and had sepulture in the chancel of St. Lawrence Jury, London, where, on her tomb, is this epitaph.

Lo here the Lady Margaret North,
in tombe and earth doth lye;

Of husbands four the faithful spouse,
whose fame shall never dye.

One Andrew Fraunces was the first,
the second Robert hight,

Sirnamed Chartsey, Alderman;

Sir David Brooke, a Knight,

Was third. But he that passed all,

and was in number fourth,

And for his virtue made a lord,

was call'd, Sir Edward North.

These all together do I wish

a joyful rising day:

That of the Lord, and of his Christ,

all honour they may say.

Obiit 2 die Junii, An. Dom. 1575.

The said Edward, Lord North, departed this life, at his house called the Charter-house, in the suburbs of London, on Sunday, the last of December, A. D. 1564 (7 Eliz.) and was buried in a vault under the chancel at Carthlage, on the south side, which he had caused to be made for that purpose, where is this memorial on a monument of black marble.

Serva Fidem

Edwardum finxit Nortum natura beatum

addidit et Magnas gracia Regis opes

providus et sapiens claros suscepit honores

et tamen in tanto comis honore fuit

que natura dedit que gracia principis auxit

omnia mors una sustulit atra die

qui obiit ultimo Decembris

Anno Domini

1564.

Habuit filios Rogerum nunc Dominum North, et Thomam filias vero Christianam et Mariam quarum altera Willi Comitis Wigornie uxor altera Henrica dno Scroop nupta.

“By his picture, whereof there is yet a copy remaining, he appears to have been a person of a moderate stature, somewhat inclined to corpulency, and a reddish hair. As to his character, it can only appear from what has been said of him; and his letters shew he rather affected the delivery of a full and a clear sense, than any curiosity of style or expression. The bravery of his mind may best be judged of, by his delight to live in an equipage rather above than under his condition and degree; and by his magnificence in buildings, which were very noble for materials and workmanship, as may appear by the two houses he set up at Kirtling and Charter-house. His piety, charity, and love of learning, is evident from his bestowing the parsonage of Burwell, on the university of Cambridge; as also the vicarage of Burwell. And to Peterhouse, the ancientest college of that university, as a token of his gratitude for what he gathered there in the way of learning, the parsonage of Ellington. He provided chapels in such houses he built, which shews a desire in him of an assiduity in the service of God by himself and family; which care of providing peculiar places for divine service, within families, was too much neglected in the following age, as may be witnessed by many great and stately houses then built. He also built a chapel for the interment of his posterity, adjoining to the south part of the chancel in Kirtling-church; for though the main superstition was expired, yet burials in those days were attended with the performance of much religious duty.”

On the inquisition taken the 26th of April, in 7 Eliz. the jury found that he died seized, in the county of Middlesex, of the manor of Harrow on the Hill, with the rectory thereof, and the capital messuage called the Parlonage-house; also the advowson of the vicarage of Harrow; the manor of Wood-hall; the manor of Hegeston; the manor of Suddebury, parcel of the liberty of Pinner Park, held of the king in capite, by the service of one knight's fee: also the manor of Hesse, alias Heisse, held of the archbishop of Canterbury: the Charter-house near London, and Charter-house Wood, in Tottenham, held of the king in capite: and lands called Welbeech, Sheepcroft, and Lambcroft, in the parish of Islington: Hurst, the forest of Shippeley, and Weybridge, in Surry. In Cambridgeshire, the manor of Kyrting, with the apurtenances, and advowson of the vicarage of the church; and advowson of the vicarage of the church of Asheley: the manor of Bampstedes, in Kirtling; the manor of Bampstedes, in Ditton, and Ditton Valence, with the appurtenances.

In Suffolk, the manor of Chardeloste, with the appurtenances in Cowling.

His issue by his first lady (by the second he had not any) were two daughters,

1. Christian, the wife of William Somerset, earl of Worcester.

2. Mary, the wife of Henry, lord Scroop, of Bolton.

And two sons,

1. Sir Roger North, his successor.

2. Sir Thomas North, who married first Elizabeth Colvill, secondly, the widow of — Bridge-man. By the latter only, he had issue a son, Edward North, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wren, of Hadnam, in the county of Cambridge; and a daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Hatteville, of Brinkley, in the county of Cambridge.

The eldest son, Sir ROGER NORTH, succeeding him in his honours, had summons to parliament in 8 Elizabeth, and took his place there accordingly. He had been elected in 2 and 3 Phillip and Mary, one of the knights of the shire for the county of Cambridge; and having, on queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne, received the honour of knighthood, was again elected one of the knights for that county in her first parliament; as also in her second parliament, which met at Westminster in the fifth year of her reign. In 9 Elizabeth, he accompanied the earl of Suffex, with the order of the Garter, to Maximilian, the emperor, then at Vienna. And in 15 Elizabeth, was one of the peers who then sat on the trial of Thomas, duke of Norfolk. In 21 Elizabeth, the queen being on her progress, honoured him with a visit at his seat in Cambridgeshire, where she was entertained (as Holinshed relates) not in the least behind any of the best, for a frank house, a noble heart, and a well-ordered entertainment. In 28 Elizabeth, having accompanied the earl of Leicester, general of the forces sent to the assistance of the States, he was, for his valour, made a knight banneret, and gained great reputation in the wars in the Netherlands. In that engagement before Zutphen, A. D. 1586, where Sir Philip Sidney received his death

wound, he behaved with the greatest bravery: as appears by the earl of Leicester's letter to Sir Thomas Heneage, relating the hazardous enterprizes of this lord North, "who, though he had before been bruised on the knee with a musket shot, yet leaving his bed, hastened to this skirmish, one boot on, and the other off, and went to the matter very lustily," saith the earl.

His intimacy with that great peer, is evident from his memorial on his examination to prove the marriage of the earl with the lady Lettice, countess of Essex; and by his will, he had a legacy of a balon and ewer of forty pound value. His deposition being very memorable, we shall insert it for the satisfaction of the curious.

"On the 13th of March, A. D. 1580, 23 Eliz. Roger North, baron of Kirtling, of the age of forty years, saith, That he has byne very conversant with the erle of Leicester, by the space of theif ten or twelve yeares last passed. And that by reason of such familiaritie, the said erle of Leicester did sondry times, by manie good and godlie speeches, both acknowledge unto this deponent, and also humbly thank the Lord God for his infinite mercy and goodness, which he had bestowed and powered upon him in great measure of his blessing, still devising and studying how he might walk in those ways that might be most pleasing to his merciful God. And with all told this deponent, that there was nothing in this lief which he more desyred then to be joynd in marriage with some godlie gentlewoman, with whom he might lead his lief to the glory of God, the comfort of his soule, and to the faithfull service of her majestie, for whose sake he had hitherto forborn marriage, which long held him doubtfull. Theis, and such like speeches, passed from the said erle to this examinant; who, for his part, as he saith, did ever like this godlie disposition, and ever comforted his lordship therein, and harmed him thereunto. Whereupon, as he saith, the said erle did divers times impart to this deponent, the hartie love and affection which he bare unto the countess of Essex, whom he knew to be a most godlie and virtuous gentlewoman; adding with all, that he greatly desyred and longed after some yssue of his owne boddy, yf so itt pleased God to contynue and hold up his house and name. And after manie conferences passing betweene them, to this purpose, the said erle of Leicester brake with this deponent, as he saith (on a tyme) and tould him plainlie, that he was resolved to marry and take to wief the countesse of Essex, which in a short tyme he performed. For he sayeth, that on a Saterdaie, the 20th of September, an. Dni. 1578, (as far as he now remembreth) the queen's majestie then lying at Stovers-house in the forrest, the erle of Leicester went to his house at Wainsted, to bedd, and tooke this deponent with him. In which night there was also at Wainsted, the erles of Warwick, and Pembroke, Sir Francis Knolles, and the countess of Essex. At which tyme and place the said erle of Leicester told this deponent after supper, that he intended to be married the next morning, by the leave of God, and therefore prayed this deponent to ryse somewhat betimes for that purpose. Whereupon the daie following beinge Sundaie, this examinant rose early, and came to the said Erle, whom he found walkinge in a little gallery

lery looking towards the garden. And after ordinary salutation, the Erle of Leicester said to this deponent, that he should presently solemnize, y^e the Lords and Sir Francis Knolles were reddey. And thereupon departed from this examinant to fetch them together; and gave this deponent his double key, praying to go downe, and to bring up thither, by the privy way, Mr. Tindall, a chaplain of his lordship's, which this deponent (as he sayeth) did accordingly, inasmuch as this deponent and Mr. Tindall, were in the said gallery first; and ymmediately after came the Erles of Leicester, Warwick, and Pembroke, Mr. Treasurer Knolles, and then the Countess of Essex. In which time and place, and in the presence of the persons aforesaid, Mr. Tindall did marry the aforesaid Erle of Leicester and Countess of Essex together, by the booke of Common Prayer, after the due order of the same. And Mr. Treasurer Knolles, father of the Countess, did give her. And further this deponent sayeth, he well remembreth, that as he looked aside, he saw Mr. Richard Knolles, brother to the Countess, stand in the door which came out of the Erle's chamber, with his body half in the gallery and half out, who, together with the persons beforementioned, both saw and heard the solemnization of the said marriage. And other the deponent knows not."

This lord North was ambassador extraordinary from queen Elizabeth to Charles IX. king of France, and was sworn of the privy-council to the queen; also constituted treasurer of the household, 39th of Elizabeth, on the death of Sir Francis Knolles, knight of the Garter. His last will bears date on the 20th of October, in the 40th of Elizabeth, wherein he bequeathed his body to sepulture in the church of Kirtling; where he was buried on the 22d of December following, by Garter king at arms, and a monument erected to his memory, with this inscription:

*Durum pat
Rogerus dominus North de Kirtlinge
Thesaurarius Hospitii Regii et e Sacris
Consilii sub Regina Elizabetha uxorem
Duxit Winifridam filiam Ricardi domini
Rich. de Lees in Com. Essex, Summi Anglie
Cancellarii; ex qua filios genuit Johannem, et
Henricum, Milites, et filiam unicam Mariam
qua decessit innupta.
Diem obiit extremum
Anno Etatis LXX^{mo}
et Anno Domini MDC^{mo}.*

He died in the seventieth year of his age, on the 3d of December, 1600; and Camden (in his History of queen Elizabeth) gives this character of him, "That he was a person of great briskness and vivacity, with an head and heart fit for service."

Sir Henry North, his youngest son, taking early to arms, was, in the 20th of Elizabeth, in that expedition to Noremberg, under Sir Humphry Gilbert; and in the 28th of Elizabeth, serving with his father in the Low Country wars, he had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by the earl of Leicester. He was seated at Mildenhall, in Suffolk; and having married Mary, daughter

and coheir to Richard Knevit, esquire, (son and heir of Christopher Knevit, esquire, younger son of Sir William Knevit, knight) had two sons, Sir Roger North, and Henry North, of Laxfield, in Suffolk, esquire, in right of his wife Sarah, daughter and heir of John Jennory, of Laxfield, esquire, by whom he had two sons, Henry and Edward. Sir Roger, the eldest son, was seated at Finborough, in Suffolk, in right of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John Gilbert, of Finborough, knight, by whom he had issue Sir Henry North, of Mildenhall, in Suffolk, who was created a baronet, the 14th of June, A. D. 1660, and Dudley North, second son.

Sir JOHN NORTH, eldest son of Roger, lord North, in the 21st of Elizabeth, with other brave young men, transported themselves (as Camden has observed) into the Netherlands, to learn the rudiments of military discipline. He was elected, in the 27th of Elizabeth, one of the knights of the shire for the county of Cambridge, as also in the two succeeding parliaments in the 28th and 31st years of that queen; and, having afterwards received the honour of knighthood, died in the life-time of his father, in the wars of the Netherlands, on the 5th of June, A. D. 1597. He married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Sir Valentine Dale, doctor of the civil law, and master of the requests, by whom he had issue four sons,

1. Dudley North, who succeeded to the title of lord North.

2. John North, who was made a knight of the Bath.

3. Roger North, who was a sea-commander of note, and engaged in making new discoveries, for the honour of his country.

4. Gilbert North.

Also two daughters, 1. Elizabeth, married to William, son and heir to Sir Jer. Horsey.

2. Mary, wedded to Sir Francis Coningsby, of South Mymmes, in the county of Hertford, knight.

DUDLEY NORTH, (lord North as successor to his grandfather) married Frances, daughter and coheir of Sir John Broucket, of Broucket-hall, in the county of Hereford, by whom he had issue four sons,

1. Dudley North, who succeeded him.

2. Charles North, who died in his life-time.

3. Robert North.

4. John North.

Also two daughters,

1. Dorothy, married first, to Richard, lord Dacres of the South, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, January 20, A. D. 1624; secondly, to Charles, lord of the Vint, Hampshire.

2. Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

The said Dudley, lord North, was nominated, A. D. 1645, by both houses of parliament, with the earls of Northumberland, Essex, Warwick, and others, to manage the affairs of the admiralty. He lived to be very old, departing this life on the 16th of January, A. D. 1666, being then eighty-five years of age, and was buried at Carthage.

His son and heir,

DUDLEY NORTH, lord North, had a learned education in the university of Cambridge. He was made knight of the Bath, A. D. 1616, at the creation of Charles, prince of Wales, and was elected

selected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Cambridge, in the two last parliaments of Charles I. He wrote several essays (printed A. D. 1682) and some notes concerning the life of Edward, lord North, addressed to his eldest son. His essays are, *Light in the way to paradise, with other occasionals, Of Truth, Of Goodness, Of Eternity, Of Original Sin*; which shews he was stedfast in his religion, according to the established church in our nation, and led an exemplary life. He had issue, by Anne his wife, daughter and coheir to Sir Charles Montagu, knight, (a younger brother to Henry, earl of Manchester) fourteen children, whereof six sons and four daughters lived to maturity, viz.

1. Charles North, his son and heir.
2. Sir Francis North, knight, lord Guilford, ancestor to the present lord North and Guilford.
3. Sir Dudley North, who died the 31st of December, A. D. 1691, having married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Cann, of the city of Bristol, baronet, and widow of Sir Robert Gunning, of Cold-Ashton, near the said city, by whom he left issue two sons, Dudley North, of Glemham, in the county of Suffolk, esquire, who married Catharine, daughter of Elihu Yale, esquire, (by whom he had a son, Dudley North, and two daughters, Anne and Mary); and Roger North.
4. John North, the fourth son, doctor of divinity, was an excellent Grecian; and published, A. D. 1673, a Review of Plato's select Dialogues, *de Rebus Divinis*, in Greek and Latin. He was clerk of the closet to king Charles II. prebendary of Westminster, and died master of Trinity-college, in Cambridge, A. D. 1683, unmarried.

5. Montagu North, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Geers, of Stoke, near Windsor, by whom he had issue two sons and five daughters.

6. Roger North, attorney-general to the consort of king James II. He was seated at Rougham, in Norfolk, and married Mary, daughter of Robert Gayer, of Stoke Poges, in Berkshire, esquire. His descendants are entered in the table.

The four daughters of the said Dudley, lord North, were,

1. Mary, married to Sir William Spring, of Pakenham, in the county of Suffolk, baronet.
2. Anne, married to Robert Foley, of Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, esquire.
3. Elizabeth, married to Sir Robert Wiseman, knight, doctor of the civil law, and afterwards to William, earl of Yarmouth.
4. Christian, married to Sir George Wynieve, of Brettenham, in the county of Suffolk, knight.

Dudley, lord North, their father, died on the 24th of June, A. D. 1677, and was buried at Carthage; where a monument is erected, with this inscription to his memory:

*Hic humatus est Dudleius North
Miles de Balneo Baro North de
Kirtling, qui duxit uxorem Annam
Filiam et Coheredem anti Caroli*

*Montague Equitis Aurati, et ex ea
Suscepit quatuordecem Liberos, et
Superstites reliquit novem, scilicet
Sex filios, et tres filias. Obiit*

*Vicesimo quarto Junii 1677. Hec
Marmor superimposuit Vidua
Marens Uxor.*

Anne, his lady, surviving him, died A. D. 1680, aged sixty-seven, and was buried by him.

Their eldest son,

CHARLES NORTH, lord North, having married Catharine, daughter to William, lord Grey, of Wark, widow of Sir Edward Moseley, of the Hough, in the county palatine of Lancashire, baronet, was, in the life-time of his father, by a special writ of summons, called to parliament, in the 25th of Charles II. by the title of Charles, lord Grey of Rolleston, in the county of Stafford; and departing this life in the fifty-sixth year of his age, A. D. 1690, was buried at Carthage, where is this memorial:

*Hic humatus est Dom Carolus North
Baro North & Grey de Kirtling, &
Rolleston, qui duxit Katherineam
filiam Dom. Gulielmi Grey,
Baronis Grey de Wark, et ex ea suscepit
Septem Liberos et Superstites
Reliquit quatuor scilicet duos
filios, & duas filias. Hec Marmor
Vidua superimposuit.
obiit Anno { Saluti 1690.
Aetatis sue 56.*

His two sons were,

1. William North, lord North and Grey, born the 12th of December, A. D. 1673.
2. Charles North, who died in Flanders, during the siege of Lille, unmarried.

His daughters were,

1. Cicely, } died infants.
2. Frances, }

WILLIAM NORTH, lord North and Grey, took his place in the house of peers, the 16th of January, A. D. 1698. In the reign of queen Anne he was lord-lieutenant of the county of Cambridge, governor of Portsmouth, lieutenant-general of her majesty's forces, and one of her privy-council. He served under the duke of Marlborough, thro' the whole course of the war, and, at the battle of Hochster, had his right hand shot off. His lordship married Maria-Margaretta, daughter of Mons. Ellmeet, receiver-general to the States of Holland, and the other provinces, but had no issue by her; and, departing this life at Madrid, the 31st of October, A. D. 1734, the title of lord Grey, of Rolleston, became extinct; and the title of lord North devolved on Francis, lord Guilford, son and heir of Francis, lord Guilford, son and heir of Francis, created lord Guilford, second son of Dudley, lord North of Carthage; which last,

(First Lord) FRANCIS NORTH, applying himself to the study of the laws in the Middle-Temple, he became so eminent for his great learning and knowledge therein, that king Charles II. conferred the honour of knighthood on him, the 23d of May, A. D. 1671; and, on the same day, he was sworn into the office of solicitor-general to his majesty. In A. D. 1673, he was constituted attorney-general, succeeding Sir Heneage Finch, on his being made lord-keeper. In A. D. 1674, at the begin-

ning

ning of Hillary term, his majesty, in consideration of his faithful services, appointed him to succeed Sir John Vaughan, late lord chief justice of the court of Common Pleas: "Whereupon he appeared in the High Court of Chancery; and being sworn serjeant, and performing all formalities belonging to that degree, the lord keeper of the great seal came into the court of Common-Pleas, and declared the king's pleasure to him, in an eloquent speech. Upon which Sir Francis North, standing in the middle of the bar of the said court, made his acknowledgments of the king's great favour, and returned his humble thanks to his majesty; and was immediately conducted from thence, between the two ancientest serjeants, into the said court, where the lord keeper delivered unto him his patent of the said office: and after he had taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the oath of chief justice of that court, the lord keeper put on his square cap; and he took his seat of chief justice, and afterwards entertained the lord keeper, and divers of the nobility, and all the judges and serjeants, at dinner, at Serjeants-inn in Chancery-lane."

In the year A. D. 1679, when his majesty dissolved his privy-council, declaring he would lay aside the use he had hitherto made of a single ministry, and his resolution to chuse a new privy-council, "Whose known abilities, interest, and esteem in the nation should render them without all suspicion of either mistaking, or betraying the true interest of the kingdom," the lord chief-justice North was in that right honourable list.

On the death of the earl of Nottingham, his majesty, on December 20, A. D. 1682, committed the custody of the great seal to him, with the title of lord keeper of the great seal of England; and, two days after, his lordship was sworn at the council-board, and took his place as lord keeper. Likewise his majesty, as a mark of the gracious esteem he had for the great and faithful services, which the right honourable Sir Francis North, lord keeper of the great seal of England, had rendered the crown, created him a baron of this kingdom, by the name and stile of lord Guilford, baron of Guilford, in the county of Sury, by letters patent bearing date the 27th of September, A. D. 1683, 35 Charles II.

On the accession of king James to the throne, his lordship was continued lord keeper of the great seal; and, on his coronation, was one of the commissioners to determine the claims of such, who, in regard to divers tenures, exhibited their petitions to perform several services on the coronation-day, by ancient customs and usages of the realm: in which year his lordship departed this life, viz. on Saturday, September 5, at his seat at Wroxton, near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, and was buried in a vault under part of the church there, among the ancestors of his lady, Frances, second daughter and coheir of Thomas Pope, earl of Down; which lady died A. D. 1678, and was also buried there.

His lordship had issue, by her, three sons.

1. Francis North, his successor.
2. Charles North, who served in several parliaments for Banbury, and died unmarried.
3. Pope North, who died an infant.

Also two daughters.

1. Anne, who died unmarried.

2. Frances, who died an infant.

His eldest son,

(*Second Lord.*) FRANCIS NORTH, born on the 14th of December, A. D. 1673, had his education in Trinity-college, in Oxford, and, being about to leave the university, was created master of arts, the 11th of December, A. D. 1690. On the 30th of November, A. D. 1694, his lordship took his place in the house of peers: and the 25th of February, 1694-5, married Elizabeth, third daughter of Fulk Grevil, lord Brook, who died in child-bed in November, A. D. 1699, leaving no issue surviving her.

His lordship had for his second lady, Alice, second daughter and coheir of Sir John Brownlow, of Belton, in the county of Lincoln, baronet, by whom he had issue three sons.

1. Francis North, now earl of Guilford.
2. Brownlow North, } who died infants.
3. Peregrine North, }

As also a daughter, Alice, who died unmarried.

In the first year of queen Anne, his lordship was constituted lord-lieutenant of the county of Essex, and town of Colchester, and custos rotulorum thereof; and on the 7th of July, A. D. 1712, one of the lords commissioners for trade, and the plantations. Also, in July, 1714, was constituted first lord commissioner for trade and the plantations; and was one of her majesty's most honourable privy council; and departing this life on the 17th of October, A. D. 1729, was buried at Wroxton.

His eldest and only surviving son,

(*Present Earl.*) FRANCIS NORTH, now earl of Guilford, born the 13th of April, A. D. 1704, was chosen a member for the borough of Banbury, in the county of Oxford, in the first parliament called by our late sovereign; and, after succeeding his father, was, in October, A. D. 1730, appointed one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to his royal highness the prince of Wales.

On the 31st of October, A. D. 1734, he succeeded to the title of lord North, by the death of William, lord North and Grey, whose heir he was: and his royal highness the prince of Wales was pleased to appoint him tutor to his son, prince George, (our now gracious sovereign) 1750; and his majesty was pleased to created him earl of Guilford, by letters patent, bearing date April 8, 1752.

He married on the 16th of June, A. D. 1728, Lucy, daughter of George, earl of Halifax, by Ricarda Posthuma, daughter and sole heir of Richard Saltonstall, of Chippin Warden, in Northamptonshire, esquire, and by her ladyship, who departed this life on the 7th of May, A. D. 1734, and was buried at Wroxton, had issue a daughter, Lucy, who died an infant, and was interred at Wroxton; also a son,

Frederic North, lord North.

His lordship married, secondly, in January, A. D. 1735-6, Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Arthur Keye, of Woodsome, in Yorkshire, baronet, and widow of George, lord viscount Lewesham, eldest son to William Legge, earl of Dartmouth. By this lady, who died on the 21st of April, A. D. 1745, he had issue two sons and three daughters; the latter were,

1. Louisa, born March 13, 1737-8, married to John Peyto Verney, baron Willoughby de Broke.
2. Frances, born February 14, A. D. 1738-9, died an infant, and was buried at Wroxton.

3. Charlotte, born December 28, A. D. 1742, died an infant, March 2, A. D. 1748, and was interred at Audley Chaple.

The sons were,

1. Augustus-Francis North, born February 1, A. D. 1739-40, who died young, August 24, A. D. 1745, and was buried at Wroxton.

2. Brownlow North, born July 17, A. D. 1741. He married, thirdly, on the 13th of June, A. D. 1751, Catherine, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Furnese, of Waldershare, in Kent, baronet, and widow of Lewis, earl of Rockingham; but from this marriage there is no issue. His lordship is high steward of Banbury.

His only son by the first marriage, FREDERIC NORTH, commonly called lord North, was born on the 13th of April, A. D. 1732. In A. D. 1754, he was returned member for Banbury, and, on the 2d of June, A. D. 1759, he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the treasure, and rechosen for Banbury. In A. D. 1761, he was at the general election again chosen for Banbury; and, A. D. 1766, was appointed joint paymaster of his majesty's land forces.

In May, A. D. 1756, he married Anne, daughter and coheir of George Spike, of White Lackington, in the county of Somerset, esquire, by whom he has issue,

1. George-Augustus North, born September 11, A. D. 1757.

2. Catherine-Anne, born February 16, 1760.

3. Francis North, born December 25, A. D. 1761.

4. Anne, born January 8, A. D. 1764.

(TITLES.) Francis North, earl of Guilford; lord North and Guilford.

(CREATIONS.) Baron North of Kirtling, in Cambridgeshire, by writ of summons to parliament, February 17, A. D. 1553, (1 Mary) baron of Guilford in the county of Surry, September 27, A. D. 1683, (35 Charles II.) and earl of Guilford, March 8, A. D. 1752, (24 George II.)

(ARMS.) Sapphire, a lion passant, topaz, between three fleurs de lis, pearl.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a dragon's head erased, diamond, ducally gorged and chained, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two dragons, diamond, gorged with a ducal coronet, topaz, *sometimes* two English mastiffs proper. The former as lord North, the latter as lord Guilford.

(MOTTO.) "Animo & fide."

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Kirtlage, near Newmarket, in the county of Cambridge, and at Wroxton abbey, near Banbury, in the county of Oxford.

CORNWALLIS, Earl CORNWALLIS.

THIS noble family derive their descent from Thomas Cornwalleys*, a younger brother, born in Ireland. Which

THOMAS CORNWALLEYS was sheriff of London, in the second year of the reign of king Richard II. 1378, and having married Joan, daughter of William Hansard, and relict of Henry Farmer, died on the 4th of January, A. D. 1384, and was buried in the church of St. Martin's-Vintry, London.

He was succeeded by,

JOHN CORNWALLIS, his son and heir, who added to his patrimony the lordships of Broome, and Okeley, with other lands in the county of Suffolk, by marriage with Philippa, daughter, and one of the heirs, of Robert Buxton, who died possessed of the said manors, &c. on the 17th of December, A. D. 1408, whose wife was daughter and heir of Braham, who married the daughter and heir of Sir Robert a Tye.

He was elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Suffolk, in two parliaments, in the reign of king Richard II. and died in August, 1436, as his last will and testament shews, which bears date the 10th of August, A. D. 1436, in the 14th year of king Henry, after the conquest, and the probate thereof the 23d of the same month and year.

He had issue two sons,

1. Thomas Cornwallis.

2. John Cornwallis.

And a daughter, Catherine.

THOMAS CORNWALLIS, esquire, his eldest son and heir, took to wife Philippa, daughter and heir of Edward Tyrrel, of Downham, in the county of Essex, and died the year after his father, on the Monday after the feast of the blessed Virgin Mary, in the 15th of Henry VI. leaving Thomas

* That several of the name were in England before his time, our records plainly demonstrate. Philip Cornwalleys was living in the reign of king Henry III. and departed this life in the year 1291, 20 Edward I. and Robert Cornwalleys deceased in 24 Edw. III. and was probably father to this Thomas Cornwalleys.





his son and heir, twenty-one years of age, and upwards; which

THOMAS CORNWALLIS, esquire, and John Howard, esquire, were returned knights for the county of Suffolk, to the parliament held in the 28th of Henry VI. He left issue four sons,

1. John Cornwallis.
2. Edward Cornwallis.
3. Robert Cornwallis.
4. William Cornwallis.

And a daughter,

Catherine, married to Francis Froxmer, esq.

JOHN CORNWALLIS, the eldest son, succeeded to the lordships of Broome, &c. but died without issue in the 22d year of king Henry VII. A. D. 1506, as his last will and testament shews, and the probate, which bears date the 29th of November the same year.

His brother,

EDWARD CORNWALLIS, succeeded to the estate, and died without issue four years after him, as appears by a grave-stone at the upper end of the chancel of the church of Broome, (where he was buried) which had this inscription ingraved on brass:

*Orate p Aia Edwardi Cornwallis Arm
qui obijt IIII die Septembris Anno dni MDX.
Cujus Aio propitiatur Deus.*

To whom succeeded,

ROBERT CORNWALLIS, his brother and heir, who married a daughter of the family of Mountney, and dying likewise without issue, was succeeded by his younger brother,

WILLIAM CORNWALLIS, who, though his brethren were living, was among those gentlemen of the county of Suffolk, who were certified in the 17th of Henry VII. to have an estate sufficient to support the degree of a knight of the Bath, several being to take that order on the creation of Henry prince of Wales. And, in the fifth year of king Henry VIII. he was among the principal persons of the county of Suffolk, nominated by act of parliament, as most discreet persons, justices of the peace, for assessing a subsidy of one hundred and sixty-three thousand pounds, by a poll-tax, &c. for defraying the expence of taking Teroven and Tournay. He took to wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Stamford, esquire, and departed this life in November, A. D. 1519, the 11th of Henry VIII. as his last will, dated November 8, and the probate thereof, dated November 29, A. D. 1519, shews.

He was buried at Ockley, as is evident from a grave-stone in the east end of the chancel of the church, whereon is engraved the following inscription; but the time of his death is not truly set down:

*Orate pro animabus Willielmi Cornwalles et
Elisabethe uxoris sue qui quidem Willielmus obiit
Anno Domini MDxx Quorum animabus propitiatur
Deus. Amen.*

The said Elizabeth, his wife, lived a widow upwards of seventeen years, and writing herself of Thrandeston, made her will the 30th of May, A. D. 1537.

Their issue were five sons,

1. Sir John Cornwallis.
2. Thomas Cornwallis, in holy orders. He was archdeacon of Norwich.
3. Edward Cornwallis, groom-porter to queen Elizabeth.
4. William Cornwallis.
5. Francis Cornwallis, of Peckham, in the parish of Camberwell, Surry, who succeeded his brother Edward as groom-porter.

And six daughters,

1. Edith, married to William West, of Grinstead, in Suffex.
2. Prudence, married to ——— Roydon.
3. Catherine, a nun.
4. Offra, married to Sir Anthony Archer, kt.
5. Elizabeth, married to ——— Shingleton.
6. Dorothy, married to John Hyde of Kent.

SIR JOHN CORNWALLIS (eldest son and heir of William) was in that expedition in the 13th year of king Henry VIII. with the earl of Surry, lord high admiral, who, after scouring the seas, landed at Morlaix, in Bretagne, and behaving himself with great bravery in storming the town, he had then the honour of knighthood conferred on him by the said earl.

About the forty-sixth year of his age, he was by king Henry VIII. called to be steward of the household to prince Henry his son. In which office he served six years, and departed this life at Ashruge, in the county of Buckingham, the 23d of April, A. D. 1544. His last will bears date the 10th of April, A. D. 1544, the 35th of Henry VIII. and the probate thereof the 9th of July following.

It further appears, that this Sir John Cornwallis was a gentleman of great parts and integrity, an indulgent and careful father, as well as a kind master to his servants, and a master of œconomy.

A noble tomb is erected to his memory in the chancel of the church of Broome, the figures of him and his lady lying thereon, under an arch; he in compleat armour, with a white staff in his hand, and a spotted greyhound, dun and white, couched at his feet; and at her feet, a hound, spotted red and white, with four escutcheons on either side, and three on the west end, with this inscription round the tomb:

*Johannes Cornwalleis miles Willelmi Cornwalleis
Armigeri filius, in Domo Principis Edwardi Oeconomus,
et uxor ejusdem Maria Edwardi Sulliard de Essex
Filia. Qui quidem Johannes XXIII Aprilis, Anno
Dni. M.D.xliiii. obiit Astrugie in Comitatu Buckingham,
cum ibidem Princeps Edwardus versaretur.*

He married Mary, daughter of Edward Sulliard, of Essex, esquire, and had issue four sons and three daughters.

1. Sir Thomas Cornwallis.
2. Henry Cornwallis, who was ancestor to those of the name at Buxton, in the county of Norfolk.
3. Richard Cornwallis, who, according to the appointment of his father, married Margaret Lowth, daughter and heir of Lionel Lowth, of Santry, in the county of Lancaster, esquire, and was father of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, groom-porter to queen Elizabeth and king James, who died on the 18th of November, A. D. 1618, leaving issue

by

by Elizabeth his wife, second daughter of John Molineux, of Thorp, in the county of Nottingham, esquire, three sons and one daughter.

4. William Cornwallis.

The three daughters were,

1. Anne, the wife of Thomas Kent.

2. Mary, married first, to William Hales, secondly, to Roger Warren.

3. Elizabeth, married to John Bleyerhaffet.

Sir THOMAS CORNWALLIS, eldest son of Sir John, received the honour of knighthood at Westminster, on the first of December, in the second year of king Edward the sixth; and in that commotion in Norfolk, under Ket, the tanner, A. D. 1549, (4 Edw. VI.) bringing forces to the assistance of the marquis of Northampton, at that time sent to suppress those rebels, behaved himself with great bravery in entering the city of Norwich, together with the lord Sheffield, who was there slain: and Sir Thomas, being overpowered, was taken prisoner, and detained till the king's forces relieved him. He was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, in the last year of the reign of that king; and coming to the aid of queen Mary, with the forces of those counties, who at the time of the decease of king Edward, was at Framlingham castle in Suffolk, it was the principal means of advancing that princess to the throne.

He was also very instrumental in suppressing Wyatt's insurrection; and, with the earl of Suffex, and Sir Edward Hastings, was commissioned for the trial of Sir Thomas Wyatt. Whereupon he was sworn of her privy-council, and constituted treasurer of Calais; from whence he was recalled, not full two months before the taking of the said town by the French. He served in parliament in the first year of her reign, for Gatton, in Surry; and in the fourth and fifth of Philip and Mary, was elected one of the knights for the county of Suffolk. On 25 December, A. D. 1557, he was made comptroller of the household, on the decease of Sir Robert Rochester, knight of the Garter, being in great favour with the queen, who placed a special confidence in him, and relied on his councils. He was sent to Sir Thomas Wyatt, at Dartford, in Kent, to know the cause of his taking arms, and on that occasion was also sent to the princess Elizabeth, at Ashbridge, to acquaint her with the queen's pleasure, that she should immediately repair to London. And when it was debated in council to send that princess out of England, with design to exclude her from the succession, Sir Thomas Cornwallis, by his arguments, dissuaded the queen from it, alledging, that the people of England would take it very ill, nay, would not at all endure, that the next heir to the crown should be conveyed out of the land. Nevertheless, on queen Elizabeth's accession to the crown, being not of her religion, he was left out of the privy council, and removed from his place of comptroller of the household, which induced him to retire into the country, where he rebuilt his mansion-house of Brome-hall; and departing this life on the 26th of December, A. D. 1604, (2 Jac. I.) in the eighty-sixth year of his age, had sepulture with his ancestors in the church at Brome. A fine marble tomb is erected to his memory, against the north wall of the chancel, whereon are the statues of him and his lady carved in stone; he in armour, and at his feet a white buck couch-

ed, with a wreath about his neck of green acorns proper, wounded in his left shoulder: and at her feet is a falcon issuant, seiant, out of a crown, or. This inscription being on the tomb:

Here lies Sir Thomas Cornwallis, son of Sir John, who was of queen Mary princely counsell, and Treasurer of Cales, and after Controller of her Majesties household, in especiall grace and trust of his mistress at her untimely death.

He took to wife, Anne, daughter of Sir John Jerningham, of Somerlaytown, in the county of Suffolk, knight, and of Bridget, his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Drury, of Halsted, by whom he had issue two sons,

1. William Cornwallis.

2. Charles Cornwallis.

As also three daughters,

1. Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Kitson, of Hengrave, in the county of Suffolk, knight.

2. Anne, wife of William Halse, of Devonshire, esquire.

3. Alice, wedded to Richard Southwell, Esq;

His second son, Charles Cornwallis, was highly esteemed for his eminent abilities. He was knighted by king James the first, on his arrival from Scotland, at the Charter-house, 11 May, A. D. 1603, who sent him ambassador into Spain, where he resided for some years with great reputation; and it is memorable of him, that Francis, lord Cottington, was brought up in his service, who, from being one of his clerks, became so well qualified, that, after being employed in several weighty affairs, he was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm. In the year 1610, when the household of Henry, prince of Wales, was established, Sir Charles Cornwallis was constituted treasurer to his royal highness; and, departing this life, had sepulture in the parish church of St. Giles's in the fields, London. By Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter of Thomas Farnham, of Fincham, in the county of Norfolk, he had issue two sons, William and Thomas; the former was a most ingenious gentleman, as appears by essays he wrote on several subjects, wherein he has lively displayed, with great wit and judgment, the chief characters of life; which were published after his death. In the year 1632, he was knighted; and by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Sir Philip Parker, of Arwarton, in the county of Suffolk, left issue Charles, his son and heir. The before-mentioned Sir Charles Cornwallis, by his second wife Anne, daughter of Thomas Barrow, and widow of Ralph Selden, esquire, had issue Sir Francis Cornwallis, who took to wife Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Sir Henry Jones, of Abermarles, in the county of Carmarthen, baronet, by whom he was father of Thomas Cornwallis, esquire, a most accomplished gentleman, who married Emma, daughter of Sir Job Charlton, of Ludford, in Herefordshire, knight, and baronet, and dying the 16th of July, A. D. 1703, left one son and five daughters surviving, and was buried by his grandfather, and father, in the church of St. Giles's London; and a monument was erected to his memory on the south side of the chancel, with an inscription, which gives him a fine character. One of his daughters, Frances, was second wife to Sir Charles Lloyd, of Milfield, in the county of Cardigan,

digan, knight, and baronet, father to Sir Charles, and Sir Lucius-Christianus Lloyd, baronets: which Emma surviving him, was married secondly, to Dr. John Robinson, bishop of London.

Sir WILLIAM CORNWALLIS, elder brother of the said Sir Charles, embarking with Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, in his expedition against the rebels in Ireland, A. D. 1599, was, for his services in that kingdom, knighted at Dublin, on the 5th of August the same year. He had to his first wife, Lucy, eldest daughter and coheir to John Nevil, lord Latimer, and of Lucy, his wife, daughter of Henry, earl of Worcester, by whom he had issue,

1. William Cornwallis, who died young, A. D. 1565, and was buried at Hengrave, as a grave-stone in that church shews.

2. Thomas Cornwallis.

And four daughters,

1. Frances, married to Sir Edmund Withipole, knight.

2. Elizabeth, wedded to Thomas Sands, Esq;

3. Catherine, married to Richard Farmer, esquire.

4. Dorothy, married to Archibald, earl of Argyll.

By his second wife, Jane, daughter of Hercules Mewtas, esquire, who survived him, and was afterwards the wife of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, of Culford in Suffolk, knight of the Bath, he had issue Frederic Cornwallis, who, for his eminent services, was created lord Cornwallis; but his father, Sir William, was succeeded in the greatest part of his estate by Thomas, his son and heir, by Lucy, daughter of the lord Latimer, which

THOMAS CORNWALLIS was elected one of the knights for the county of Suffolk, in the first parliament called by king Charles the first; and departing this life unmarried, the year after, was succeeded by his brother Frederic. The said (First Lord.) FREDERIC CORNWALLIS, was in his youth introduced by his uncle, Sir Charles Cornwallis, into the service of prince Henry, eldest son of king James the first; and was also in the service of king Charles the first, when prince of Wales, waiting on him in his journey to Spain. After succeeding his brother, he was created a baronet, by letters-patent bearing date May 4, A. D. 1627, 3 Car. I. and received the honour of knighthood at Whitehall, on the second of December, A. D. 1630. He was elected to parliament for the borough of Eye, in the fifteenth year of king Charles the first; as also in that parliament which met at Westminster, A. D. 1640, when, discerning that the violent measures of the predominant party tended to the ruin of his country, he opposed their proceedings with some warmth, and thereupon was inserted in the list of those who were maligned, under the title of Staffordians. He retired with his majesty, and sat among those members assembled at Oxford, in January, A. D. 1643; about which time, his first lady departing this life, was buried at Christ-church in that city.

Being of too warm a temper to sit still in those times of confusion, he was concerned in most of the principal actions in the civil wars, and distinguished for his gallant behaviour on several occasions, particularly in the fight at Cropredy bridge,

in the county of Oxford, June 30, A. D. 1644; where he rescued the lord Wilmot, then taken prisoner by the rebels. And, when all places had surrendered to the parliament, and his estate was sequestered, he followed king Charles the second in his exile; was in his triumphant entry through the city of London, May 29, A. D. 1660, and the next day was declared treasurer of his majesty's household, and sworn of his privy-council. Also, on Saturday in the afternoon, the 20th of April, A. D. 1661, three days before his majesty's coronation, he was created, with other noble persons, in the banqueting-room at Whitehall, a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Cornwallis, of Eye, in the county of Suffolk, "having (as the preamble to the patent sets forth) from his youth with great fidelity, served king Charles the first, in court and camp, for which he suffered the loss of his estate, imprisonment, and exile; and, in testimony of the high esteem his majesty had of his merits, he advanced him to the said degree and dignity."

But soon after he departed this life, dying suddenly of an apoplectic fit, the last day of January, A. D. 1661-2, generally lamented, being "a man of so chearful a spirit, that no sorrow came next his heart; and of so resolved a mind, that no fear came into his thoughts; so perfect a master of courtly and becoming raillery, that he could do more with one word in jest, than others could do with whole harangues in earnest; a well-spoken man, competently seen in modern languages, and of a comely and goodly personage." This noble lord lies buried with his ancestors in the chancel of the church of Broome: and, on a monument erected to his memory, is the following inscription:

*Exuvie Prænobilis Viri Frederici Dni
Cornwallis Baronis de Eye, Hospitii Regii
Thesaurarii, et Regiæ Majestatis a Secretioribus
Consiliis: Qui Eximâ Uxore Dom. Elizabetha
Ashburnham (Oxonii in Æde Christi tumulata)
Quatuor suscepit Liberos, Carolum et
Fredericum, Henriettam-Mariam, et Georgium
Defunctos. Ex 2^{da} Dom. Eliz. Crofts Post
Multos in Infantia abreptos unicum Janam
Superstitum. Hic Pro inconcussa in Regem
Fide proscriptionem et exilium Passus a per-
duellibus Tandem Caelestem Invenit Patriam
Et in Gremio restauratæ Ecclesiæ placide
Obdormivit Ultimo Die Januarii
Anno Salu. MDCLXI*

By the said Elizabeth, his first lady, daughter of Sir John Ashburnham, of Ashburnham, in the county of Suffex, knight, by Elizabeth Beaumont his wife, baroness Cramond, in Scotland, and sister to the countess of Bucks, mother of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, he had issue three sons,

1. Charles, his successor.

2. Frederic, who married Anne, daughter of — Barber, and left three daughters; Jane, Ann, and Catherine.

3. George.

And a daughter, Henrietta-Maria, who died unmarried.

By his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Crofts, of Saxham, in the county of Suffolk,

folk, knight, he left an only child, Jane, baptized October 1, A. D. 1641, and married to William, son and heir of Sir John Duncomb, of Battlefen, in the county of Bedford, knight.

(*Second Lord.*) Sir CHARLES CORNWALLIS was elected one of the members for the borough of Eye; to that parliament which restored king Charles the second; at whose coronation he was made one of the knights of the Bath. He succeeded to the peerage upon the demise of his father; and, departing this life on the 13th of April, A. D. 1673, was buried by Margaret his wife, at Culford, in the county of Suffolk, the 17th following. She was daughter of Thomas Playsted, esquire, and died five years before him. In the chancel of Culford church, in Suffolk, is the following inscription:

Deposita Leatiffimæ Heroinæ D. MARGARETÆ CORNWALLIS Castiss, Conjugis CAROLI CORNWALLIS Baronis de Eye, quæ bonis natalibus orta, claris sponfalibus decorata, numerosa progenie circumsepta Ipsa sibi Monumentum fuit optimum. FREDERICUM NATHANIELEM JACOBUM ANNAM ELIZABETHAM (Juxta sepulta) Gratas Deo animas, Deo præmisti. CAROLUM FREDERICUM GULIELMUM GEORGIUM HENRIETTAM MARIAM reliquit superstites. Abi Viator & disce quod tanta Virtus potuit nec potuit mori. Obijt 6to die Martij Anno 1668. Monumentum hoc in memoriam dilectissimæ Conjugis CAROLUS CORNWALLIS mærens superstes P. C.

Their issue were,

1. Frederic Cornwallis, baptized the 13th of July, A. D. 1655, died an infant, and was buried the 17th of July, A. D. 1655.

2. Nathaniel Cornwallis, born the 26th of February, A. D. 1655-6, was buried October 1, A. D. 1656.

3. Charles Cornwallis, baptized December 28, A. D. 1656, succeeded his father in his honours and estate.

4. Frederic Cornwallis, born the 21st of October, A. D. 1658, took to a military life, and was captain of an independent company in Jersey, and died unmarried, at the latter end of the reign of king Charles II.

5. William Cornwallis, baptized March 2, A. D. 1661-2, died unmarried.

6. Thomas Cornwallis, born July 31, A. D. 1663, and baptized the third of April following, was, in his youth, an officer in the guards, and succeeded his brother Frederic, in an independent company in Jersey, which was afterwards made a company of grenadiers, added to the Holland regiment, commanded by John, earl of Mulgrave. In the reigns of queen Anne and king George I. he was in the commission for the management of the several lotteries established by acts of parliament. He married two wives; first, Jane, widow of colonel Hugh Vernon, of Lammoram, in Cornwall; and, she dying in the 55th year of her age, on the 6th of August, A. D. 1721, he secondly, took to wife (18th of April, A. D. 1723) Anne, daughter of Sir Hugh Owen, of Orierton, in Pembrokeshire, baronet, widow of John Barlow, of Lawrenny, in the said county, esquire, and died in December, A. D. 1731.

7. James Cornwallis, baptized November 5, A. D. 1664, was buried the 11th of December following.

8. George Cornwallis, baptized November 5, A. D. 1666, died in his travels with the duke of Northumberland, at Turin.

And three daughters,

1. Anne, died an infant, and was buried the 10th of July, A. D. 1655.

2. Elizabeth, was buried the 15th of April, A. D. 1664.

3. Henrietta-Maria, baptized the 20th of October, A. D. 1657, died unmarried.

(*Third Lord.*) CHARLES CORNWALLIS, eldest surviving son of the last lord, took his seat in the house of peers February 15, A. D. 1676, was married, on the 27th of December, A. D. 1673, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Stephen Fox, knight, father to the present lord Ilchester; and secondly, he wedded in 1688, Anne, dutchess of Monmouth and Buccleugh, widow and relict of James, duke of Monmouth; by which lady, who survived him, and died on the 6th of February, A. D. 1731-2, he had issue one son,

George Scot Cornwallis, who died young, and was buried in Westminster-abbey the 27th of May, A. D. 1693.

Also two daughters,

1. Anne, born April 27, A. D. 1690, buried in Westminster-abbey, the 25th of July, A. D. 1690.

2. Isabella, who died unmarried.

His lordship was distinguished for one of the most accomplished gentlemen of the age, and was in the especial favour of king William, who swore him of his privy-council, March 1, A. D. 1691-2, and at the same time declared him first lord commissioner of the admiralty, in the room of the earl of Pembroke, who was made lord privy-seal. He was also, on the 28th of March, A. D. 1689, constituted lord lieutenant, and, on the 8th of June following, custos rotulorum of the county of Suffolk; also in 1697, high steward of the corporation of Ipswich: and departing this life the 29th of April, A. D. 1698, in the forty-third year of his age, was buried with his ancestors at Broome, the 5th of May following. He had, by Elizabeth, his first lady, four sons, Charles, William, James, and John, who all died unmarried, except his eldest son Charles, which

(*Fourth Lord.*) CHARLES CORNWALLIS, made several campaigns in Flanders under king William, till the peace at Ryswick, A. D. 1697. He was elected to parliament for the borough of Eye, and on his father's decease, took his seat in the house of peers, the 11th of May, A. D. 1698. Also on the 9th of June following, he succeeded his father as lord lieutenant of the county of Suffolk; and, on the succession of queen Anne, was continued lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the said county, for only a year, Lionel, earl of Dysert, succeeding him, June 16, A. D. 1703.

His lordship was married, on the first of June, A. D. 1699, to Charlotte Butler, daughter, and at length sole heir to Richard, earl of Arran, baron Weston, in England, second son of James, duke of Ormond, by whom he had issue,

1. Charles Cornwallis, born the 29th of March, A. D. 1700, late earl Cornwallis.

2. James Cornwallis, born the 16th of September, 1701, who was member for the borough of Eye, in Suffolk, in 1722, and commander of the

Griffin

Griffin fire-ship. He died on the 28th of May, A. D. 1727.

3. Stephen Cornwallis, born the 23d of December, A. D. 1703, who was chosen member for Eye, in Suffolk, in the parliament summoned to meet November 28, A. D. 1727; also in the succeeding parliament, which sat first on business January 23, A. D. 1735. In February, 1732, he was constituted colonel of a regiment of foot; and brigadier-general of his majesty's forces the 17th of July, A. D. 1739; also major-general February 26, A. D. 1742; and died the year after in May, being then member of parliament for Eye.

4. John Cornwallis, born December 23, A. D. 1705, was elected member for Eye, in Suffolk, with his brother Stephen Cornwallis, esquire, in 1727, also in the two succeeding parliaments; and was one of the equeries to his late royal highness Frederic prince of Wales. By his wife, Sarah, daughter of the reverend Hugh Dale, he had issue one son, John, who died young; and three daughters, of which the eldest, Sarah, married the reverend Walter Earle; the other two, Charlotte and Mary, died young.

5. Richard Cornwallis, born the 17th of September, A. D. 1708, was gentleman usher and daily waiter to her late majesty; and in December, A. D. 1737, was made equery to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland. He died unmarried at Rotterdam, from whence he was going to Lisbon, for the recovery of his health, in February, A. D. 1740-41.

6. Edward, (twin with Frederic) was born February 22, A. D. 1713. He was major of Bligh's regiment of foot, and served the campaigns in Flanders A. D. 1744, and 1745; when at the battle of Fontenoy, his lieutenant-colonel being killed, he succeeded him in the commission. On the decease of his brother Stephen Cornwallis, a writ being ordered December 1, A. D. 1743, for a new election, he was chosen in his place for Eye; and, during that parliament, having been made one of the grooms of his majesty's bed-chamber, and his election thereby vacated, he was again chosen in January, A. D. 1746-7. In the succeeding parliament, summoned to meet the 13th of August, A. D. 1747, he was also chosen for the said borough of Eye; and being colonel of a regiment of foot, during the sitting of that parliament, and constituted governor of Placentia, in Newfoundland, and captain-general, and governor in chief, in and over his majesty's province of Nova-Scotia, or Acadia, in America, a writ was ordered, April 28, A. D. 1749, for a new election. Whereupon going over to that country, he resided there with great reputation and esteem, for his admirable qualities and abilities, till the latter end of the year 1752; when, on the death of Sir Peter Warren, knight of the Bath, and member for Westminster, a writ being ordered, January 12, A. D. 1753, for a new election, he was unanimously chosen four days after, one of the representatives for that city; in the parliament, which met on May 31, A. D. 1754, was again elected for Westminster. He married, March 17, A. D. 1753, Mary, daughter of Charles, viscount Townshend; but departed this life without issue March 18, A. D. 1762.

7. Frederic, (twin with Edward) was fellow of Christ-college, in Cambridge; and being one of his majesty's chaplains, and canon of Windsor, was consecrated bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, February 18, A. D. 1749-50. He married Caroline, daughter of William Townshend, Esq;

8. William, born March 12, A. D. 1715. } both died unmarried.

9. Henry.

Also three daughters,

1. Charlotte.

2. Elizabeth, born March 24, A. D. 1709.

3. Mary, born June 23, A. D. 1711, who died unmarried A. D. 1756.

His lordship, on the 6th of February, A. D. 1715, was constituted joint postmaster-general with James Craggs, esquire, and waiting on his majesty at Cambridge, had the degree of doctor of laws conferred on him, the 6th of October, A. D. 1717. He continued in his place of postmaster-general, till he succeeded the right honourable Sir Robert Walpole, April 8, A. D. 1721, as paymaster general of his late majesty's forces, and of Chelsea college; and was sworn of the privy-council, November 11, A. D. 1721. But soon after departing this life, on the 19th of January, A. D. 1721-2, in the forty-seventh year of his age, was buried with his ancestors at Culford. And his lady died August 8, A. D. 1725.

His eldest son,

(First Earl.) CHARLES CORNWALLIS, was appointed, August 19, A. D. 1721, one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to the late king, in the life-time of his father; and, on his decease, was constituted lord chief-justice and justice in eyre of all the king's forests, &c. south of the Trent. On the accession of our late sovereign, he was again constituted lord chief justice in eyre; in which post he continued till the year 1740, when on the 12th of May, his majesty appointed him constable of the Tower of London, as also lord lieutenant of the Tower hamlets, being at the same time sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy-council. And his majesty was pleased, on the 30th of June, A. D. 1753, to create him an earl and viscount of Great-Britain, by the stile and title of viscount Broome, in the county of Suffolk, and earl Cornwallis.

His lordship in 1722, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles, viscount Townshend, by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, lord Pelham, and sister to his grace the duke of Newcastle, by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters.

1. Elizabeth, married in 1753, to Bowen Southwell, esquire, nephew to the first lord Southwell.

2. Charlotte, married in 1756, to the reverend Spencer Madan, chaplain in ordinary to the king, vicar of Boffal, in Yorkshire, and of Haxay, in Lincolnshire.

3. Mary.

The sons were,

1. Charles Cornwallis, his successor.

2. Henry Cornwallis, born September 10, A. D. 1741, who died young.

3. James Cornwallis, born February 25, A. D. 1742-3.

4. William

4. William Cornwallis, a captain in the navy, born February 20, A. D. 1743-4.

His lordship departing this life in June, A. D. 1762, was buried at Culford, and the honours of the family devolved upon his eldest son,

(*Second and present Earl.*) CHARLES CORNWALLIS, baptized January 25, A. D. 1738-9. His lordship is colonel of the thirty-third regiment of foot.

(*TITLES.*) Charles Cornwallis, earl Cornwallis, viscount Broome, lord Cornwallis, of Eye, and baronet.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baronet May 4, A. D. 1627 (3 Charles I.) baron Cornwallis, of Eye, in Suffolk, by letters patent April 20, A. D. 1661, (13 Charles II.) viscount Broome, in the county of

Suffolk, and earl Cornwallis, June 30, A. D. 1753; (27 Geo. II.)

(*ARMS.*) Diamond gutty de eau, on a fess pearl, three Cornish choughs.

(*CREST.*) On a wreath a mount emerald, and thereon a stag, lodged pearl, attired topaz, having about his neck a garland of laurel proper.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) Two stags, pearl attired, and gorged as the crest.

(*MOTTO.*) "Virtus vincit invidiam."

(*CHIEF SEATS.*) At Broome, and at Culford-hall; both in Suffolk.

YORK E, Earl of HARDWICKE.

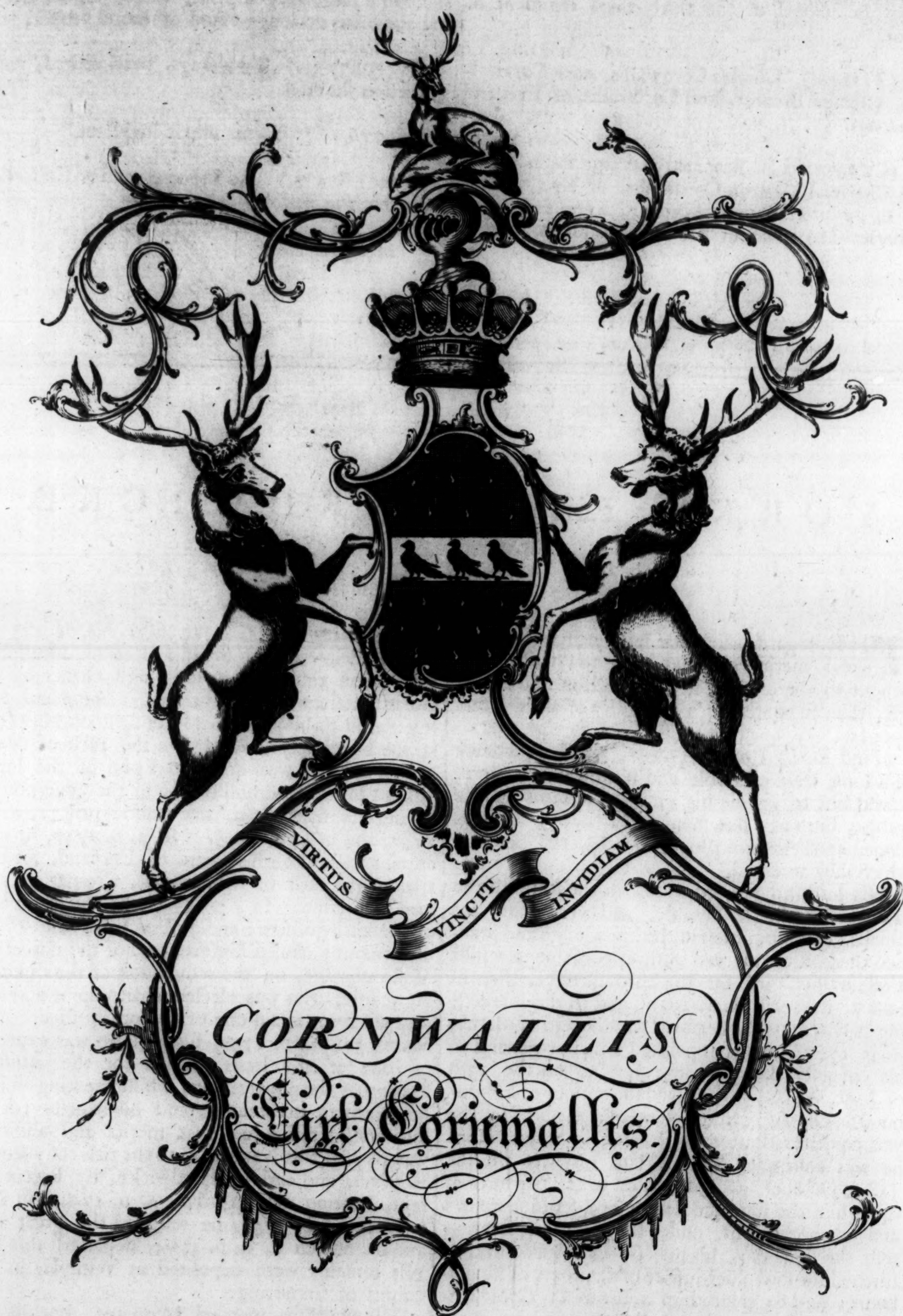
THE regard which our late sovereign paid to real merit, was never exerted with more honour to the crown, and satisfaction to the subject, than in conferring the dignity of an earl, &c. upon,

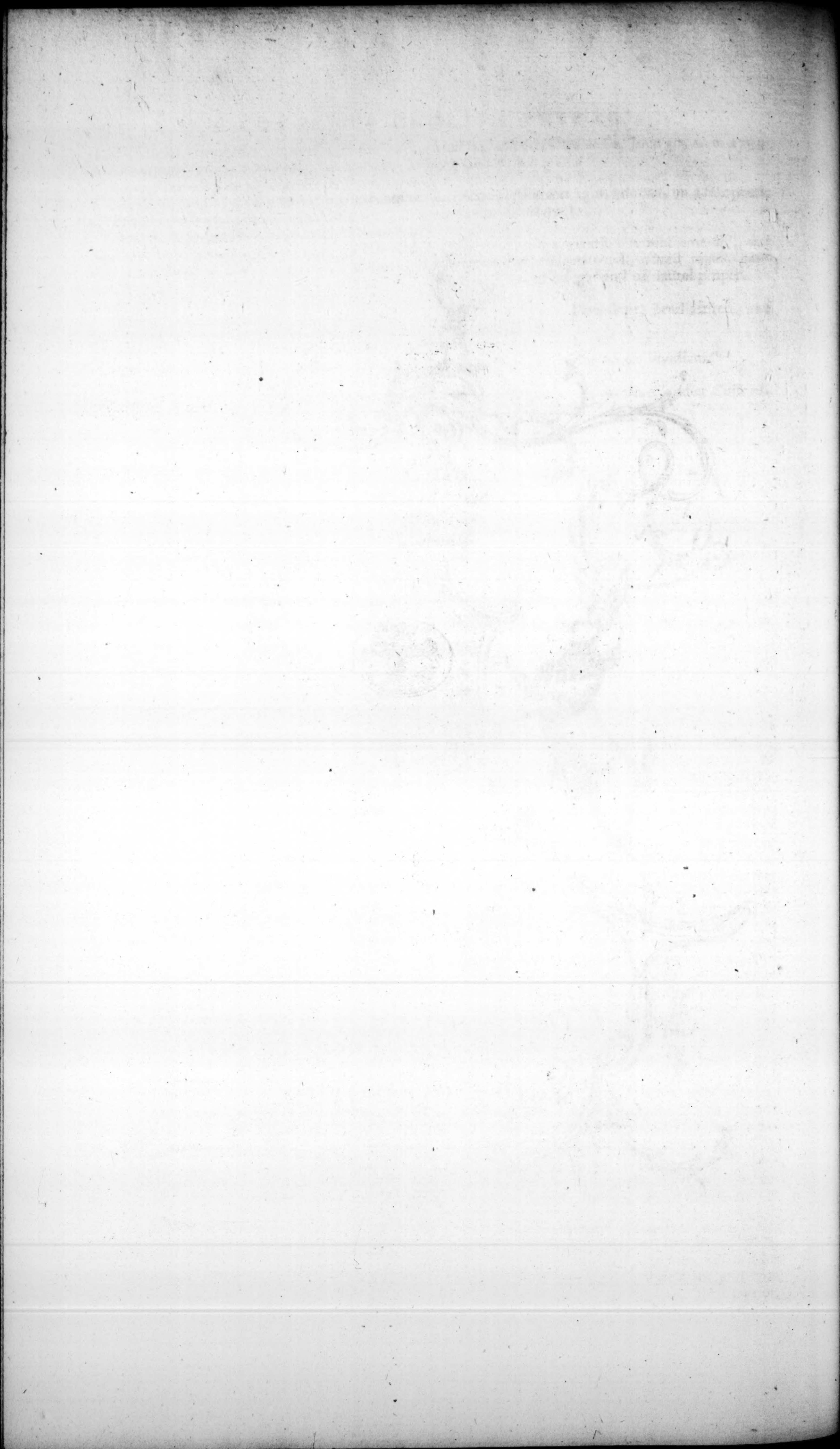
(*First Earl.*) PHILIP YORKE, whose deficiency of a long train of noble and illustrious ancestors, served but to enable his eminent services to the public, both as a statesman and a lawyer, to challenge, as their own proper reward, the honours which they received.

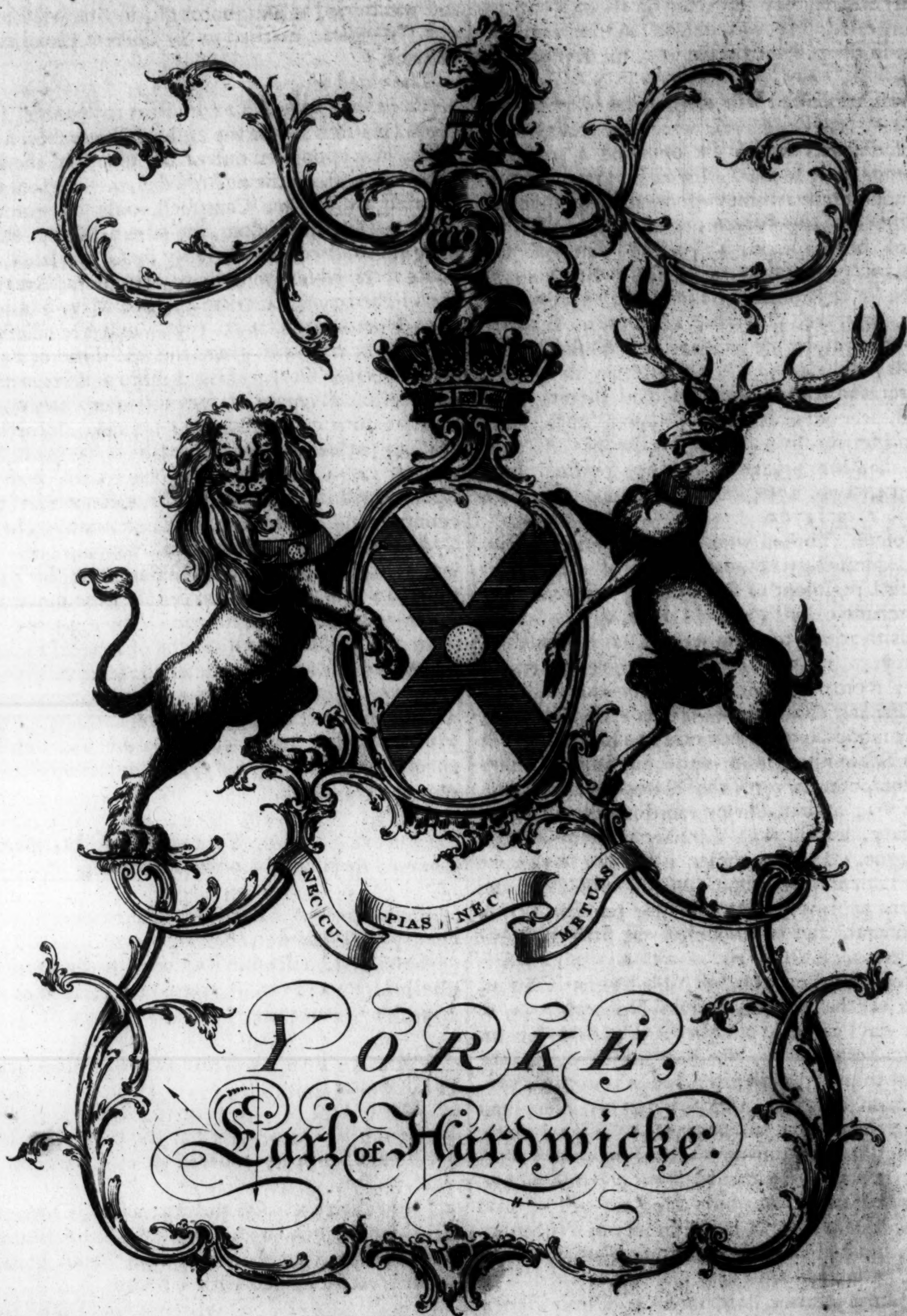
His lordship was educated in the study of the law at the Middle-Temple, and very early acquired great reputation in the knowledge and practice thereof. He served in three parliaments whilst a commoner, first for the borough of Lewis, in Suffex, in April, A. D. 1719, and in the succeeding parliaments for Seaford. On the 23d of March, A. D. 1720, he was appointed solicitor-general to his majesty, king George I. and on the 13th of June, A. D. 1720, received the honour of knighthood. On the 31st of January, A. D. 1723, he was constituted attorney-general, in which office he was continued by his late majesty, till the 31st of October, A. D. 1733, on which day he took upon him the state and degree of a serjeant at law: and by writ patent, under the great seal, bearing teste the same day, his majesty was pleased to constitute him lord chief-justice of the court of king's-bench, and to create him a baron of Great-Britain, as before-mentioned, by letters patent, dated at Westminster, the 23d day of November following, in the seventh year of his reign, and in that year was chosen a governor of the Charter-house.

On February 21, A. D. 1736-7, his majesty in council delivered the great seal to his lordship; whereupon the oath of lord high chancellor of Great Britain was, by his majesty's command, administered to him, and his lordship took his place at the board accordingly. On the 12th of May, A. D. 1740, he was nominated one of the lords justices for the administration of the government during his majesty's absence: also April 21, A. D. 1743, and in A. D. 1745. In A. D. 1746, he was appointed lord high-steward of England, for the trials of the earls of Kilmarnock, Cromartie, and lord Balmerino. In A. D. 1748, he was again one of the lords-justices: and 31st of July, A. D. 1749, unanimously chosen high-steward of the university of Cambridge, on the resignation of the duke of Newcastle, who was elected chancellor; and the year after was again one of the lords justices. Also March 33, A. D. 1752, his lordship was appointed one of the lords justices for the administration of the government, whilst the king visited his German dominions; and his majesty taking into consideration his great merits and abilities, was pleased to advance him to the titles of viscount Royston, and earl of Hardwicke, by letters patent, bearing date April 2, A. D. 1754; in November, A. D. 1756, he resigned the great seal, and on March 6, A. D. 1764, departed this life. His remains were deposited at Wimple, in the county of Cambridge.

His lordship married Margaret, one of the daughters of Charles Cox, of the city of Worcester, esquire, and of Mary, his wife, eldest sister of that learned lawyer, able statesman, and true patriot,







patriot, John, lord Sommers, lord high chancellor of England, in the reign of king William III. of glorious memory; by whom he had issue five sons, and two daughters.

1. Philip Yorke, lord viscount Royston.

2. Charles Yorke, of Lincoln's-inn; who, with his brother, had the office of clerk of the crown in the court of Chancery conferred on them, June 27, 20 George II. He was chosen in the two last, and sits in the present parliament, for Ryegate, in Surry.

He was appointed solicitor general in 1756, and in 1761 attorney general, which he resigned in 1763, soon after which he obtained a patent of precedence at the bar. In A. D. 1765, he was again appointed attorney general, but soon after resigned. He is recorder of Dover. On the 19th of May, A. D. 1755, he married Catherine, only daughter of William Freeman, of Hamels, in the county of Hertford, esquire, and by her, who died July 10, A. D. 1759, and was buried at Wimple, he had one son, Philip Yorke, born May 29, A. D. 1727, and two daughters, Margaret and Catherine, who died infants. He married, secondly, Agnetta Johnson, of Berkamsted, in Hertfordshire, by whom he has also a son and a daughter, Charles-Philip Yorke, born March 14, A. D. 1764, and Caroline, born August 29, A. D. 1765.

3. Joseph Yorke, who has eminently distinguished himself. He was captain of a company in the first regiment of foot guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and aid de camp to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, at the battle of Fontenoy, A. D. 1745. In A. D. 1749, when the earl of Albemarle went ambassador extraordinary to the French court, he went over secretary to the embassy: and being aid de camp to his majesty, he was, in September, A. D. 1751, appointed minister plenipotentiary to the states-general, and, A. D. 1761, ambassador extraordinary, and plenipotentiary, and in that character is yet resident at the Hague. He was chosen a member in the two last parliaments for East-Grinstead, in Suffex, and sits in the present for Dover. He ranks as lieutenant-general, and is colonel of the fifth regiment of dragoons.

4. John Yorke, who, with his brother Charles, is clerk of the crown; and in November, A. D. 1753, was elected member of parliament for Higham-Ferrers, in Northamptonshire, in the room of John Hill, esquire, and was at the general election ensuing, A. D. 1754, rechosen, and serves in the present parliament for the same place. He is clerk of the crown in Chancery, and patentee for making out commissions of bankruptcy. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Reginald Lugon, of Madresfield, in the county of Worcester, esquire, and had issue one daughter, Jemima, born June 5, A. D. 1763.

5. James Yorke, ordained at Cambridge in April, A. D. 1754, and soon after appointed to the rectory of Great Horley, in Essex, and a stall in the cathedral church of Bristol, and has since been made dean of Lincoln. He married Mary, daughter of Isaac Maddox, late bishop of Wor-

cester, and has issue three sons and a daughter, Charles Yorke, born May 12, 1764; Joseph Yorke, born 1765; James Yorke, born July 25, 1766; and Margaret, born June 11, 1763.

His lordship's two daughters were,

1. Elizabeth, married to George, lord Anson, which lady died on the 1st of June, A. D. 1760, and was buried at Shugborough, in Staffordshire.

2. Margaret, married to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, baronet.

The eldest son,

(*Second and present Earl.*) PHILIP YORKE, succeeded his father. On the 14th of December, A. D. 1738, was appointed one of the tellers of the Exchequer; and, on the 22d of May, A. D. 1740, was married to Jemima Campbell, only daughter of John, earl of Breadalbin, by Amabel Grey, eldest daughter and coheir of Henry de Grey, late duke of Kent, by whom he has two daughters, Amabel, born February 8, A. D. 1751, and Mary Jemima, born February 26, A. D. 1756; and her ladyship, by descent from his grace the said duke of Kent, is marchioness Grey. His lordship was returned a member for Ryegate, in the parliament summoned to meet June 25, A. D. 1741; as also in the succeeding parliament, which sat first on business November 12, A. D. 1747; but being then chose for Cambridgeshire, he made his election for that county; and his brother, the honourable Charles Yorke, was elected in his place. Having been present at Cambridge at the instalment of his grace the duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the university, he immediately after, July 30, A. D. 1749, was admitted to the degree of doctor of law. His lordship was again returned one of the members for the county of Cambridge, to the last parliament which met May 31, A. D. 1754. After a sharp contest with the earl of Sandwich, his lordship was elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge, in the room of his father.

(TITLES.) Philip Yorke, earl of Hardwicke, viscount Royston, baron of Hardwicke.

(CREATIONS.) Baron of Hardwicke, in the county of Gloucester, November 23, A. D. 1733, (7 George II.) viscount Royston, in the county of Cambridge, and earl of Hardwicke, April 2, A. D. 1754, (27 George II.)

(ARMS.) Pearl, a saltire azure, with a bezant in the center.

(CREST.) On a wreath of the colours, a lion's head erased proper, collared gules, charged.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a lion guardant, topaz, collared ruby. On the sinister a stag, proper, attired, unguled, and collared, topaz; each charged with a bezant.

(MOTTO.) "Nec cupias, nec metuas."

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Hardwicke, in the county of Gloucester; and at Wimple, in the county of Cambridge.

V A N E, Earl of D A R L I N G T O N.

IN our account of the family of the earl of Westmorland, the reader will find, that John Fane, of Tunbridge, esquire, who first took the name of Vane, and died in the 13th of Henry VII. had several sons, from one of which, John Fane, the earl of Darlington, derives his descent. This

JOHN FANE, by his father's will, had the lands and tenements called Hollynden; and other lands assigned to him by deed of fee-simple. Also by the gift of Henry Fane, of Hadloe, his elder brother, who died without issue, he had his lands lying in Great Peckham, in Kent; and after the decease of Alice, the wife of the said Henry Fane, all the lands that she held in jointure. And by the entail on him of the manor and mansion of Hadloe, with the lands thereunto belonging, was possessed thereof in the 4th of Edward VI. when Sir Ralph Vane was beheaded, leaving no issue. The time of his decease we do not find; but by Joan his wife, daughter and coheir of Edward Hault, esquire, he had two sons, Henry and Richard, both mentioned in the will of their uncle Henry Fane, esquire, in the 25th of Henry VIII. also another son, Thomas, of Winchelsea, recited in the will of Henry, his brother, which

HENRY FANE, the eldest son, was wrote of Hadloe, esquire. After the decease of his father, he was unwarily drawn into that insurrection under Sir Thomas Wyatt, to prevent the marriage of queen Mary with the king of Spain. On his defeat he was committed prisoner to the Tower, the 7th of February; but his youth being considered, he was among those that had their pardon, and was released out of the Tower the 24th of March following. He was educated in the reformed religion, the whole family being early professors of it; and his kinsman, Thomas Fane, esquire, (after knighted) father of Francis, first earl of Westmorland, was also in Wyatt's rebellion, and a warrant sent to the sheriff of Kent for his execution, with three others: but the queen, at her manor of St. James's, the 18th of March, A. D. 1554, in the first year of her reign, sent orders to Stephen (Gardiner) bishop of Winchester, chancellor of England, to cause writs of supersedeas, to the sheriff of Kent, not to proceed to his execution, having compassion on his youth. On the accession of queen Elizabeth to the throne, the said Henry was returned for the cinque port of Winchelsea, in Kent, to her first parliament, which began to sit at Westminster, January 23, A. D. 1558-9, and

held till May 8, A. D. 1559; when it was dissolved: Afterwards the queen did not call a new parliament till the fifth year of her reign, which sat at Westminster, from January 10, A. D. 1562-3, till April 10 following, when it was dissolved. In that parliament he was again returned for Winchelsea, when his abilities were so conspicuous, that he was one of the leading members of the house of commons, as their journals shew.

He had ever been a steady assertor of the reformed religion, and his last will and testament shews his piety, learning, and refined qualities: which containing some remarkable particulars, I chose to insert part of it in his own words.

"The one and twentieth day of January, in the twentieth year of the reign of our sovereign queen Elizabeth, I Henry Fane, of Hadlow, in the county of Kent, esquire, calling to my remembrance, and acknowledging the manifold benefits and graces wherewith it hath pleased God, of his infinite mercy, most abundantly to bless and enrich me, most unworthy and sinful creature: and further knowing and seeing by daily experience, that nothing is more certain than death, and the return of all flesh into dust from whence it came: and yet is there nothing more uncertain than the time or place, when and how it is the pleasure of the Almighty to call; and therefore a thing both expedient and most necessary for all men to provide themselves, and be ever in readiness; first towards God, by hearty and unfeigned repentance, and true faith in him; and then to the world, by due satisfaction and reconciliation, whereinsoever our conscience appealeth as guilty; and also forgiving our brothers, as we desire our heavenly father to forgive us; and lastly, to the intent that we may leave and establish peace and love amongst all men, and especially our children and posterity; it becometh all men by writing to dispose, devise, and publish their intent, meaning and determination, concerning the order of their lands, goods, and other things whatsoever, the use and disposition whereof it hath pleased our God to grant us, during our abode in this variable world. Wherefore I the said Henry Fane, being in good and perfect memory, thanked be to God, and often revolving these and other just and good causes and considerations, have thought it convenient at this present time, to make, declare, and finish, this my last will and testament, in manner and form following, viz.

In the name of God, Amen. I Henry Fane do confess

fels and protest myself a most grievous and penitent sinner, trusting to be saved by the death and passion of my redeemer Jesus Christ, of whom only I crave, and faithfully hope to receive, all forgiveness through his mercy and grace; and therefore yield and commit myself, both body and soul, into his omnipotent hands, both now and ever; Amen. Also my will is, that my body shall be buried in such order, time, and place, as shall seem best to my executor and overseers, or any of them, to whom, in like sort, I grant authority to give to the poor people of Hadlowe, such money as they shall think meete. Also I give and bequeath to my dear friend, my lady Ellin Somerset, a ring with a turky stone therein, now in the custody of my cousin Mary Ashburnham, desiring my lady to keep and wear it for my sake. Also I will to my counsin Thomas Fane, of Buston, her husband, my damask gown, desiring him to accept and wear it for my sake. Also I will to William Mauley, my servant, three pounds yearly, out of my lands in Hadlowe, for so many years as he shall serve my son Henry."

After which, he bequeaths to Henry Fane, his nephew, son of his brother Richard Fane, an annuity out of his lands, &c. in Hadlowe, during his life. Then bequeaths to his son Henry Fane, when he accomplishes the age of twenty-two years, and to his heirs for ever, all his manors, lands, tenements, &c. and if he deceased without heirs of his body, he then entaileth them on his nephew Thomas Fane, son of his brother Thomas Fane, of Winchelsea, and to the heirs male of his body; in default, to his brother Richard Fane, and the heirs of his body. After which he thus expresses himself.

"Also my will, desire, and request, is, that it will please the right honourable, and my especial good lord, and ever assured friend, my lord Cobham, lord warden of the Cinque Ports, to accept my son Henry Fane, into his rule, order, and government, until my said son shall accomplish the age of twenty-two years: and I will and charge my said son, to continue and shew himself always obedient and willing to be ruled, ordered, and directed by my said lord, whom, I protest, I have during all my life, honoured and loved above all men; and I trust my son will follow his father's steps, and do the like. Also my will and mind is, that as well my lease that I have of Sir John Rivers, knight, of part of the parsonage of Hadlowe, as also all other my leases, writings, and evidences, plate, household furniture, whatsoever, shall entirely remain to be in the custody of my cousin Thomas Fane, of Buston, whom I make my overseer, until my said son shall attain the age of two and twenty years: at which time my will is, that he shall redeliver them, with a just and true account (all his reasonable charges allowed and deducted) to my said son Henry, or his assigns. Also I give to my brother Richard Fane, all the money he oweth me. Finally, I ordain my son Henry my sole and only executor, &c."

The probate bears date the 4th of February, A. D. 1582, when Henry Fane, his son, administered.

The inquisition taken at Deptford, after his decease, shews that he died two years after he made his will, viz. on the 11th of June, 22d of Eliza-

beth, and that Henry, his son and heir, was then twenty years of age and more, and married to Mary, only daughter and heir of Thomas Fane, of Buston, esquire, the overseer of his father's will. His mother, Elizabeth, daughter of — Godsalve, esquire, died before his father, leaving him, the said Henry, surviving; which

HENRY FANE, of Hadlowe, esquire, was likewise a judicious and accomplished gentleman. His wife Mary, before-mentioned, died without leaving issue by him; so that in the 27th of Elizabeth, he took to his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Roger Twisden, of East Peckham, in Kent, esq. In the memorable year of the Spanish invasion, A. D. 1588, he repaired to the camp at Tilbury, with the aid of his friends and dependants, the county of Kent having supplied a hundred and fifty horse, and five thousand foot, which was more than any other county, except Middlesex. Having been thereby seasoned in a military life, he had a command in those forces sent to the assistance of Henry the French king, particularly A. D. 1595, when, before he embarked, he made his will, dated the 4th of September the same year. And that he was in France the year after, is evident from the codicil to his will, which bears date at Roan, the 13th of October, A. D. 1596; and that he died there the day after, the inquisition shews, taken on his decease, as customary in those times. By his said will, and other circumstances, it appears, that he followed his father's example, both in his pious disposition, integrity, and honourable principles.

By the inquisition taken at Greenwich, 13th of November, 38th of Elizabeth, after his decease, the jury found that he died at Roan, in France, on the 14th of October last; and that Henry was his son and heir, (by Margaret his wife, daughter of Roger Twisden, of East-Peckham, esquire, whom he married the 27th of Elizabeth) and of the age of seven years, the 18th of February last, and Ralph Fane, his second son; and that he died seized, besides his manor and mansion of Hadlowe, &c. of the manors of Shipbourne, alias Shibborne, with the appurtenances, parcel of the priory of Dartford, in Shibborne and Wrotham; of Shibborne, alias Puddenham, parcel of the priory of Tunbridge, with the rectory of the chapel of Shibborne, parcel of the priory of St. John's of Jerusalem in England: of the manors of Goodins, alias Fromonds; Crowbery, alias Croweberry; and of Caninston, alias Cawnstons; all in Kent, and descended to the said Henry, his son and heir; which

HENRY FANE assumed the ancient name of his ancestors, writing himself Henry Vane, and his posterity have continued so to do ever since. He had the honour of knighthood conferred on him in the seventeenth year of his age, by king James the first, at Whitehall, the 28th of March, A. D. 1611; after which he improved himself by travel, and a knowledge of the foreign languages. In 12 James I. he was returned one of the members for the city of Carlisle, in that parliament which began at Westminster, April 5, A. D. 1614, and continued till June, when it was dissolved. He was also elected for the same city, to the succeeding parliament, which met at Westminster January 30, A. D. 1620, 18 Jac. I. and held till March

27, when it was adjourned to April 17, and held to June 4, and then adjourned to November 14, and dissolved February 8, A. D. 1621. In these parliaments his abilities were so conspicuous, as also his affection to the royal family, that king James made him cofferer to his son Charles, prince of Wales, on the establishment of his household; and was continued in the said office by Charles I. on his accession to the throne, who sent him to notify to the states of Holland, the death of his royal father; from whence he returned in June, A. D. 1625.

He was, before his return into England, viz. May 30, A. D. 1625, 1 Car. I. in commission, bearing the title of cofferer of the household, with Thomas, earl of Arundel, John, earl of Clare, Edward, earl of Dorset, Edward, lord Conway, one of the principal secretaries of state, and others, to examine into all new erected buildings within the city and suburbs of London, and to prevent any new buildings, as they shall think proper. And Charles I. when prince of Wales, being in want of money, he borrowed, in the twenty-second year of his father's reign, twenty thousand pounds, whereof Sir Henry Vane was bound for four thousand pounds, part of it to George Huxley, esquire. Also on another loan of twenty thousand pounds, he was, with Sir Henry Hobart, lord chief justice, and chancellor to the prince, and others, bound for the payment thereof. Likewise in a third loan, Sir Henry, and others, were bound for twenty-three thousand pounds. Whereupon Charles I. July 20, in the first year of his reign, promises to see the same discharged; and for the further security of the persons engaged therein, makes over to them divers honours, manors, &c. for ninety-nine years, giving the said Sir Henry Vane, and them, power to receive the rents and issues of the premises; also granting to them three thousand pounds per annum, out of the receipt of the courts of wards and liveries; and if that be not sufficient, he will order the lord high treasurer to pay what shall be wanting thereof.

In the parliament called in the said first year of king Charles the first, which began to sit June 21, A. D. 1625, and held till July 11, when it was adjourned to Oxford, August 1, where sitting till the 12th following, and then dissolved, Sir Henry Vane was chosen both for the borough of Lestwithiel, in Cornwall, and for the city of Carlisle; and served in every parliament after, to the time of his decease, being elected for Thetford, in Norfolk, Wilton in Wiltshire, and for the county of Kent.

On the 12th of August, in the said first year of king Charles, bearing the title of cofferer of the household, he was commissioned, with the earls of Berkshire and Monmouth, and Sir Francis Cottington, for governing, demising, and disposing of the king's customary lands within the dutchy of Cornwall, and all other manors, &c. he had before his accession to the crown, passed over for the payment of such debts they stood engaged for; but some doubt arising, whether they could agree for leases of the demesne lands, parcel of the said dutchy, the king, by a new commission, bearing date the 20th of February following, impowers them to dispose of all honours, castles, manors, &c. parcel of the said dutchy, or annexed thereto,

and of all the revenues, &c. arising therefrom, except the coinage and customs, &c. of Tyn, (within the counties of Cornwall and Devon) for the payment of the said debts. He was likewise the same year in commission with James Ley, earl of Marlborough, lord treasurer, Henry, earl of Manchester, lord president of the council, William, earl of Pembroke, lord steward, Philip, earl of Montgomery, lord chamberlain, Sir John Cook, principal secretary of state, and Sir Richard Weston, chancellor of the exchequer, to take a survey of the wardrobe, in all the king's castles, houses, &c.

On the 24th of July, A. D. 1630, 6 Car. I. bearing the title of comptroller of the king's household, and of his privy-council, he was in commission, with others of the council, to put in execution the laws relating to the buildings in Westminster and London, according to the king's proclamation. Also on the second of October following, was in commission, with Henry, earl of Manchester, lord privy-seal, Edward, earl of Dorset, Sir Thomas Edmonds, treasurer of the household, and the two secretaries of state, to examine the records, &c. in custody of Sir Robert Cotton, knight, and baronet.

Likewise, on the 5th of January, the same year, he was in commission with George Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, and others, for relieving of the poor; and were impowered to enquire into the execution of the statutes relating thereto, and the employment of lands, goods, and monies given for charitable uses, the training up of youth in trades, and repressing drunkenness, idleness, &c.

In 7 Car. I. April 10, A. D. 1631, he was, with the archbishop of Canterbury, and others, commissioned to give orders, and take into their care the reparations of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London. And the 6th of May following, in commission with several of the peers, to hear and examine all questions and controversies, &c. that shall arise about the jurisdiction of any of the courts ecclesiastical or civil, or any of the courts of justice, or betwixt the judges and officers of the courts of judicature, in any matter or cause concerning jurisdiction, and to determine the same.

On the 20th of September the same year, the king, in consideration of the prudence, faith, and industry, he reposes in his well-beloved Sir Henry Vane, knight, of his privy-council, and comptroller of his household, commissions him to renew the treaty of friendship and confederacy with Christian IV. king of Denmark. Also by another commission, bearing date the same day and year, he was impowered to treat and conclude on a firm peace and confederacy with Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and the German princes in alliance with him. The marquis of Hamilton that year went over to the king of Sweden's assistance, with six thousand men, and Sir Henry Vane was ordered to confer with him. He met the marquis at Wurtzburgh in October; and was admitted to an audience of the king of Sweden, at Frankfort, January 29, and earnestly pressing him to undertake the restitution of the king of Bohemia, elector palatine, to his estates and dignities, the king answered, "That he could not, without having war with France and Bavaria; nor would undertake such war, unless the king of England would enter into an alliance with him against the Spaniards."

niards." However, it was concerted, that on the king of Bohemia's arrival in the Swedish camp, where he was speedily expected, the chancellor of Sweden, and Sir Henry, the English ambassador, should enter into treaty on that ardent affair; which, on his arrival, came to no effect.

Sir Henry Vane, intent on the subject of his embassy, followed the king of Sweden in his marches through Germany, and left no means un essayed to prevail on him to restore the king of Bohemia to his dominions in the Palatinate; but that monarch, flushed with victory, insisted on terms that could not be yielded to with honour. He had his last audience of that successful prince about the middle of July, A. D. 1632, when all that he could obtain from him was, "That he should hold his country as a donative of the king of Sweden, and make no martial levies, or any league or article with any other prince without his consent. That during the war he should furnish him with what forces he could raise and pay, and put two of his chiefest towns in his hands, for performing of the covenants." These terms, Sir Henry Vane thought so dishonourable, that expostulating with the king of Sweden, on the hardships of them, they both parted in heat, and the treaty broke off. But his conduct therein, was satisfactory to his own sovereign, who so far approved of his ambassador's carriage, that he sent letters to the king of Sweden, charging him with obstructing the league between them, and recalled Sir Henry Vane, and ordered the marquis of Hamilton to return home with his forces.

Sir Henry left the Swedish camp the latter end of October, leaving instructions with his secretary, Mr. Curtius, who staid as his majesty's agent with the king of Sweden; but the battle fought at Lutzen, November 6, A. D. 1632, wherein the king of Sweden was slain, together with the death of the king of Bohemia; who departed this life on the 29th of the said month, put an end to all negotiations on that head, which may be said to cease on Sir Henry Vane's arrival in England in that crisis.

Immediately after his return, November 20, A. D. 1632, he was commissioned with Robert, earl of Lindsey, Edward, earl of Dorset, and the two secretaries of state, (retaining his place of comptroller of the household) to exercise and perform all and every acts, matters, &c. which to the office of lord high admiral of England, Ireland, Wales, &c. appertaineth or belongeth, as well concerning the navy and shipping, as the rights and jurisdiction of the office of lord high admiral of England, &c. Also the 20th of February following, in commission with the above persons, lords of the admiralty, to reprieve and stay from execution, such as may be convicted of felony, who for strength of body, or other abilities, they may think fit to be employed in foreign discoveries, or other services beyond the seas.

The year 1633 began with king Charles's preparation for a progress into Scotland, where he had been long expected to solemnize his coronation. He set out from London May 13, with the earls of Northumberland, Arundel, Pembroke, Southampton, marquis of Hamilton, bishop of London, Sir Henry Vane, and many other persons of quality.

On the 17th of December following, he was in commission with Richard, earl of Portland, lord

treasurer, and others, for the better governing of the great wardrobe, &c. Also in another commission of the same date, with William, archbishop of Canterbury, and others of the privy-council, to put in execution an act of the first of Elizabeth, intituled *An act restoring to the crown the ancient jurisdiction over the state ecclesiastical and spiritual, and abolishing all foreign power, repugnant to the same.* And on the 17th of February ensuing, was in a special commission with Henry, earl of Manchester, lord privy-seal, Edward, earl of Dorset, and the secretaries of state, to enquire into the exactions and abuses committed in the several courts of justice, and other inferior courts within the realm.

On the 19th of November, A. D. 1634, 10 Car. I. he was with the other lords of the admiralty (viz. Edward, earl of Dorset, the secretaries of state, &c.) appointed commissioners of appeal, in cases of prizes, taken by virtue of letters of marque, and to determine the same. In 11 Car. I. May 9, he was in commission with Philip, earl of Pembroke, lord chamberlain, Sir Thomas Jermin, vice-chamberlain, Sir Thomas Edmonds, treasurer of the household, and Sir John Coke, secretary of state; and were empowered to call before them the officers of the standing wardrobes, in any of the king's honours, castles, or manor-houses in England and Wales, and to take an account of the wardrobe stuff in his or their keeping. Also on the 23d of August, the same year, was commissioned with the archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas, lord Coventry, lord keeper, Henry, earl of Manchester, lord privy-seal, Edward, earl of Dorset, lord chamberlain to the queen, and Francis, earl of Bedford, to compound with all the king's subjects, who held their estates by defective grants. And the 16th of November following, was in commission with Robert, earl of Lindsey, Edward, earl of Dorset, and others before recited, lords of the admiralty with him, to lend as many ships, fitly prepared and victualled, as the lords of the council should direct, in aid and ease of such counties as could not furnish the same as by the king's writs were required. In the same year he obtained a grant of free warren, and of master forester and chief warden of all forests and chases within the dominion of Castle Barnard, commonly called Barnard's-Castle, in the bishoprick of Durham; to hold to the said Sir Henry Vane, and the heirs males of his body.

In 12 Car. I. the 10th of April, A. D. 1636, he was in commission with Thomas, lord Coventry, lord keeper, Richard, archbishop of York, William, bishop of London, and Henry, earl of Manchester, lord privy-seal, to hear and determine, according to their discretions, all quarrels between the subjects of his majesty's colonies in America, and their governors, or delaying of justice, &c. that may be brought before them in England, &c. Also nine days after, was in another commission with William, bishop of London, lord treasurer, Henry, earl of Manchester, lord privy-seal, Thomas, earl of Arundel, and the two secretaries of state, concerning the buildings of London and Westminster. And complaint being made by sundry of the king's subjects, of being robbed and pillaged by sea, by ships belonging to subjects of foreign princes and states, he and the rest of the commissioners of the admiralty,

rality, (before recited) they, or any three of them, were impowered to give warrants to the judges of the high court of admiralty, to issue letters of marque and reprisal to such of his majesty's subjects as have been pillaged, &c. signed by the king the 11th of October, in the twelfth year of his reign. Likewise, on the 24th of December ensuing, he was in an especial commission with others, the aforesaid commissioners of the admiralty, to lend such ships to those counties, which of themselves, cannot find ships for the king's service, as required by his majesty's writs, and to set them forth in full equipage of men and provisions. And Sir William Russel, treasurer of the navy, was impowered to receive of the several sheriffs and officers of the said counties, all such monies as shall be paid in for the said ships and service. And by another commission bearing date the same day, they were impowered to give warrants to the master of the ordnance, to sell and deliver to George Collins, and Samuel Cordwell, such quantities of salt petre and gunpowder, pursuant to the contract made with them. Also on the 27th of February following, were commissioned to grant letters of marque and reprisal against the French king's subjects.

Continuing in the commission of the admiralty, as also comptroller of the king's household, and of his privy-council, he was again with them commissioned, December 28, A. D. 1637, 13 Car. I. to furnish and lend ships to such counties as cannot find the same for the king's use.

On the 26th of June following, he was in commission with the archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas, lord Coventry, lord keeper, and others, for the repairing and re-edifying the Tower of London; as also for annexing thereto fitting privileges, benefits, and duties, the charge whereof to be borne out of the revenue and rights anciently belonging thereto. And were impowered, as well by examination and deposition of witnesses on their oaths, as by other good and lawful means, to enquire and find out what prerogatives, privileges, jurisdictions, bounds, liberties, precincts, hamlets, commands, benefits, rights, fees, services, rents, &c. have heretofore appertained to the said royal castle, commonly called the Tower of London, or that may hereafter be annexed or held as appertaining thereto, and be settled and established, &c. And by what means monies may be raised sufficient to re-edify and repair the said Tower of London; as also what further works, in their discretions, they shall find requisite for the king's service; and for the better storing and safe keeping munitions, provisions of war, and other necessities therein, &c. with other large powers.

He was made treasurer of the household in September following, A. D. 1639, on the death of Sir Thomas Edmonds, who had been advanced to that place in January, A. D. 1617-18. And on the 5th of February following, he was constituted principal secretary of state for life; also was permitted to hold the place of treasurer of the household with it. He succeeded secretary Coke, (who was so aged as to be unfit for business) after much opposition from the earl of Strafford. Algernon, earl of Northumberland, in a letter to Robert, earl of Leicester, ambassador in France, advertises him, "that the king sent the lord treasurer to secretary Coke, to let him know, that by

reason of his age, he found him not able to discharge, as he ought to do, the business incident to the place he held, and if he would willingly resign, his majesty would take it well at his hands, and be ready to shew him favour; which he immediately submitted to. *Thus far it proceeded without the knowledge of the archbishop, Hamilton, the lieutenant of Ireland, or any other minister of this court; nor had the lord treasurer any guess for whom the place was intended.* The next day Coke made his complaints to the lieutenant of Ireland, and then it began to break out, that Mr. Treasurer Vane was the man designed to be secretary. Much labouring there hath been to cross him in it, but the king is so far engaged, that I doubt he will not be wrought off. If possible that can be done, I have better hopes than ever, that it will be obtained for Leicester; for I assure you of lord deputy's using the uttermost of his power to effect it." In another letter, dated February 6, A. D. 1639, his lordship acquaints the earl of Leicester, "On Saturday last, the seals were delivered to Mr. Treasurer Vane, and the day following, he was sworn secretary: the queen's solicitation hath much furthered that business; but certainly no money hath been employed, either to H. Germain, or to any body else on this occasion. The affairs of France, Germany, Holland, and all those parts in the Baltick sea, are put into Mr. Treasurer's hands; and if I be not deceived, you will find him ready to serve you. Mr. Treasurer would not accept of the secretary's place until he was assured of holding the white staff also."

The earl of Clarendon has observed, "that the earl of Strafford, with great earnestness, opposed Sir Henry Vane being made secretary of state, and prevailed for above a month's delay; and about the same time being to be made earl of Strafford, would have a new creation of a barony, and took the title of baron Raby, a house belonging to Sir Henry Vane, and an honour, he made an account, should belong to himself; which was an act (saith the noble author) of the most unnecessary provocation that I have known, and I believe was the chief occasion of the loss of his head." It is also further observed, by the same noble author, that on his being made secretary of state, the bulk and burthen of state affairs, whereby the envy attended them likewise, lay principally on the shoulders of the archbishop of Canterbury, the earl of Strafford, and the lord Cottington; some others being added to them by their places, as the earl of Northumberland, Sir Henry Vane, and Sir Francis Windibank, &c. who made the committee of state, reproachfully called *The Junto*, and met on all occasions, when the secretaries received any extraordinary intelligence, or were to make any extraordinary dispatch; whereas the body of the council observed set days for their meeting, and came not else together, except specially summoned.

Soon after he was made secretary of state, viz. the 14th of February, A. D. 1639, he was in commission with Algernon, earl of Northumberland, lord high admiral and president of the council of war, William, bishop of London, lord treasurer, James, marquis of Hamilton, master of the horse, Sir Francis Windibank, secretary of state, and George Goring, governor of Portsmouth, for a council of war; and were authorised to meet together,

gether, as often as may best conduce to the king's service; and to consider of securing his kingdoms and dominions, and all other matters concerning war and warlike provisions: and to take cognizance of all misdemeanors, abuses, and offences touching martial affairs, &c. also for the ordering and managing the train-bands within the realm of England, and dominions thereunto belonging; and furnishing of forts and fortifications within the realm, &c. for the safety of the kingdom.

On the 27th of July, A. D. 1640, bearing the titles of treasurer of the household and secretary of state, he was commissioned with William, bishop of London, lord treasurer, Philip, earl of Pembroke, lord-chamberlain, George Goring, vice-chamberlain, and Sir Francis Windibank, secretary of state, to call before them such officers, or others, as have the custody of any of the king's jewels, and to require their bringing before them the said jewels, to be viewed; together with all books, notes, or inventories, wherewith they may be charged with any of the said jewels, &c. and to order perfect and full inventories to be made thereof, &c.

Afterwards he waited on the king in his last expedition against the Scots: and was at York when a cessation of arms was agreed on. Of the king's council were three of the commissioners that concluded it, the earls of Pembroke, Salisbury, and Holland, who (as related by the earl of Clarendon) "were all inspired by the Scots, and liked well all that they pretended to desire. Besides those, the king had no body to consult with, but the lord keeper Finch, the duke of Richmond, the marquis of Hamilton, the earl of Strafford, and Sir Henry Vane, principal secretary of state. And the king agreed thereto, as he thought the parliament of England would be more jealous of his honour, and more sensible of the indignities he suffered from the Scots, than his commissioners appeared to be." When the king left York, he was accompanied by all the lords, and Sir Henry Vane; but the earl of Strafford was left in the North to take care of the army, on which lord Clarendon has made some observations of the errors then committed, without any mention of Sir Henry Vane being concerned in them.

Soon after the king's arrival at London the parliament met, viz. the third of November, A. D. 1640. Our historians have so largely discoursed of the grievances complained of in that parliament, that it is needless to mention any of the proceedings here. Sir Henry Vane continued so far in the king's favour, that when William, lord bishop of London, humbly besought the king to resign the office of lord high treasurer, his majesty, the 18th of May, A. D. 1641, constituted Sir Henry Vane, treasurer of the household and principal secretary of state, with the lord keeper Littleton, Henry, earl of Manchester, lord privy seal, and two others, commissioners for executing the several offices of treasurer of the exchequer, and chancellor of the exchequer. And on the 9th of August following, on his majesty's taking a journey into Scotland, he constituted his privy-council regents of the kingdom, during his absence, (whereof Sir Henry was one) and to take care for the safety of his dearest consort the queen, his dearest son prince Charles, and the rest of his royal chil-

dren, and to defend them from all insurrections, &c.

Yet not long after, on Sir Henry Vane's appearing in the prosecution of the earl of Strafford, the king was so offended, that he removed him from his place of treasurer of his household, and also from being secretary of state, though in the patent granting that office to him, he was to hold it during life. And thereupon the parliament, when they raised their army, and published their declaration, avowed, "it was only for the defence of the king's person, and the religion, liberties, and laws of the kingdom, and for those, who for their sakes, and for those ends, had observed their orders: that by the instigation of evil counsellors, the king had raised an army of papists, by which he intended to awe, and destroy the parliament, &c. and the putting out the earl of Northumberland, Sir Henry Vane, and others, &c. from their several places and employments, were sufficient and ample evidences thereof."

It does not appear that he was concerned in any measures against the king, but continued in London, without acting in the rebellion. And on the first of December, A. D. 1645, the parliament debating on propositions of peace with the king, voted, that it be recommended to his majesty, to create Sir Henry Vane, senior, a baron of the kingdom. He lamented the unhappy state of the nation in those times of confusion, and was not in any commission or employment under the parliament. In July, A. D. 1645, his castle of Raby was surprized by the king's forces from Bolton castle; but were again close blocked up by forces raised by Sir George Vane, his son. Before the cruel murder of the king, he retired to his seat at Raby castle, neither he nor his sons being concerned therein, but opposed it all that lay in their power. The earl of Clarendon is more severe in his character of Sir Henry Vane, than can evidently be made out. The actions that we have recited of him, by unquestionable authorities, shew, he was in commissions with the greatest men of the nation, and at the head of all affairs, a sure sign of his eminent abilities; and the earl says, in his judgment, *He liked the government, both in church and state.* As to what his lordship observes, *of his growing at last into the hatred and contempt of those who had made most use of him, and dying in universal reproach;* it may more justly be represented, that he saw the vile use they made of their power, and contemning them, chose retirement. He lived to the latter end of the year 1654, when he departed this life, at his seat at Raby castle, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

He had to wife, Frances, daughter of Thomas Darcy of the county of Essex, esquire, by whom he had issue four sons and five daughters,

1. Thomas Vane,
2. John Vane,
3. Sir Henry Vane.

} who died infants.

4. Sir George Vane, youngest son, knighted at Whitehall, the 22d of November, A. D. 1640, seated at Long-Melton, in the county palatine of Durham, aged forty-six, the 7th of September, A. D. 1666, when the visitation of that county was taken. He married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir Lionel Maddison, of Rogerley, in Durham, by whom he had issue four sons, and eight

eight daughters. His eldest son, Lionel Vane, was aged nineteen, September 7, A. D. 1666.

The five daughters were,

1. Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Pelham, of Halland, in the county of Suffex, baronet, ancestor to his grace the duke of Newcastle.

2. Frances, was wedded to Sir Robert Honeywood, of Pet, in the county of Kent, knight.

3. Anne, was wife of Sir Thomas Liddal, of Ravensworth, in the bishoprick of Durham, baronet.

4. Elizabeth, married to Sir Francis Vincent, of Stoke-Daberon, in the county of Surry, baronet, and,

5. Catharine.

Sir HENRY VANE, the eldest surviving son and heir, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him at Whitehall, on the 23d of June, A. D. 1640. He had (as observed by the earl of Clarendon) *great natural parts; and of a quick conception, and very ready, sharp, and weighty expression.* "And that within a very short time after he returned from his studies in Magdalen college, in Oxford, where, though he was under the care of a very worthy tutor, he lived not with great exactness, he spent some little time in France, and more in Geneva; and after his return into England, contracted a full prejudice, and bitterness against the church, both against the form of the government, and against the liturgy. In this giddiness, which then much displeased his father, who still appeared highly conformable, and exceeding sharp against those who were not, he transported himself into New-England. He was no sooner landed there, but his parts made him quickly taken notice of, and very probably his quality, being the eldest son of a privy-counsellor, might give him some advantage; insomuch that, when the next season came for the election of their magistrates, he was chosen their governor; in which place he had not the fortune to please them long, and he unsatisfied with them, and they with him; he thereupon returned to England. When, being reformed from his extravagancies, he, with his father's approbation and direction, married a lady of a good family; and, by his father's credit with the earl of Northumberland, who was high-admiral of England, was, jointly with Sir William Ruffel, in the office of treasurer of the navy (a place of great trust and profit) which he equally shared with the other (and, surviving him, had it solely) and seemed well satisfied and composed to the government."

"But when his father (as lord Clarendon further observes) received the disobligation from the lord Strafford, by his being created baron of Raby, the house and land of Vane (which title he had promised himself, but it was unluckily cast upon the earl, purely out of contempt to Vane) they sucked in all the thoughts of revenge imaginable; and, from thence, the son betook himself to the friendship of Mr. Pym, and all other discontented or seditious persons, and contributed all that intelligence that designed the ruin of the earl, and which grafted him in the entire confidence of those who promoted the same; so, that nothing was concealed from him, though it is believed, that he communicated his own thoughts to very few."

The part he acted in the civil wars, is recited at large in our historians, and therefore we shall

only mention, that when he was treasurer of the navy (which place he held till the first wars between the English and Dutch) he shewed a rare example of honour and integrity. The fees of his office were, at that time, four pence in the pound, which, by reason of the war, honestly amounted to little less than 30,000 l. per annum; Sir Henry Vane looked on it as too much for a private subject, and very generously gave up his patent (which he had for life from king Charles I.) to the then parliament, desiring but two thousand pounds per annum, for an agent he had bred up to the business, and the remainder to go to the public. This was done, and the method of a fixed salary has continued ever since in that office. He was such a strenuous opposer of all tyrannical government, that he incurred the hatred of Cromwell, who, A. D. 1653, when he turned out the speaker, and the members, stamping with his foot, bidding them give place to honest men, he, in wrath, taking Sir Henry Vane, junior, by the cloak, said, thou art a juggling fellow; and abusing others, commanded his guards to turn them out of the house.

On the restoration of king Charles II. he was looked on as a dangerous person; and being brought on his trial for high-treason, was found guilty, and receiving sentence of death, 11th of June, A. D. 1662, was executed the 14th of the same month.

Bishop Burnet, in his History of his own Times, gives an account, that, "As the sparing of Martin, Goodwin, and Milton, who had not only justified, but magnified the putting the king to death, in their writings, was much censured; so, on the other hand, the putting Sir Henry Vane to death was as much blamed: for, the declaration from Breda being full for an indemnity to all, except the regicides, he was comprehended in that; since, tho' he was for changing the government, and deposing the king, yet he did not approve of the putting him to death, nor of the force put on the parliament, but did for some time, while these things were acted, withdraw from the scene. This was so represented by his friends, that an address was made, by both houses of parliament, on his behalf; to which the king gave a favourable answer, tho' in general words; so he reckoned that he was safe, that being equivalent to an act of parliament, tho' it wanted the necessary forms. Yet the great share he had in the attainder of the earl of Strafford, and in the whole turn of affairs, to the total change of government; but, above all, the great opinion that was had of his parts and capacity to embroil matters again, made the court think it was necessary to put him out of the way. He was beheaded on Tower-hill, where a new and very indecent practice was begun. It was observed, that the dying speeches of the regicides had left impressions on the hearers, that were not at all to the advantage of the government; so, strains of a peculiar nature being expected from him, to prevent that, drummers were placed under the scaffold, who, as soon as he began to speak to the publick, upon a sign given, struck up with their drums. This put him in no disorder: he desired they might be stopped, for he understood what was meant by it. Then he went through his devotions; and, as he was taking leave of those about him, he happening to say somewhat with relation to the

times,

times, the drums struck up a second time: so he gave over, and died with so much composedness, that it was generally thought the government had lost more than it had gained by his death."

He had to wife Frances, daughter of Sir Christopher Wray, of Ashby, in Lincolnshire, baronet, and by her had issue six daughters.

1. Dorothy, married to John Crisp, of Oxfordshire, esquire.

2. Bennina, married to ——— Forth.

3. Frances, married to ——— Kegwich.

4. Margaret, to Sir James Tilley, of Wales.

5. Ann, } died unmarried.

6. Catherine, }

Also four sons,

1. Henry Vane, died without issue.

2. William Vane.

3. Richard Vane, died without issue.

4. Christopher Vane.

The youngest son,

(First Lord.) Sir CHRISTOPHER VANE, was knighted by king Charles II. and in the reign of king James, on the 25th of July, A. D. 1688, was sworn of the privy-council. On the 8th of July, 1699, he was by king William III. created a baron of the realm, by the title and title of baron Barnard, of Barnard-castle, in the bishopric of Durham.

His lordship married Elizabeth, eldest daughter to Gilbert Holles, earl of Clare, and sister and coheir to John, duke of Newcastle, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters, that died young, viz. Henry, Christopher, Elizabeth, Albina, and Mary; and two sons, Gilbert, his successor, and William, also a daughter named Grace, that survived their father, who, dying on the 28th of October, A. D. 1723, in the seventieth year of his age, at his seat at Fairlawne, in Kent, was buried in the church of Shipbourn, in that county, his lady surviving him. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Curteis, who preached his funeral sermon, and claimed the honour of having a very long friendship with his lordship, has given the following character of him, in his sermon preached at Wrotham, in Kent, November 27, A. D. 1723. In the conclusion thereof, he thus expresses himself.

"It may be expected I should say something of the noble person, whose obsequies we now commemorate: and tho' discourses of this nature are not designed for the commendation of the dead, but for the instruction of the living, I think myself obliged to touch a little upon the former; yet so, as not to exceed the bounds of truth and decency: for such an extreme would be the more criminal, as it relates to one, who in his life-time appeared very far from affecting popularity.

"His lordship's judgment of persons and things, was clear, solid, and penetrating; and his discourse open, familiar, and improving, to those who had the honour and pleasure of his most intimate conversation. He seldom cared to enter much into politics, tho' very few understood them better. Books were his chief diversion; and he had a ready command of what was valuable or instructive in them. As his temper was generally even, free from the ruffles of passion, and excellent in itself; so nothing but a chosen retirement, chiefly occasioned by a very long ill state of health, could have hindered his

personal abilities, both natural and acquired, from shining in a more diffusive light. He had a very just and honourable zeal for our excellent established church and its interests; yet, not without a charitable latitude towards those who conscientiously differed from it: nor was he a less zealous advocate for our happy civil constitution and liberties. He always declared himself an hearty lover of the public peace, and of such measures as he thought most directly tending to perpetuate so invaluable a blessing: and, as he perfectly understood, so he practised those virtues which conduce to the quiet and happiness of social life. He was a very great oeconomist, and a most exact manager of his private affairs: yet, on some special occasions, he shewed instances of a very generous liberality, to a degree uncommon, and in a way as much concealed from the world as possible. Neither was his lordship less solicitous for the public good: for, when, thro' some disagreeable events, or the caprices of the people, the national credit has been endangered by a sudden run upon the bank, he has immediately thrown in large sums to support it; as he had both a better way of judging than many others, in respect of danger, and a due regard to the common safety. One thing I ought also particularly to mention, which, like *a city on an hill, cannot be hid*: I mean that pious work of rebuilding the decayed church of Shipbourn, in a very regular, beautiful, and sumptuous manner; a work, which will, as *a precious ointment*, embalm his memory to after-ages. But what I shall chiefly observe is, that in his last sickness, so long as he retained the use of his reason, he bore the painful decays of nature with great meekness and patience: and, by his frequent desiring the suitable appointed prayers, both from his own domestic chaplain and myself, together with his devout joining in them, he had recourse to the true means of support in that hour of trial, which need the strongest consolation from above; and thereby appeared to leave the world in a truly pious disposition: so that we may charitably hope he has made the blessed and most advantageous exchange which I have been describing."

Gilbert Vane, his eldest son, succeeded his lordship in honour and estate.

William Vane, the youngest son, was of a generous, candid, and engaging temper, joined with an inviolable attachment to our constitution and civil liberties; and zealously affected to our present happy establishment. He served for the county of Durham, in the parliament that sat first on business November 18, A. D. 1708; and afterwards for Steyning in Suffex. And king George I. was pleased, by privy seal, dated at St. James's, June 12, A. D. 1720, and by patent, dated at Dublin, the 13th of October following, to create him a viscount and baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of viscount Vane, and baron of Duncannon, in the county of Tyrone. His lordship died suddenly of an apoplexy, at his seat at Fairlawne, in Kent, Monday May 20, A. D. 1734; having the Friday preceding been declared knight of the shire for the county of Kent; and was interred June 5, A. D. 1734, in Shipbourn church, near Fairlawne, with great funeral solemnity. He married Lucy, daughter and coheir of William Jolliffe, of Carewell, in the county of Stafford.

ford, esquire, and by her, who died the 27th of March, A. D. 1742, and was interred at Shipbourn, April 5, had three sons: 1. Christopher, educated in King's college, Cambridge, and died the 19th of July, A. D. 1721, in the seventeenth year of his age. 2. John, who died at Naples, where he went for the recovery of his health, the 5th of February, A. D. 1723; also in the seventeenth year of his age, and on April 17, A. D. 1724, was buried at Shipbourn. The reverend Mr. Thomas Curteis, in his sermon at his funeral, recites, "That he never observed in one so young, a more perfect model of the accomplished gentleman and the christian." His only surviving son and heir, William, lord viscount Vane, was born in 1714; and the 4th of October, A. D. 1734, set out on his travels; when, returning the next year, his lordship the 19th of May, A. D. 1735, married Anne, daughter of Francis Hawes, esquire, one of the South-Sea directors in 1720, and widow of lord William Hamilton.

The eldest son,

(*Second Lord.*) GILBERT VANE, lord Barnard, baptized in London the 17th of April, A. D. 1678, married Mary, daughter to Morgan Randle, of Chilworth, in the county of Surry, Esq; by whom he had issue six sons, and three daughters.

1. Henry Vane, who succeeded him in the honours and estate.

2. Morgan Vane, in 1729, arrived at St. James's, from Mr. Stanhope, (afterwards earl of Harrington) ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Spain, with the treaty concluded and signed by that court. On the ninth of November, N. S. in 1732, he was made comptroller of the stamp-office; in which year, on the 23d of January, he was married to Margaretta, daughter of Robert Knight, esquire, late cashier of the South-Sea Company; and she died at Bath, in May, A. D. 1739; and left a son Morgan Vane. He secondly married Mary, daughter of — Fowler, esquire.

3. Thomas Vane, seated at Staindrop-Hall, in the county palatine of Durham, died unmarried, in 1758.

4. Gilbert Vane, in February 1732, was made an ensign in the first regiment of foot-guards, and after lieutenant in the same; and in the rebellion in 1745, was lieutenant-colonel to the earl of Berkley's new-raised regiment of foot.

5. Randle Vane, died in the twenty-first year of his age.

6. Charles Vane, now living, unmarried in the county of Norfolk.

His three daughters were,

1. Anne, who died at Bath, unmarried, March 11, A. D. 1735-6.

2. Elizabeth, wedded to Sir William Humble, of Thorpe-Underwood, in Northamptonshire, baronet.

3. Jane, married to Thomas Staunton, of Stock-Grove, in the county of Bucks, esquire.

Lady Barnard, their mother, died on the 4th of August, A. D. 1728, in the forty-seventh year of her age: and his lordship deceasing the 27th of April, A. D. 1753, aged seventy-five, was suc-

ceeded by Henry, his eldest son, before mentioned, which

(*First Earl.*) HENRY VANE, whilst he was a commoner, was first elected, on a vacancy, May 27, A. D. 1726, a member for Launceston, in that parliament summoned to meet May 10, A. D. 1722; and for St. Maws, to that of November 28, A. D. 1727, and June 13, A. D. 1734. To the parliament summoned to meet June 25, A. D. 1741, he was chose for Rippon; and accepting of the place of vice-treasurer, receiver-general, and paymaster-general of all his majesty's revenues in Ireland, a new writ was ordered, July 14, A. D. 1742, and he was re-elected. And was chosen a knight of the shire for the county of Durham, in the parliament of August 13, A. D. 1747; and being made one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, a new writ was ordered, April 21, A. D. 1749, and he was again elected for that county. In 1753, he succeeded his father in his honour and estate. And his majesty was pleased to create him a viscount and earl of this kingdom, by the stile and title of viscount Barnard, and earl of Darlington, by letters-patents, April 3, A. D. 1754, and was constituted lord-lieutenant of the county of Durham; also vice-admiral of the said county.

His lordship married in 1725, Grace Fitz-Roy, second daughter to Charles, duke of Cleveland, by whom he had issue three sons, and three daughters.

The latter were,

1. Anne, married in March, A. D. 1746, to Charles Hope Weir, of Craige-Hall, in Scotland, esquire.

2. Mary, married in October, A. D. 1753, to Robert Carr, of Locken, in Durham.

3. Henrietta, born December 26, A. D. 1738, died unmarried in 1758.

The sons were,

1. Henry Vane, his successor.

2. Frederic Vane, born June 26, A. D. 1732, member in the present parliament for the county of Durham.

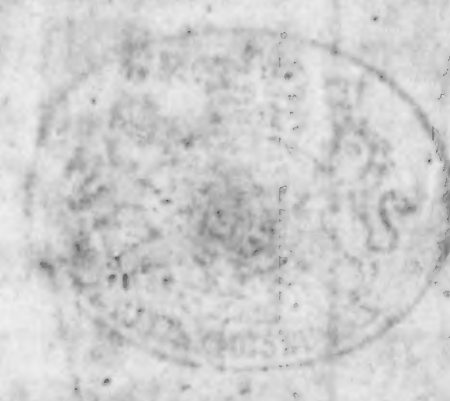
3. Raby Vane, born January 2, A. D. 1736. He is a captain in the navy, and member in the present parliament for Carlisle.

His lordship departed this life on the sixth of March, A. D. 1758, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

(*Second and present Earl.*) HENRY VANE, who was, in his father's life-time, captain of a company, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the first regiment of foot-guards. He was elected member of parliament for Downton, in Wiltshire, on a vacancy in November, A. D. 1746. In July A. D. 1749, being present at Cambridge, at the instalment of his grace the duke of Newcastle, chancellor of that university, he had the honour of a master of arts degree conferred on him.

In 1753, he was made steward and bailiff of the three Chilton hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Bonenham, in Buckinghamshire, which vacated his seat in parliament; but he was immediately chosen knight of the shire for the county of Durham, in the room of his father, who had just then succeeded to the peerage. At the general election next ensuing, in 1754, he was re-chosen for the same county, and continued to represent the same till his father's death, whom he not only succeeded

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succeeded in the earldom, &c. but also as lord-lieutenant and vice-admiral of the county of Durham.

His lordship, who is now master of the jewel-office, governor of the city and castle of Carlisle, alderman of Durham, and colonel of the Durham militia, married on the tenth of March, A. D. 1757, Margaret, sister to Sir James Lowther, baronet, by whom he has had two daughters,

1. Grace, born December 3, A. D. 1757, who died fourteen days old.

2. Elizabeth, born April 28, A. D. 1759, who died in July, A. D. 1765.

(TITLES.) Henry Vane, earl of Darlington, viscount and baron Barnard, of Barnard-castle, in the bishopric of Durham.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Barnard, of Barnard-castle, July 8, A. D. 1699 (10 Will. III.) viscount

Barnard, and earl of Darlington, April 3, A. D. 1754 (27 Geo. II.)

(ARMS.) Sapphire, three dexter gauntlets, with their backs forwards, topaz.

(CREST.) On a wreath a dexter hand couped above the wrist, erect in a gauntlet, topaz, brandishing a sword proper.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side a griffon pearl. On the sinister an antelope topaz: each gorged with a plain collar sapphire, the dexter charged with three gauntlets as in the coat, the other with three martlets, topaz.

(MOTTO.) "Nec temere nec timide."

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Raby-castle in the county of Durham.

BELASYSE, Earl FAUCONBERG.

THIS ancient and noble family, of Norman extraction, claims a regular and uninterrupted descent from

BELASIUS, a man entrusted with great power by William the Conqueror, whom he attended into England, and whose cause he so successfully furthered as general of the forces sent to suppress the adherents of Edgar Etheling, who kept possession of the Isle of Ely, that they were soon reduced. In memory of which victorious attempt, the place where the Norman camp was pitched on the south end of Alderheath, was named Belafius' hill, and thence corruptly called now Belfars hills. The son of this great man was,

ROWLAND BELASYSE, who probably attended his father in the English expedition; for we find that he gained a settlement in this country by marrying Elgiva, the daughter and heir of Ralph de Belasyse, of Belasyse, in the county of Durham. Upon succeeding to this inheritance, he wrote himself Rouland Belasyse, of Belasyse, and his descendants have ever since adhered to the same name, though spelt variously as Bellasyses, Belasys, Belasis, &c. He was possessed also of Beuly, in the aforesaid county, and departing this life in the reign of Henry I. was succeeded by his only son,

RALPH BELASYSE, whose son,

WILLIAM DE BELASIS, (as he wrote himself) was father of

Sir ROULAND BELASYSE, * who was knighted at the battle of Lewes, in Suffex, in the forty-eighth of Henry III. when the king was taken prisoner. By marrying Mary, the daughter and heir of Henry Spring, lord of Howton le Spring, in the bishopric of Durham, he succeeded to that lordship, and other considerable possessions, as Bater, Burdon, &c. as appears by his charter in the twenty-fourth of Henry III. and it is remarkable, that to this charter is appendant a seal, of a cheveron between three flowers de lis, (the same arms the family now bear) impaling an escutcheon between six martlets, the arms of Spring. His son,

Sir ROGER BELASYSE, married Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Harbottle, knight, and had two sons, Robert and John, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Madison, of Unthank-hall, in Wardale. The younger son married Mary, the daughter of Roger Bertram; and the elder,

Sir ROBERT BELASYSE, succeeded the father, and, marrying Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Goldburne, had issue three daughters, Mary, Ursula, and Frances; the eldest married to John Lambton, and the youngest to William Wickliffe: also a son and successor,

* A figure of a knight in armour, in a praying posture, with a sword by his side, reposing his head on a cushion, and at his feet a lion, is yet remaining in the church of Houghton, and said to have been intended for this Sir Rouland.

Sir JOHN BELASYSE, who married Oswald, daughter of Sir William Talbois, knight, and had issue a daughter, Diana, married to Gerard Salevin, and three sons, John, Peter, and Thomas; of which the youngest married Mary Wywell, and the eldest,

JOHN BELASYSE, continued the line by marrying Alice, daughter of John de la Hay, who bore to him a daughter, Mary, the wife of William Featherstone, and two sons: the youngest, John Belasyse, married Maud, the daughter of John Doolard, of Auckland, and the eldest,

WILLIAM BELASYSE, married Maud, daughter and coheir of William Bellingham, of Bellingham, esquire, by whom he had a daughter, Joan, the wife of John Buffy, and a son,

Sir JOHN BELASYSE, * who lived in the reign of Edward III. and was lord of Hencknowle, in the county of Durham. By Alice his wife, daughter to Sir Robert Hansard, of Walworth, he had three daughters, Elizabeth, married to Sir John Waddome, knight, Julian, the wife of Sir John Cramline, knight, and Alice, wife of Thomas Brigham. Also a son,

JOHN BELASYSE, who marrying Joan, daughter of Robert Lampton, of Lampton, esquire, had issue two sons, Robert and John: the eldest,

Sir ROBERT BELASYSE, was knighted and had issue by Margaret, the wife of Robert Dalton, two sons, William and Robert.

The eldest son,

WILLIAM BELASYSE, was twice married, first, to Cecily, daughter and heir of William Hotton, of Butterwyke, secondly, to Jane, daughter of Thomas Tipping; by the former of whom he had issue three daughters,

1. Elizabeth, the wife of William Clervaux, of Crofts, in the county of York.

2. Margaret, the wife of ——— Minshall.

3. Anne, married to Anthony Smith, of Kalton, esquire.

Also two sons,

1. Richard Belasyse.

2. Anthony Belasyse, L. L. D. master in chancery, A. D. 1545, when he was one of the four specially appointed by the king, to hear causes and pass decrees in the court of Chancery, in the absence of Sir Thomas Wriothesley, lord chancellor. And in the reign of Edward VI. being wrote Anthony Belasis, esquire; he was one of the king's council in the North. On the dissolution of the monasteries, he obtained from that king a grant of Newborough abbey, in the county of York, which he afterwards gave to Sir William Belasyse, his nephew, son of Richard, his elder brother, which

RICHARD BELASYSE was constituted constable of the castle of Durham, during life, to officiate by himself or sufficient deputies. He was also of the council of the North, on the first establishment. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Richard Errington, of Cockley, in Northumberland, esquire, and died on the 26th of March, in 31 Henry VIII. seized of the manors of Henknoll, Bradwood, Barington, and Scole-Aclac, in

the bishopric of Durham, and Heigheington, and Pelton; and of lands in Bishop Auckland, Wardale, and Swandburne, in the same county; leaving William, his son and heir, then aged sixteen, whose wardship his brother Anthony obtained; which,

Sir WILLIAM BELASYSE lived in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and was sheriff of Yorkshire in the sixteenth year of that reign. He wrote himself of Newborough, A. D. 1584, when his grandson Thomas was seven years of age; and before that time had the honour of knighthood conferred on him. He lived to eighty-one years of age, and died the 13th of April, A. D. 1604. He had been justice of peace sixty years, and a knight fifty, and saw his son and grandchild knighted before his death.

He married Magaret, daughter of Sir Nicholas Fairfax, of Malton, and Gilling, in the county of York, knight, by whom he had issue,

1. Henry Belasyse, who succeeded him in his estate.

2. Bryan Belasyse †, born at Newborough, the 19th of July, A. D. 1559, 1st of queen Elizabeth. He was of Morton, in the bishopric of Durham, and the father of Sir William Belasyse, of Morton, who died in the forty-eighth year of his age, on the 3d of December, A. D. 1611, and was buried in the church of Houghton le Spring, in the county of Durham.

3. Nicholas Belasyse, christened the 3d of October, A. D. 1551, 5th of Edward VI.

4. Charles Belasyse.

5. Richard Belasyse.

And four daughters, who died young, or without issue, and Catherine, christened the 8th of September, A. D. 1553, married to Thomas Metham, of Metham, esquire.

Sir HENRY BELASYSE, his son and heir, was christened in the parish of Cockewold, the 14th of June, A. D. 1555, 3d of Philip and Mary. He was knighted by king James I. at York, the 17th of April, A. D. 1603, in his journey to London; and was created a baronet the 29th of June, A. D. 1611, at the first institution of that dignity. He lived in great hospitality, and was the first named in the commission of the peace for the North-Riding of the county of York, in the 1st of Charles I. He had to wife Ursula, daughter of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, in the county of York, by whom he had issue,

Thomas Belasyse, his son and heir.

And two daughters.

1. Dorothy, wife of Sir Conyers Darcy, of Hornby, knight, and by her ancestor to the now earl of Holderness.

2. Mary, married to Sir William Lister, of Thornton, in the county of York, knight.

This Sir Henry Belasyse had a monument erected in his life-time, in the cathedral of York, with the effigies of him and his lady, his son, and two daughters, with the following inscription:

HENRICUS BELASSIS, Miles et Baronettus filius
Gulielmi Belassis, Militis, ex Margareta

* Belasyse Cross, in the bishopric of Durham, was erected by this knight.

† From this gentleman the family of Belasyse, seated at Morton, derive their descent.

Filia primogenita Nicholai Fairfax de Gilling
Militis; mortalitatis memor hunc tumulum
Sibi et Ursulae conjugii charissimæ filiae primo-
genitæ Thomæ Fairfax de Denton Milit. posuit;
Sub quo simul requiescunt et gloriosum Christi
Adventum expectant.

Mors certa est, incerta dies, nec certa sequentum;
Cura sibi tumulum qui parat, ille sapit.
Frequens mortis et novissimi judicii recordatio
A peccato revocat.

That the time of his death is not mentioned,
may be from the confusion of the nation that then
happened.

His only son and heir,

(*First Viscount.*) Sir THOMAS BELASYSE, born
A. D. 1577, was, in consideration of his great
merits, advanced to the dignity of a baron of this
realm, by letters-patent bearing date the 25th of
May, 3d of Charles I. A. D. 1627, by the title of
lord Fauconberg, of Yarum. And faithfully ad-
hering to that king in the times of his unhappy
troubles, was, in consideration thereof, created
viscount Fauconberg, of Henknowle, in the coun-
ty palatine of Durham, by letters-patent, bearing
date at Oxford, 31 January, 18 of Charles I.
A. D. 1642. His lordship having a friendship with
William Cavendish, marquis of Newcastle, he
followed the fortunes of that nobleman in the siege
of York, which held out three months against
three powerful armies, as lord Clarendon has ob-
served; and on the loss of the day at the battle of
Marston Moor, the marquis, under that anxiety
of mind, having embarked at Scarborough, for
Hamburgh, the lord Fauconberg took his share
with him in his foreign adventures. He landed
with the marquis at Hamburgh the 8th of July,
A. D. 1644; but we can give no farther account
of him than that he was obliged to compound for
his estate, with the sequestrators, at five thousand
and twelve pound eighteen shillings, and died in
1652, and was buried in the parish church of
Cockwold, in the county of York.

He married Barbara, daughter to Sir Henry
Cholmondley, of Roxby, in the county of York,
knight, and baronet, by whom he had issue two
sons.

1. Henry Belasyse.

2. John Belasyse.

And five daughters,

1. Margaret, married to Sir Edward Osborn,
of Kiveton, ancestor to the present duke of
Leeds.

2. Mary, married to John, lord Darcy, of
Aston, ancestor to the present earl of Holderness.

3. Barbara, married to Sir Henry Slingsby, of
Scriven, in the county of York, baronet, who was
put to death under Cromwell's usurpation, and
died, as he said on the scaffold, *for being an honest
man.*

4. Ursula, to Sir Walter Vauasor, of Hasle-
wood, knight and baronet, ancestor to the present
baronet.

5. Frances, to Thomas Ingram, esquire, eldest
son to Sir Arthur Ingram, of Temple-Newson;
all in Yorkshire.

John Belasyse, his second son, was, in consid-
eration of his conduct and courage in many gallant
actions in the time of the rebellion, created lord
Belasyse, of Worlaby, in the county of Lincoln,

by letters-patent, bearing date at Oxford, Janua-
ry 27, 20 Car. I. A. D. 1644; but this honour is
now extinct. His descendants are entered however
in the table.

A very lofty and costly monument, of curious
workmanship, was affixed to the east wall of the
church, in the church-yard of St. Giles's in the
fields, Middlesex, on part of which, being of
white marble, was the following inscription, in
black letters, under the arms of Belasyse, impal-
ing the arms of Powlet.

This monument was erected in the year of our
Lord 1736, by the pious direction of the honour-
able Dame Barbara Webb, wife of Sir John
Webb, of Cranford Magna, in the county of Dor-
set, baronet, and the honourable Catherine Tal-
bot, wife of the honourable John Talbot, of
Longford, in the county of Salop, esquire, sur-
viving daughters and coheirs of the right honour-
able John, lord Belasyse, second son of Thomas,
lord viscount Fauconberg, in memory of their
most dear father, his wives and children.

Who, for his loyalty, prudence, and courage,
was promoted to several commands of great trust
by their majesties king Charles I. and II. viz. hav-
ing raised six regiments of horse and foot in the
late civil wars, he commanded a tertius in his ma-
jesties armies at the battle of Edge-hill, Newbury,
and Knaresby; at the sieges of Reading and
Bristol; and afterwards, being made governor of
York, and commander in chief of all his majes-
ties forces in Yorkshire, he fought the battle of
Selby, with the lord Fairfax. And being lieute-
nant-general of the counties of Lincoln, Notting-
ham, Derby, and Rutland, and governor of New-
ark, he valiantly defended that garrison against
the English and Scotch armies, till his majesty
came in person to the Scotch quarters, and com-
manded the surrender of it. At which time he
also had the honour of being general of the king's
horse-guards; in all which services, during the
wars, and other achievements, he deported him-
self with eminent courage and conduct, and re-
ceived many wounds, sustained three imprison-
ments in the tower of London; and after the
happy restoration of Charles II. he was made
lord lieutenant of the east-riding of the county of
York, governor of Hull, general of his majesties
forces in Africa, governor of Tangier, captain
of his majesty's guard of gentlemen pensioners,
and first lord commissioner of the treasury to king
James II. He died the 10th of September, A. D.
1689, whose remains are deposited in this vault.

He married, to his first wife, Jane, daughter
and sole heiress of Sir Robert Boteler, of Wood-
hall, in the county of Hertford, knight, by
whom he had Sir Henry Belasyse, knight of the
most honourable order of the Bath, interred in
this vault, Mary, viscountess Dunbar, and Fran-
ces, both deceased.

He married, to his second wife, Anne, daughter
and coheir to Sir Robert Crane, of Chilton, in
the county of Suffolk, baronet, who also lies in-
terred here.

He married, to his third wife, the right honour-
able the lady Anne Powlet, second daughter of
the most noble John, marquis of Winchester,
sister to Charles, late duke of Bolton, and is here
interred.

The right honourable John, lord Belasye, had issue by his third marriage, with the lady Anne Powlet, three sons and nine daughters, whereof the three sons, and five of the daughters, died in their infancy; Honora, lady dowager Bergavenny, widow and relict of George, lord Bergavenny, one of the coheirs of the said John, lord Belasye, who died without issue the 6th of January, A. D. 1706, and is interred in this vault.

The honourable Dame Barbara Webb, and the honourable Catherine Talbot, the two surviving daughters and coheirs, now living, who caused this monument to be erected.

Also the honourable Isabella, the youngest daughter, who married Thomas Stoner, of Stoner, in the county of Oxford, esquire, one of the coheirs of the said late lord Belasye, and died without issue the 4th of June, A. D. 1704.

The earl of Clarendon says of this lord Belasye, That when he was made governor of York, he was a person of great interest in the country, and of exemplary industry and courage; and that the king made him governor of Newark, being allied to most of the gentlemen of the adjacent counties, and having a good estate there, he thought him more acceptable than Sir Richard Willis, whom he displaced.

We now return to,

HENRY BELASYE, eldest son and heir of Thomas viscount Fauconberg, who was, with the lord Fairfax, the two knights who served for Yorkshire, in the parliament which met A. D. 1641; and in August, A. D. 1642, signed with that lord the articles for a neutrality in the said spacious county; which he was induced to do, as lord Clarendon has observed, for that after the king had left York, and his brother colonel John Belasye, and his regiment, with other forces, had been sent to his majesty, no further supply could be raised. He gives this relation of it:

"Harry Bellasis, with the lord Fairfax, the two knights who served in parliament for Yorkshire, signed articles for a neutrality for that county, being nearly allied together, and of great kindness, till their several opinions and affections had divided them in this quarrel; the lord Fairfax adhering to the parliament, and the other with great courage and sobriety to the king." He further relates, that the principal persons of both parties subscribed the articles; but the parliament expressed their detestation of it, and reproved the lord Fairfax and his party, for being cozened and overreached by the other.

In A. D. 1645, the militia being one of the difficult points that could not be settled in the treaty of Uxbridge, the king sent propositions, that he was willing to commit the great trust of the militia of the kingdom, for such time, and with such powers, as are expressed in the papers, delivered by his commissioners at Uxbridge. And nominating several persons for that trust, among them was this Henry Bellasis, his majesty supposing there can be no objection against them.

This Henry died in his father's life-time. He had to wife Grace, daughter and heir to Sir Thomas Barton, of Smithells, in the county of Lancaster, lineally descended from Ralph Barton, of Holm, near Newark, in the county of Nottingham, and of Joan his wife, only daughter and heir

of Sir Ralph Ratcliff, of Smithells, living in the reign of king Henry V. On a monument in Coxwold church, in Yorkshire, is the following inscription:

M. S.

H. S. E.

Honoratissimus Henricus Belasye Armiger

Thomæ Vice-Comitis Fauconberg Filius

Quem Ingenii Eximie Dotes

Intaminata Fides

Intactaq; Virtus, et Probitas illustris

Patriæ Charum, Suisq; Ornamentum

Merito Efflexerunt.

Conjugem duxit unigenitam Dni. Thomæ Barton Equitis

De Smithells in Agro Lancas. Filiam

Ex quibus Numerosa effluxit progenies

Maria, Thomas facultatum et virtutum Paternarum Hæres,

BARBARA, HENRICUS, Rolandus Eques Balnei

Qui uxorem habuit unicam Humphredi Davenport

De Sutton in Com. Cestr. Armigeri Filiam

Gulielmus, Gracia Vice-Comiti de Castleton,

Francisca Domino Henrico Jones Equiti

Arabella Dr. Gulielmo Erankland Nupta,

Margarita, Johannes, Carolus, Barbara,

Quam duxit Dns. Marmaducus Dalton Eques

Et Gulielmus, qui numerum bis septenarium complevit.

Obijt zomo Die Maii, A. D. 1647mo.

By the said Grace, his wife, he left issue four sons and four daughter.

His sons were,

1. Thomas Belasye, who succeeded his grandfather.

2. Henry Belasye, who died unmarried.

3. Sir Rouland Belasye, knight of the Bath; ancestor to the present earl Fauconberg.

4. John Belasye, who died in his youth.

His daughters were,

1. Grace, married to George lord viscount Castleton, in Ireland, and seated in Lincolnshire.

2. Frances, married to Sir Henry Jones, of Aston, in the county of Oxford, knight, by whom he had Frances, his only daughter and heir, married to Richard earl of Scarborough.

3. Arabella, married to Sir William Frankland, of Thirkelby in Yorkshire, baronet.

4. Barbara, married to Walter Strickland, a younger son to Sir Robert Strickland, of Sizer, in the county of Westmoreland, knight, and after his death, to Sir Marmaduke Dalton, of Huxwell, in Yorkshire, knight.

THOMAS BELASYE, viscount Fauconberg, (as successor to his grandfather) married first Mildred, daughter to Nicholas, viscount Castleton, and she dying without issue by him, he married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, the usurper, at Hampton-court, November 18, A. D. 1657. The earl of Clarendon gives this account of him:

"After Cromwell was declared protector, and in great power, he married his daughter to the lord Fauconberg, the owner of a very great estate in Yorkshire, and descended of a family eminently loyal. There were many reasons to believe that this young gentleman, being then about three or four and twenty years of age, of great vigour and ambition, had many good purposes, that he thought that alliance might qualify and enable him to perform. His marriage was celebrated at Whitehall [Wood has given the time at Hampton Court] with all imaginable pomp and lustre. And

it

it was observed, that though it was performed in publick, according to the rites and ceremonies then in use, they were presently afterwards in private married by ministers ordained by bishops, and according to the form in the book of Common Prayer, and this with the privity of Cromwell."

In A. D. 1657, he was made one of the council of state; and in June, A. D. 1658, when Dunkirk was taken from the Spaniards, the French king sent the duke of Crequi, together with monsieur Mancini, nephew to cardinal Mazarine, prime minister, to congratulate Cromwell on it; who, in return of the compliment, sent his son-in-law, the lord Fauconberg, to Calais, to congratulate the French monarch for their joint prosperity.

This was the only employment the lord Fauconberg had under the usurper; for, as the noble author before-mentioned relates. "His domestic delights were lessened every day; he plainly discovered that his son Fauconberg's heart was set upon an interest destructive to his, and grew to hate him perfectly." And Whitlock relates, that Richard, the protector's son, was betrayed by his near relations, and those of his council. In 1659, he was by the council of state sent to the Tower.

That he was in the secret of the restoration of king Charles II. is evident from general Monk's conferring on him the regiment which was Sir Arthur Haslerig's, on the 23th of April, the same day the parliament met that restored the king.

Bishop Burnet writes, that Cromwell's daughter, married to the lord Fauconberg, "was a wife and worthy woman, more likely to have maintained the post [of protector] than either of her brothers; according to a saying that went of her, "That those who wore breeches deserved petticoats better; but if those in petticoats had been in breeches, they would have held faster." It may be presumed, that she was influenced by this lord, her husband, and (from what has been said) concurred with him in the restoration.

King Charles II. was so well satisfied with his lordship's conduct, that he constituted him lord-lieutenant of the bishopric of Durham, July 27, A. D. 1660; and the same year he was also made lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the north riding of Yorkshire, which he held till A. D. 1687, when not complying with the designs of king James II. he was put out of the commission.

He was also by king Charles II. sent ambassador to the state of Venice, and the princes of Italy; and made captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, on the surrender of that employment by his uncle John, lord Belasyse, of Worlaby, A. D. 1672. He was likewise one of those sworn of the privy-council on the 21st of April, A. D. 1679, when his majesty declared he was resolved to lay aside the use he had hitherto made of a single ministry, and to constitute such a privy council as may not only be fit for the consultation and digestion of all business, but may be best informed in the true constitutions of the state, and thereby the most able to counsel him in all the affairs and interests of this crown and nation.

On the accession of king William and queen Mary, his lordship was sworn of their privy-council; and on March 28, A. D. 1689, constituted lord lieutenant of the north riding of Yorkshire, having, as before-mentioned, been put out of the

commission by king James II. and, in consideration of his great merits, was advanced to the honour of earl Fauconberg, on the 9th of April, in the first year of their reign. He departed this life, without issue, December 31, A. D. 1700, and was buried at Cockswold, in the county of York, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

M. S.
H. S. E.
Thomas Belasyse, Comes Fauconberg, Baro de Yorum
Vir Primarius, Priscæ Nobilitatis Exemplar,
Animi magnitudine, fortitudine, Prudentiâ,
Et rerum agendarum Peritiâ singulari
Ad publica obeunda munera
Vere formatus.
Regiæ Pensionarium Cohortis Præfectus
Sub Carolo II^{do}. sub quo, & Gulielmo III^{to}.
Com. Ebor. qua ad Aquilonem vergit Protex,
Quorum utriq; à sanctioribus Consiliis
Utriq; fides pariter, & charus,
Nec inter Anglos solum apud exteras verò Gentes inclauit
Sub Carolo II^{do} apud Rempubliam Venetam.
Sabaudia item, Hetruriaeq; Ducis,
Splendida Legatione functus,
Regiæ Dignitat, Regniq; Commodis
Provide Consuluit
Graviter satisfecit.
Gemino Felix Conjugio;
Mildredæ primam Vice Comitissæ de Castleton Filiæ.
Policæ Mariæ*, Cromwelliorum filipe; Patris Olivari Progenitis,
Illa, brevis ævi, multo Marito superstit, detestit
Hæc Marito multo superstit,
Quam indissolubilis Amor, non fida Pietas
Studiumq; Conjugi morem gerendi
Charam Matris, Puerisq; Exemplum
Jure reddiderunt.
Ptochotrophio propriis sumptibus extructo,
Hujusce Parochiæ Pastori
Annum in perpetuum stipendium legavit.
Et cum benè Latere frustra aliàs quesierat,
Septuaginta & duos emensus Annos,
Quietam hæcenus denegatam
Maturo in Cælum secessu tandem consecutus est
Dec. 31^{mo}. A. S. H. 1700^{mo}.

We must now treat of,

Sir ROULAND BELASYSE, who died in the lifetime of his brother the said earl of Fauconberg.

Which Sir Rouland was made one of the knights of the Bath at the coronation of king Charles II. and departing this life at his seat at Sutton, in Cheshire, in the year 1699, was buried at Macclesfield. He married Anne, eldest daughter and sole heir of James, or Humphry Davenport, of Sutton, in the county Palatine of Chester, esquire, by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters, Frances and Mary.

1. Thomas Belasyse, of whom hereafter.
 2. Henry Belasyse, who died unmarried.
 3. John Belasyse, who deceased without issue.
 4. Rouland Belasyse, married to Frances, daughter of Christopher Roper, lord Teynham, and sister to Henry lord Teynham, by whom he had issue two sons, Henry and Anthony, and four daughters, Bridget, Frances, Barbara, and Anne.
- (Third Viscount.) THOMAS BELASYSE, the eldest son of Sir Rouland Belasyse, became viscount Fauconberg, A. D. 1700, by the death of his uncle the earl of Fauconberg, with whom the earldom expired. He married Bridget, daughter

* The said Mary died March 14, A. D. 1712.

of Sir John Gage, of Fille, in Suffex, baronet, and coheir to her mother, who was daughter of Thomas Middlemore, of Egebaston, in the county of Warwick, esquire, by whom he had issue four sons, and three daughters. And dying at Brussels, November 26, A. D. 1718, was buried at Cockswold, in Yorkshire, his lady surviving, who deceased November 18, A. D. 1732.

The sons were,

1. Thomas, now earl Fauconberg.
2. Henry Belasyse, who died an infant.
3. Roulard Belasyse.
4. John Belasyse, who died an infant.

The daughters were,

1. Mary, married on the ninth of April, A. D. 1721, to John Pitt, esquire, third son of Thomas Pitt, esquire, governor of fort St. George, in the East Indies, and brother to the earl of Londonderry, in Ireland.

2. Anne, died unmarried.

3. Penelope, died unmarried.

(*Present Earl.*) THOMAS BELASYSE, the eldest son, born April 27, A. D. 1699, succeeded his father as viscount Fauconberg, A. D. 1718, and was created earl Fauconberg, of Newborough, by letters patent, bearing date June 15, A. D. 1756.

His lordship was of the bed-chamber to the late king; and on the fifth of August, A. D. 1726, married Catherine, daughter and heir of John Betham, of Rowington, in the county of Warwick, esquire, and co-heir to William Fowler, of St. Thomas, in the county of Stafford, esquire, by whom he had issue three sons;

1. Thomas Belasyse, who died an infant.
2. Thomas Belasyse, born the 29th of June, A. D. 1740, who deceased in the twelfth year of his age.
3. Henry Belasyse, born April 13, A. D. 1743.

Also four daughters now living;

1. Catherine.
2. Barbara, married to the honourable George Barnwell, esquire, only brother to Henry Benedict, lord viscount Kingland, of Ireland.
3. Mary, born December, 16, A. D. 1736.
4. Anne, married to Francis Talbot, esquire, brother to the earl of Shrewsbury.

(*TITLES.*) Thomas Belasyse, earl, viscount, and baron Fauconberg, and baronet.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baronet June 29, A. D. 1611, (9 James I.) baron Fauconberg, of Yarum, in the county of York, May 25, A. D. 1627, (3 Charles I.) viscount Fauconberg, of Henknowle, in the county of York, January 31, A. D. 1642, (18 Charles I.) and earl Fauconberg, of Newborough, in Yorkshire, June 15, A. D. 1756, (29 George I.)

(*ARMS.*) Quarterly, first and fourth a chevron, ruby, between three fleurs de lis, sapphire; second and third pearl, a pale ingrailed between two pallers plain, diamond.

(*CREST.*) On a wreath a lion couchant guardant, sapphire.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) On the dexter side a buck, holding in his mouth a branch of oak fruited all proper. On the sinister an unicorn, sapphire, armed, crested, and unguled, topaz.

(*MOTTO.*) "Bonne & belle assez."

(*CHIEF SEAT.*) At Newborough-hall, in the county of York.

FOX, Earl of ILCHESTER.

THE name of this noble family is frequently to be met with in the records preserved in four several counties, viz. Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and Hampshire, from whence we may collect, that there were many families, or rather branches of one and the same family, that bore the name of Fox, settled very early in the west of England. However, as we cannot with precision determine from which of those the earl of Ilchester is descended, we deem ourselves under no necessity to give an historical account of them: the curious reader will find beneath*, sufficient mention made of them.

ROBERT FOX, the great grandfather to his lordship the earl of Ilchester, was seated at Farley, in Wiltshire, and having married Agnes, daughter of Stephen Whitlock, of East Dean, in the county of Southampton, had issue,

WILLIAM

* Thomas Fox was one of the sheriffs of London in the 8th of Edward I. A. D. 1280. After him was William Fox, who, with Simon de Stanes, were sent, in 8th of Edward III. to treat with Lewis earl of Flanders, and his subjects, and to settle with the said earl, all manner of differences and demands, done by them or the king's subjects. And for his expenses for

forty days, the barons of the exchequer were, by the king's order, dated at Rockingham, April 1, A. D. 1333, to pay him twenty pounds. In 9th of Edward III. A. D. 1334, he was again sent with William de la Pole, John de Caulton, and William de Preston, of which the said William Fox to be always one, or by himself, to settle with the said earl of Flanders,



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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WILLIAM Fox, seated also at Farley. He had to wife Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Pavey, of Plattford, in Wiltshire, by whom he had issue a daughter, Margaret, baptized at Pitton, July 3, A. D. 1616; Walter Fox, baptized at Pitton, July 30, A. D. 1618, who died without issue; William Fox, baptized May 14, A. D. 1620, who also died unmarried; as did Richard, another son, baptized May 26, A. D. 1627. So that the said William Fox, deceasing in October, A. D. 1652, left issue only two sons, John, and Stephen Fox, ancestor to the present lord Ilchester.

John Fox, esquire, the eldest son, took up arms for king Charles the First; and when king Charles the Second came into England from Scotland, he immediately repaired to him; and escaping from the battle of Worcester, fought in September, A. D. 1651, he returned to Farley, to his father's: but soon after retired into France, where he lived till the restoration of king Charles, and then was made clerk of the acatry to his household. He was seated at Averbury, in Wiltshire, and by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Henry Smart, of Plymouth, in Devonshire, had issue John Fox, his only son, 32 years old, June 14, A. D. 1672, (who left issue an only son, Stephen Fox, esquire, who died unmarried about 1699) and four daughters; Mary, wife of Edward Thorneborow, son and heir of Sir Edward Thorneborow; Elizabeth, married to Thomas Dunkley, closet-keeper to king Charles the Second; Margaret, wedded to Sackville Whittle, one of his majesty's surgeons; and Jane, the wife of Richard

Ridge, of Portsmouth, who had issue by her, Thomas Ridge, esquire.

Sir STEPHEN Fox, the youngest son, was born at Farley, in Wiltshire, the 27th of March, A. D. 1627, and having a liberal education, his proficiency in learning, and solid judgment, was conspicuous in his youth. John Fox, his elder brother, escaping from the battle of Worcester, (as before-mentioned) his brother, Stephen Fox, went with him from Farley to Paris, being then in the 24th year of his age. On his arrival there, he was (as lord Clarendon relates) entertained by Henry, lord Percy, then lord chamberlain of the king's household: and about the latter end of the year 1652, "on the remove of his majesty from Paris, the charge of governing the expences of his family, and of payment of the wages of the servants, and issuing of all monies, as well in journies, as when the court resided any where, was committed (as the noble author recites) to Mr. Stephen Fox, who was well qualified with languages, and all other parts of clerkship, honesty, and discretion, as was necessary for such a trust; and indeed, his great industry, modesty, and prudence, did very much contribute to the bringing the family, which for so many years had been under no government, into very good order; by which his majesty, in the pinching straits of his condition, enjoyed very much ease, from the time he left Paris."

It is certain Mr. Fox discharged his trust with great fidelity, which appeared so visibly to the king, that he was actually sworn cofferer of his household; but, on the restoration, never obtained that

ders, and his subjects, as also the burgomasters, consuls, scabins, and good men of the towns of Bruges, Ghent, and Ipres, all manner of differences and demands between them and the king, or his subjects. And the king, in a letter to the earl of Flanders, March 8, 10th of Edward III. recommends this William Fox to him, who was then the sole ambassador employed to him.

In 5th of Richard II. A. D. 1381, Richard Fox served in parliament, as one of the members for Lestwithiel, in Cornwall.

In 11th of Henry IV. John Fox, esquire, with Sir Robert Ogle, and Sir Thomas Grey, knights, were empowered by the king to meet the duke of Albany, at Haudenstank, on the 17th of June, A. D. 1409, to agree on a cessation of arms with the Scots, till All Saints day next following.

In 5th of Henry V. Richard Fox was returned one of the knights for the county of Salop, to the parliament held that year.

In 13th of Edward IV. A. D. 1473, John Fox, esquire, with Henry, earl of Northumberland, John, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and Sir Ralph Graystock, knight, were commissioners, to treat with those deputed by the king of Scotland, on the 20th of September next, at Aunewick, or some other proper place; and there to consult about settling differences transacted contrary to the truce.

But of the greatest note was Richard Fox, the worthy founder of Corpus Christi college, in the university of Oxford, a prelate of great learning, and of distinguished abilities; we shall therefore give some account of him from records, wherein are several particulars, not mentioned by our historians. He had his education in Magdalen college, in Oxford, and his first preferment was prebendary of Bishopston, in the church of Salisbury; afterwards, February, A. D. 1485, 3d of Richard III. he was collated to the prebendary of South Grantham, in the same church, on the resignation of Dr. Christopher Brainbridge. But before the end of that year, detesting the tyranny of king Richard, he went into France, and offered his service to Henry earl of Richmond, who received him into his secret familiarity, being a man of great wit, and no less learning.

When the earl of Richmond landed in Wales, he came over with him: and after the victory of Bosworth, whereby that earl attained the crown, by the name of king Henry the Seventh, he was immediately nominated to the bishoprick of Exeter, and called to his privy council, with John Morton, bishop of Ely; who, as the lord Bacon observes, were *vigilant men and secret*, and such as kept watch with him almost upon all men else. They had been both versed in his affairs, before he came to the crown, and were partakers of his adverse fortune.

The king also constituted him lord privy seal; and he had, by the king's command, twenty shillings a day allowed to him, to commence from February 29, as keeper of the privy seal. It is observed by our historians, that this high employment was conferred on him by that wise king, from a knowledge of his abilities, having before his accession to the crown offered him his service, and attended on him in France.

In 3d of Henry VII. this bishop of Exeter, and Sir Richard Edgecomb, were sent ambassadors to James king of Scotland, for continuing a peace between the two kingdoms; and, being honourably received, concluded a truce for seven years, and at the expiration thereof for seven years more; which was very acceptable to king Henry.

On October 8, A. D. 1490, 5th of Henry VIII. the king confiding in the industry, loyalty, foresight, and care of Richard Fox, bishop of Exeter, and Thomas, earl of Ormond, commissions them to treat with those deputed by the king of France, about a truce, or cessation of arms. And, on February 17th following, they were empowered to treat with Charles, king of France, about an alliance and confederacy between the said king, and Maximilian king of the Romans, and Anne, dutchess of Britany; as also about a truce, cessation of arms, and free trade, between the kings of England and France. Likewise, by a commission, on the 26th of February after, they were to treat on certain contracts between Anne, dutchess of Britanny, and Charles, king of France; and about the payment of certain sums of money, owing by her to king Henry, for forces sent into Britanny, for the recovery of her country. On his return, he was godfather to the king's second son, Henry, afterwards king of England, by the name of Henry the Eighth. On the 8th of February, A. D. 1491, 7th of Henry VII. he

that office, (Mr. William Ashburnham producing a reversionary grant from king Charles the First.) And in consideration of his good and faithful services, Sir Edward Walker, then garter principal king of arms, by his majesty's command, granted to him and his heirs, an honourable augmentation to his arms, out of the royal ensigns and devices, viz. in a canton azure, a fleur de lis, or; as by a special instrument, under his hand and seal, appeareth, dated at Brussels, November 23, A. D. 1658.

When his majesty took up his residence for some time at Cologne, her royal highness, his sister, princess of Orange, making a visit to him, was so surprizingly affected with Mr. Fox's conduct, in the management of the whole course of her entertainment, that she shewed him very particular marks of her esteem, and presented him with a diamond ring of value. She also recommended him to her royal brother, as the most grateful messenger he could send to her on any emergent occasion; and his majesty knew so well his prudence and conduct, that he employed him in several important dispatches to the princess, as also to persons of the greatest note in Holland; and his negotiations had that weight and success, as to procure frequent supplies of money, to the value of 10000 l. per annum, constantly paid, till his majesty's return into England.

During the king's exile, he likewise kept a correspondence with the royalists in England, and had such intelligence, that he received the news of Oliver Cromwell's death six hours before it reached Brussels, and imparted it to the king, whilst he

was playing at tennis with the arch-duke Leopold, Don John, and other Spanish grandees. The king thenceforward employed Mr. Fox on messages from the Netherlands to England, as one the royal party confided in.

That he married his first lady Elizabeth, only surviving child of Mr. William Whittle, of Lancashire, before he went abroad, is certain; for Stephen, his eldest son, was born and buried in France.

When the king came to Breda, on the invitation of the States General, being desired to make a publick entry into their provinces, Mr. Fox, jointly with Sir Edward Walker, garter king of arms, were sent to the Hague, to adjust the ceremonies of his majesty's reception there.

After the king's happy return to his dominions, his faithful services were immediately rewarded, being made first clerk of the green cloth, on the settlement of the king's household, the duke of Ormond, lord high steward, having a great esteem for him, and desirous of leaving the management thereof to one he knew so well experienced in it. And it was universally acknowledged, that his conduct was with the same integrity and regularity at home, as it had been abroad. Also the same year, A. D. 1660, on that wild insurrection of Venner, and the fifth-monarchy men, the king being advised not to be without guards, two regiments were raised, and Mr. Fox was appointed paymaster of them. And afterwards other forces being raised, on the war with the Dutch, he was constituted paymaster-general of all his majesty's forces in England. By which title, as also first clerk

was translated to the see of Bath and Wells; being that year, with Giles, lord Daubenny, in an embassy to Charles, the French king, for the conclusion of a peace between the two kingdoms, which they effectually obtained; but not before the next year, 8 Hen. VII. It appears that the bishop attended the king in his expedition into France; who, being with his army near Boulogne, on the sea, October 30, A. D. 1492, he commissioned this Richard, bishop of Bath and Wells, lord privy-seal, and Giles, lord Daubeny, knight of the Garter, to treat with those deputed by the king of France; and that articles of peace were signed at Montile, near Turon, November 6, A. D. 1492, the duke of Bedford, uncle to the king, being conservator thereof.

In 9 Hen. VII. he was translated to the bishopric of Durham; and, bearing that title, as also lord privy-seal, was, on the 22d of May that year, commissioned, with Thomas, lord Dacre, to treat with those deputed by the king of Scots, about a peace, truce, &c. between the two kings, for life, or on such other terms as they should agree on; as also about a free trade.

In 10 Hen. VII. May 22, A. D. 1495, the king reciting, That considering the minority and tender years of Henry, duke of York, his second son, whom he had appointed warden and general of the marches between England and Scotland, he therefore constituted Richard, bishop of Durham, Sir William Tyler, knight, governor of Berwick, John Heyton, of Ford, and two others, wardens of the said marches, viz. the east, west, and middle marches. And by another commission the same year, dated the 23d of June, he was appointed, with Thomas, earl of Surry, Ralph, lord Nevil, and Thomas, lord Dacre, to treat with the king of Scots, about his intermarrying with the princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. But this marriage did not take effect till the 18th of Henry VII. as we shall hereafter shew.

In 11 Hen. VII. he was the first in commission to treat with those deputed by the arch-duke of Austria, about a peace and alliance, &c. and, on the conclusion thereof, was, with several other peers of the realm, guarantees on the part of the crown of England.

In 12. Hen. VII. he was also first in the commission (bearing the title of lord privy-seal) with Thomas, earl of Surry, to

treat with James, king of Scotland, about a marriage between him and Margaret, the king of England's daughter.

In 13 Hen. VII. the Scots taking advantage of the Cornish men's rising in arms under James, lord Audley, they invaded the frontiers of England, wasting the country with fire and sword, and laid siege to the castle of Norham, on the river Tweed, belonging to the bishop of Durham. It is observed, that Richard Fox was promoted to the bishopric of Durham, "for his singular virtues, and great gravity," and had well furnished his castle both with men and ammunition, imagining that the Scottish king (as soon as he knew there was civil discord in England) would with all his power harrahs the borders adjoining to his land. And from time to time advertised the king (then at London) of the Scot's motions; so that the earl of Surry, who was then in Yorkshire, raising forces for the defence of the marches; and, receiving an express from the bishop of this invasion, he immediately marched against them. The Scots had divers days assaulted the castle of Norham, and had much damaged it, but were always repulsed; and hearing that the earl of Surry was within two days journey of them, they raised the siege, and retired into Scotland.

How the earl pursued them into Scotland, we leave to our historians: but shall observe, that this invasion drew on a truce between England and Scotland; the truce drew on a peace; the peace a marriage; and the marriage the union of the two kingdoms; all which were managed by this Richard Fox, bishop of Durham. The lord Bacon, in his Life of King Henry the Seventh, gives a long account of the bishop's negotiations, and of his dexterity and abilities in reconciling the differences between the two crowns; and that the king remitted all to the bishop's discretion.

It appears on record (though not by our historians) that by indenture, dated at Aytown, September 30, A. D. 1497, 13 Hen. VII. it was agreed and concluded by Richard, bishop of Durham, lord privy-seal, William Warham, LL. D. master of the rolls, and John Cartington, esquire, ambassadors of England, and those of Scotland, by the interposition of Peter Ayala, prothonitor of the holy see, and ambassador of the king and queen of Spain, that a truce should be kept between the kings of England and Scotland, from sun rising, the last day of September, for seven years to come; and the conservators,

clerk of the green cloth, we find him among the benefactors to the building of the college of arms, after the fire of London.

The just profits of those two offices enabled him to provide for his family, and exercise those acts of generosity and charity, which in the course of his whole life he gave such extensive and uncommon instances of. His disposition to all that had any claim to his assistance, and that diffusive charity which was visible in him to the last of his life, begun with the increase of his fortune, at an age when most are inclined to pleasures, and at the time when the court was in the greatest gaiety. His first regard was to the place of his birth, for at Farley he built the church at his own charge; and A. D. 1678, built and founded there an hospital, for six old men, and six old women; a neat building, with a chapel in it, and handsome lodgings for a chaplain, who resides there, and hath the title of warden of the hospital. This he endowed with one hundred and eighty-eight pounds per annum; and there is likewise a charity-school, wherein are taught six boys and six girls, all at his sole charge. He also built an hospital at Brome, in Suffolk; and another at Ashby, in Northamptonshire.

In the north part of Wiltshire, he built a chancel intirely new, where he was not all concerned in the tythes, but the rector being unable, it moved him to build it. He likewise built the church of Culford, in Suffolk; and pewed the body of the cathedral church of Sarum, in a manner suitable to the neatness of that church, to which he was many other ways a great benefactor.

These are lasting monuments of his piety and generosity; but his whole life was full of good works of all kinds, to the glory of God, the honour of the kingdom, the benefit of the public, and the relief of the poor of all sorts. He was the first projector of the noble design of Chelsea-hospital, and contributed to the expence of it above thirteen thousand pounds. His motive to it was known from his own words, he said, *He could not bear to see the common soldiers, who had spent their strength in our service, to beg at our doors.* He therefore did what he could, to remove such a scandal from the kingdom. He first purchased some grounds near the old college at Chelsea, which had been escheated to the crown in the reign of king James I. and which that monarch designed for the residence and maintenance of protestant divines, to be employed in defence of the reformation against all opposers: and on these grounds the present college is erected. In memory of which publick benefaction, his name is transmitted to posterity, in a fine prospect and description of Chelsea college, by Mr. Inglish, then comptroller of the works thereof, inscribed to the right honourable Sir Stephen Fox, the earl of Ranelagh, and Sir Christopher Wren, with their several coats of arms.

We shall now proceed to treat of the public employments and honours conferred on him. King Charles II. to distinguish so valuable a servant, knighted him, July 1, A. D. 1665. And as he had been in the intimacy and confidence of the famous George Monk, duke of Albemarle, he paid a respect to his memory, at the pompous and publick

tors, on the behalf of England, were first the said Richard, bishop of Durham, William, bishop of Carlisle, Richard, lord Nevil, John Baron, of Graystock, Sir Christopher Moreby, knight, and John Cartington, esquire.

In 14th of Henry VII. on a truce being concluded for the lives of the kings of England and Scotland, and a year after either of their deceases, by indenture made at Striveling, July 12, 1499, the bishop of Durham was the first of the five conservators, for the performance thereof, on the part of England.

In 15th of Henry VII. he was elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge; and on the death of Thomas Langton, bishop of Winchester, the same year, he succeeded him in that opulent bishoprick: and, bearing the title of lord privy-seal, had the temporalities thereof restored to him, October 17, 16th of Henry VII. A. D. 1500.

Also in 17th of Henry VII. bearing the title of lord privy-seal, he was commissioned with Henry, archbishop of Canterbury, and Thomas, earl of Surry, treasurer of England, to treat with James, king of Scotland, or his deputies, about a marriage between him and Margaret, the king's eldest daughter. And a league of friendship being made, by their mediation, with the plenipotentiaries of the king of Scotland, dated at the king's palace of Richmond, January 24, A. D. 1501, the king at Westminster, October 31, A. D. 1502, 18th of Henry VII. confirms the same; and also confirmed the articles of marriage between the king of Scots and Margaret, eldest daughter of the king of England, bearing date January 24, A. D. 1502, 18th Henry VII. concluded by the said Richard, bishop of Winchester. From which marriage, and glorious issue, our most gracious sovereign, king George, enjoys the crown of Great Britain.

In 20th of Henry VII. when Henry, prince of Wales, (after king Henry VIII.) being then near arrived to maturity of age, and being just at years of consent, protested against ratifying and confirming his contract of marriage with the lady Catharine, daughter of the king of Spain; the said protestation was read by the prince, and signed by him, before this Richard, lord bishop of Winchester, who then sat judge in the cause, in the royal palace of Richmond. Which protestation was produced on king Henry VIIIth's divorce, A. D. 1529, 21st of Henry VIII. as also the bishop's deposition of what he knew of it; which was taken by Dr. Woolman, the 5th and 6th of

April, A. D. 1527, the year before his death, when the bishop was blind of both his eyes, as is set forth therein; and is at large inserted in lord Bacon's Life of Henry VII.

In 21st of Henry VII. A. D. 1505, the king confiding in the loyalty, industry, foresight, and care, of William, archbishop of Canterbury, Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, and two others, commissioned them to treat with Philip, king of Castile; about reconciling the differences (relating to trade) arisen between the merchants of the respective nations.

In 23d of Henry VII. being also stiled bishop of Winchester, and lord privy seal, he was commissioned, with Thomas, earl of Surry, lord treasurer, Thomas Dockwra, prior of St. John's at Jerusalem, Nicholas West, LL.D. and Sir Gilbert Talbot, knight, deputy of Calais, to treat with Maximilian, king of the Romans, about a marriage between lady Mary, the king of England's third daughter, and the prince of Spain. And by another commission, of the same date, they were to treat with the king of the Romans, on the behalf of the prince of Spain, about an alliance and treaty of friendship. He was afterwards present with the king in the palace at Richmond, December 7, A. D. 1508, 24th of Henry VII. when John de Berghis, chamberlain of the emperor Maximilian, and knight of the Golden Fleece, as proxy to Charles, prince of Spain, married the said lady Mary.

That king, on his death-bed, also appointed him one of his executors; and he was in great favour with his successor, king Henry VIII.

On his accession to the crown, he was both secretary and lord privy-seal, also one of the able counsellors, selected (out of those his father most trusted) by the countess of Richmond, his grandmother, (a virtuous, prudent lady) for managing the weighty affairs of the kingdom; and the lord Herbert observes, "That when the king followed their advice, fewer errors were committed, than when all things were swayed by his own arbitrement."

The same author tells us, "That the bishop was an old and intimate counsellor to king Henry the Seventh, and knew all the mysteries of state; and that he, and the earl of Surry, lord treasurer, bore the greatest sway in the council." In another place he says of him, that this bishop was the chief raiser and founder of cardinal Wolsey; and that being made principal secretary,

public funeral of his grace, the 30th of April, A. D. 1670, being the first assistant in bearing the royal standard. Also when the effigy was taken out of the open chariot at the west door of Westminster-abbey, and carried under a canopy to be placed in a mausoleum there, Sir Stephen was the first of the six knights, supporters of that canopy.

In 1679 he was constituted one of the lords commissioners of the treasury; in which place he was thought so very serviceable, that he was kept in it (through divers changes) longer than could ever be said of any man but himself; being continued, without intermission, in all commissions, except that when the earl of Rochester was lord treasurer in 1685, till he chose to retire from public business.

In the same year, A. D. 1679, the king appointed him first commissioner in the office of master of the horse, in conjunction with Sir Richard Mason, Sir Nicholas Armorer, Thomas Windham, and Roger Pope, esquires.

In 1681, the prince of Orange, after his marriage, coming over to visit the English court, came post from Margate to Whitehall, July 23: and the king being then at Windsor, the prince made his first visit to Sir Stephen Fox, and did him the honour of dining with him the same day, and in the evening waited on his majesty at Windsor.

On his being in the treasury, and supplying the place of master of the horse, his son, Charles Fox, esquire, and Nicholas Johnson, esquire, were on December 26, A. D. 1679, constituted joint paymasters of the forces; but he dying in 1682, Sir

Stephen, by his interest, got it solely conferred on his son, Charles Fox, esquire, though he was then but in the 23d year of his age. And on February 18, 1684, Sir Stephen was made sole commissioner for master of the horse.

On the accession of King James to the throne, that prince is said to court him to change his religion; but he could not be persuaded to depart from those principles he was brought up in. However, the king continued him first clerk of the green cloth, and on the dismissal of the earl of Rochester from being lord-treasurer, constituted him one of the commissioners of his treasury, with John, lord Bellasis, Sidney, lord Godolphin, Henry, lord Dover, and Sir John Ernley, chancellor of the exchequer.

But when king James, endeavoured to subvert and extirpate the protestant religion, and the laws and liberties of the kingdom, whereby it was justly apprehended there could be no safety in his government, Sir Stephen then came heartily into the revolution, and concurred in that vote of the convention, whereof he was a member, declaring, *That popery was inconsistent with the English constitution; and therefore all papists should be for ever excluded from the succession to the crown of England.* To which the house of peers agreed.

On the 19th of March, A. D. 1689, he was again constituted one of the lords commissioners of the treasury: and was continued in the several changes of that commission, till he retired from public business, A. D. 1701.

In 1692, when king James was come to La-Hogue,

secretary, and privy-seal, he became not only an able but potent minister of state: and proceeding to give an account of the introduction of Wolsey, says, "That the bishop having difference with the lord treasurer, Thomas, earl of Surry, a nobleman of great courage and experience in affairs, he stood not secure. They had often been reconciled by the king, who not only best knew, but often suffered most from their opposition. Yet as the wiping out of blots sometimes make them greater, so satisfaction for injuries seldom expiate them totally, but that some impression remains. Therefore they stood still at a distance; in which condition, yet they wanted not their advantages on either side. The bishop had abundant matter to suggest; the huge treasure, which Henry VII. left, being exhausted, that it was now almost consumed: whilst the lord treasurer, in disposing of this king's young bounty, so ordered business, as in facilitating dispatches, he got him many friends and followers. The lord treasurer, on the other side, said, that, nothing being done without the king's special order, it was through envy only the bishop thus opposed him. In these terms then they stood still, without almost concurring in any thing, but in excluding all others from gaining on the king's disposition; which yet they did not so much by mutual consent, as by diminishing, in their turns, every body else, that was extraordinary in his good opinion. At last the bishop, thinking how to better his party, brought in Thomas Wolsey; to which purpose also Sir Thomas Lovell, knight, and master of the wards, assisted him."

However, it is evident from our records, that he was at the head of the king's affairs in that reign. In 1 Hen. VIII. he was specially commissioned, with Thomas, bishop of Durham, and Thomas, earl of Surry, lord treasurer, in behalf of the king, and his confederates and allies, (viz. pope Julius the second, Maximilian, emperor of the Romans, the kings of Arragon, Hungary, Denmark, Scotland, Bohemia, and Portugal, Charles, prince of Castile, the dukes of Cleves and Juliers, their heirs and successors, the bishop of Trier, and the commonalty and society of the Hanse Almains) to treat with the ambassadors of Lewis, the French king, and his confederates, concerning the peace, &c. which was signed at London, March 23, A. D. 1509. And among the guarantees, on

the part of England, was the said Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, privy-seal.

In 9 Hen. VIII. being one of the executors of king Henry the Seventh, the king grants to them the scite of the manor of the Savoy, or a certain place or piece of ground, called the Savoy, late part of the duchy of Lancaster, lying in the parishes of St. Clement's Danes, and St. Mary le Strand, in Middlesex, the ground and mansion of the bishop of Worcester to the east, and the ground of the bishop of Carlisle to the west, the river Thames, south, and the highway leading from Strand-cross to Charing-cross, north. To hold to them, their heirs and assigns, for ever, in order to erect and found an hospital on the said place; to consist of one master and four chaplains, secular, dedicated to the honour of Jesus Christ, St. Mary, the Virgin, and St. John Baptist, to pray for the good state of the said king Henry the Eighth, and Catharine his wife, while living, and for their souls after their departure; and more especially for the souls of the late king Henry the Seventh, Elizabeth his consort, and prince Arthur. Subject to such statutes, as shall be made by the said executors and founders.

That the said hospital so erected, be called the hospital of Henry VII. late king of England, of the Savoy. And that the master and chaplains be sited, The master and chaplains of the said hospital, &c. That they be a body corporate, have power by law to purchase lands, &c. notwithstanding the statute of Mortmain.

In A. D. 1513, when the king embarked for France, the bishop of Winchester sent a chosen band of men to the army, which for the most part composed the rear-guard, and was commanded by Sir William Compton, knight, then in great favour with the king. The bishop also waited on the king in that expedition, and with the marquis of Dorset, were the two on the part of their sovereign, who concluded a treaty with Maximilian the emperor, not to relinquish the war without mutual consent; to which the pope, prince Charles of Spain, the arch-duke, the duke of Milan, the Swiss, and the Florentines, were to be invited: which league was signed by them at Lisle, October 17, after the taking of Tournay.

The year after, prince Charles of Spain having broken two articles of the treaty with the princess Mary, the king's sister; one

Hogue, with a considerable army to invade England, he sent over a very formal declaration, promising pardon to all that should return to their duty; but by name excepted Sir Stephen Fox, with several noble peers, &c. This invasion was prevented by admiral Russel's beating the French fleet.

Sir Stephen was elected to the first parliament called by king Charles II. for the city of Salisbury, near to which he was born; and, except some voluntary omissions, he was a member of parliament to the day of his death. In the 31st of king Charles II. the city of Westminster chose him one of their representatives; as also in the seventh year of king William III. To give an account of his honourable conduct in parliament would be tedious: yet it is not to be doubted, but his sentiments were consonant to what he ever professed to have at heart, the true interest of his country. He was a strenuous assertor of the integrity of the earl of Clarendon, and voted against his impeachment, tho' he was in a manner commanded by the king to act a contrary part; which is more particularly specified in the histories of England, wrote by Dr. Echard, and Mr. Rapin. It was the singular happiness of Sir Stephen Fox, to have the universal good-will and esteem of all parties, of which a very full testimony was shewn a little before his death. His son, Mr. Fox, deceasing, who had been representative for the city of Salisbury in several parliaments, among the circumstances of his affliction he thought himself deprived of the satisfaction he long had, in serving in his own person, or his son's, for that city; being born near to it, and ever retaining a particular kindness thereto.

This prevailed on him to resume his seat in parliament, at a time when our divisions were at a great height; and he was unanimously chosen to sit in the last parliament called by queen Anne, and in the first parliament called by king George I. being then in the eighty-seventh year of his age. And he was often seen to attend the house, as if not his life only, but his youth had been extended to that length. He had the comfort and happiness, to the conclusion of his life, not to be afflicted with any of the infirmities of old age, which could make him the least burthensome either to himself, his friends, or his servants. "It must be owned, wisdom doth not bestow the same happiness to every one that findeth her, but distributes them their portion in a very different measure, with more reason than we are able to discern. Her bounty to him was as if she emptied both her hands, and held back nothing from him. He had the blessing of her right-hand in the length of his days; and he had those of her left-hand, in his riches and honour; few having been known, by their own industry, to have got the like, with so clear a character, and to carry a good name, like his, to the grave. He wanted nothing that could contribute to so singular a happiness. He had many virtues that were a guard to his character; as the general civility and courtesy he used to all men; which was the effect not of his good breeding only, but of his good-will to all men: and much of that was to be seen in his countenance; it shone in that degree, in which men naturally speak truth. There was a great deal of sincerity appearing in all his professions of kindness to his friends, which was mightily confirmed by the readiness that was ever found

one whereof was, that, when he came to fourteen years of age should send a proxy into England, to contract the princess, per verba de presenti; the other, that, at a day appointed, he should come to Calais to espouse her: and our ambassadors finding nothing but delay and irresolution for the rest; the king would no longer omit to give order, that his sister should not be so slighted: whereupon, in the king's manor house of Wansted, July 30, A. D. 1514, 6th of Henry VIII. in the presence of this bishop of Winchester, Thomas, duke of Norfolk, Charles, duke of Suffolk, Charles, earl of Worcester, Thomas, bishop of Durham, and Sir Ralph Verney, knight, her chief chamberlain, the princess openly and publicly declared:

"That at her own accord, and by no person's instigation, she sent for the before-mentioned persons.

"That although articles of marriage were agreed between herself, and Charles, prince of Castile: nevertheless she understood, that certain articles made on the part of the said prince were not observed; and among others, that he, within forty days after he arrived at the age of fourteen years, should send his proxy to espouse her; which he had neglected; the relations and counsellors, attending near his person, by false insinuations, having diverted him from the said match.

"Wherefore she declared, she never bent her affections towards him, and, especially considering his tender years, was willing to go back from the said contract.

"And having gained this opportunity, without any deceit, impulse, or fear, renounces the same: and in word and mind, declares herself at liberty; and requests the before mentioned nobles to signify it to her brother, the king of England."

Whereupon, August 2, 1514, 6th of Henry VIII. the king reciting, that a peace and alliance having been concluded, by the intercession of Pope Leo X. between himself and Lewis, king of France; who, for the more effectual keeping of the same, had desired Mary his sister in marriage: therefore the king, confiding in the industry, loyalty, and probity of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, treasurer and marshal of England, Richard, bishop of Winchester, and Thomas, bishop of Lincoln, commissions them to treat with the French king, about the said marriage.

And at Greenwich, August 13th following, Lewis d'Orleans, duke of Longueville, as proxy for Lewis, king of France, married her in the presence of William, archbishop of Canterbury, this Richard, bishop of Winchester, lord privy seal, and others.

But the said Lewis XII. being aged and infirm, died January 1, A. D. 1515, after about eighty days possession of his queen, rather than enjoying of her, leaving Francis de Valois his heir. And thereupon the bishop of Winchester, April 4, A. D. 1515, was commissioned to treat with the said Francis, the French king, about an alliance and free trade; and more especially about the treaty concluded the seventh of August last at London, with the ambassadors of Lewis, king of France, deceased; and to alter and add thereto, as shall seem best.

This was the last publick employment the good bishop was in; for soon after, he, with William Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, and Thomas, duke of Norfolk, being offended at the insolence of cardinal Wolsey, craved leave to retire. And bishop Fox desired this only of the king, "That he would not suffer the servant to be greater than his master." The king answered, "That it should be his care, that those who were his subjects, should obey and not command." However, before the end of the next year, A. D. 1516, Maximilian the emperor, representing to our king the danger and the power of France, by the acquisition of the Milanese, and desiring the king's assistance in behalf of Sforza, duke Milan, against Francis; of which there was some hope secretly given by Wolsey; the king, in so great a cause, would not come to any resolution, till he had advised with the most ancient and wisest of his counsellors, as my author observes. Therefore recalling Warham, this bishop Fox, the duke of Norfolk, and Lovell, he demanded their opinions in full council. Wolsey, speaking first, advised the assisting of Maximilian, and was seconded by Thomas, bishop of Durham. The other council made a full answer to them; but it is necessary only to take notice, that the king inclined to Wolsey's opinion. He afterwards retired to his bishoprick of Winchester, and performed many acts of piety and charity. He was a great favourer and encourager of learning

found in him to answer those professions by real services, to any who could have the least pretence to ask a favour of him: and always gave such satisfaction, that he justly deserved the character, which hath been allowed to few men in power in the world before, that no man ever came from him dissatisfied.

"Among his many virtues, which in so peculiar a manner endeared him to all men, and will endear his memory to all posterity, was his charity, which was unconfined; it was seen to be as general as the wants of the poor, and will be seen for ever in his settled charities, in the several counties where he had any concern; and of which some account is before given: and it is no less remarkable, that he had the heart to do them all in his life-time. He shewed a special regard, and more generous kindness, to all that could claim the benefit of relation to him: to them he was so liberal, in many and various instances, that we very rarely meet with the like.

"As a husband, a parent, and a master; they who saw the religious and prudent government in his family, his own exemplary piety, strict temperance in the great abundance of his fortune, and of his hospitality; the sweetness and cheerfulness of his temper, which he ever had, like his health, with little or no interruption; they all knew his value, and were highly sensible of their happiness in him, and their loss of him. And he was no less happy in his family. His first lady was in herself no small addition to the felicity of his life, having many excellent virtues, particularly the like bountiful disposition to join with his. He was likewise

as happy in his second lady, who survived him, and was a great blessing to him, as well for her agreeable temper, prudence, and conduct, as that he had by her heirs, whereby his name and virtues may be continued to after-ages."

He made his last will and testament, when he was aged eighty-eight years, in full health and memory, as is therein mentioned. And his sanity of mind appears, by the prudent disposition he made of his fortune. He was thoughtful of all his relations, and friends; and the day before he made his will, he settled the most part of his estate on trustees, for the benefit of his sons, during their minorities; which he confirmed by his said will and testament, dated the 25th of May, 2d of George I. 1716; but signed, sealed, and delivered, on the sixth of August following: which is likewise a proof of his mature deliberation in the making of it.

He first recites, That by indentures of lease and release, bearing date the 22d and 23d of January, A. D. 1688, he had charged his manor and lands in Maddington, in Wiltshire, with an annual rent of forty pounds, payable to the vicar or minister of the church of Maddington: also with an annual rent of one hundred and eighty-eight pounds, for the endowment of an hospital built at Farley. And by deed, bearing date the day before his will, he charges his said manor of Maddington, with twenty pounds more, to be paid to the vicar of Maddington.

His next care was, in leaving a handsome support to Dame Christian Fox, his wife, with all his furniture, plate, pictures, &c. at his lodgings in Whitehall:

ing, and, for the furthering thereof, founded and built Corpus Christi college, in the university of Oxford; and also a free grammar school at Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, and another at Taunton in the county of Somerset. He waxed blind in his latter days (as before was observed) and dying in his palace at Winchester, February 2, A. D. 1528, (20 Henry VIII.) was honourably buried in his own cathedral, on the south side of the high altar, now called Fox's chapel. It was this bishop who covered the choir of Winchester, the presbytery, and the isles adjoining, with a fair vault of stone, in which his arms are cut in several places. He also new glazed the windows of all that part of the church, and gave it that beauty, in which it appears at this time. There is also a very high screen, or partition of stone, full of antique carving, and niches, where statues stood, likewise the work of this bishop; who also caused to be made that fine partition wall (on each side of the altar there) which composes the two sides of the presbytery, that separate it from the north and south isles. On the top are placed three shrines, or chests, finely carved, painted, and gilded, with a crown upon each, in which are deposited the bones of several of the West-Saxon kings, bishops, and some later princes, which had been buried in divers parts of the church, and were carefully collected and preserved, with honourable mention of their names on each shrine, in letters of gold, by this Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester.

Richard Fox, of Bereford St. Michael, (Dorsetshire) makes his will, the last of May, A. D. 1502, the probate whereof bears date 7 July, A. D. 1502, 10 Hen. VII. He orders his body to be buried in the parish-church of Bereford aforesaid, to which he was a benefactor, bequeathing several ornaments thereto, and six torches. Also to the light of St. Cross, in the said church, six shillings and eight-pence. To the light of St. Catharine there, six shillings and eight-pence. To the light of St. Erasme, three shillings and four pence. To the light of our Lady, six shillings and eight-pence. And for the buying a patifer for the said church, twenty shillings.

He further bequeaths to the guild of Dodynton, twenty shillings. To the buying a bell for the church of Dodynton, twelve pound. To the light of our Lady of Pity, in the same church, six shillings and eight-pence. He was also a benefac-

tor to the churches of Westcot-Bauton, North-Bauton, Bloxham, and Newenton.

He bequeaths to Agnes his wife, his house at Bloxham, during her life; and all his goods and chattels to be divided into three parts, whereof Agnes his wife, to have one, and Michael and Catharine, his children by her, to have the other two. He bequeaths to Richard his son, his place at Dodynton, and all furniture &c. belonging thereto, with several pieces of plate, and all his lands in Dodynton, Bauton, Elbury, and other places, to him and the heirs of his body. The said Richard to find a priest for five years, to pray for his soul, and to allow four pound for an oblite, to be kept once a year at Dodynton, for ten years; forty shillings to priests and clerks, and the other forty shillings to poor people. The residue of his goods and chattels to be put into a stock, for the benefit of his children, Alexander and Alice, by Richard, his son and heir, and John Buxford.

Of the county of Somerset, in the same age, was John Fox, senior, as he writes himself in his last will and testament, bearing date April 13, A. D. 1503, 19 Hen. VII. (and the probate thereof 5 July following) made in the inner cloister of the church of the blessed Virgin Mary, of Witham in Selwood, of the order of Carthusians; and bequeaths thereto forty shillings, and to the principal house of Carthusians in France, six shillings and eight-pence. He was also a benefactor to the cathedral church of Wells, and to the churches of Farey and Estharxstre. He bequeathed to Christian, wife of his son, Robert Fox, his scarlet gown, and to William Palmer, his gown of russet. The residue of his estate, goods, and chattels, he leaves to his sons, Thomas, and Robert Fox, whom he constitutes his executors, to dispose for his soul, as they shall see expedient.

John Fox makes his will March 8, A. D. 1504, (the probate whereof is dated May 2 following) and orders his body to be buried in the parish-church of Hiwish, to which he was a benefactor; as also to his mother-church of Wells. He bequeathed his fortune between Agnes, his wife, Richard Fox, and John, his sons; Susan, Joan, and Alice, his daughters; and constitutes Agnes his wife sole executor.

Robert Fox, writing himself of Stepulaston, made his will the third of January, A. D. 1503, (the probate whereof is dated 8 March

Whitehall: constituting her sole executrix of his will, and also guardian of his sons and daughter, during their respective minorities. Greatly (as, his own words are) *confiding in her care and prudent management, of which I have had ample experience.* He further recites: "And I intreat and desire my good friend, Francis Gwynne, esquire, my grandson, William Gore, esquire, my faithful friend, John Ward, and my faithful servant, Richard Miller, to see my will performed, and be assisting to my wife, in the execution thereof, and performance of the trust which I with great satisfaction repose in her. And in case of her death, I constitute and appoint my said trustees, Francis Gwynne, William Gore, John Ward, and Richard Miller, and the survivors of them, to be guardians of my said children, and their estates, during their respective minorities. And for the greater ease of my executrix and trustees, I have caused an account, or state of my debts and credits, to be drawn up in writing, and have examined and signed the same."

The prudent settlement of his estate, and the several legacies he left to his relations, and all who had served him in any special manner, are too long to be recited here; but we must not forbear observing, that his unbounded charity ceased only with his life. He bequeathed by his will, to the poor of St. Martin's in the fields, twenty pounds, being his usual yearly allowance. To the poor of the chapel in Westminster, twenty pound, to be distributed by George, lord bishop of Bristol, or the minister for the time being, officiating in the chapel. To the poor of Chiswick, in Middlesex, forty pound. To the poor of the city of Salisbury, thirty pound, and to the poor of the close there, ten pound. To the poor of Cricklade in Wiltshire, twenty pound. To the poor of Farley, and Pitton, in the said county, twenty pound. To the poor of Grimsted, Plaitford, and Whaddon, in the said county, ten pound. And eight pound to the poor at Farley, to be distributed at the discretion of his executrix.

On the conclusion of his will, he makes this recital: "And I desire Mr. Thomas Gibson, who hath been assistant, and very useful to me, in my concerns in his way, may likewise be so to my executrix and trustees. And as a testimony of my satisfaction in his past services, I give him fifty pound." And lastly, revoking all trusts and limitations, &c. by former wills, he declares this is his last, &c.

Having built a house at Chiswick in Middlesex, he chiefly resided there till his death, which happened without any approaching warning of sickness, in the 89th year of his age, on Sunday the 28th of October, A. D. 1716; and on the 7th of

November following, he was buried in the church of Farley in Wiltshire, a new structure he had built from the ground, and the vicarage of which he had endowed.

His first lady (as is already said) was Elizabeth, who had in 1694, a confirmation from Sir Thomas St. George, garter king of arms, of the coat of arms, that was found to belong to the family of Whittle, viz. gules, a cheveron ermine, fimbriated, between three talbots heads erased, or. And she is therein said to be the only surviving child of Mr. William Whittle, of Lancashire. She died in 1696, and was buried at Farley, the 20th of August, that year. Sir Stephen had issue by her,

1. Stephen Fox, born and buried in France.
2. Charles Fox, born A. D. 1659. He served in parliament for Eye, in Suffolk, and for Calne, in Wiltshire, and for the city of Salisbury. Before he was twenty-one years of age, he was constituted with Nicholas Johnson, esquire, joint paymaster-general of the forces, viz. December 26, A. D. 1679, and on April 16, A. D. 1682, sole paymaster, being then but twenty-three years of age: yet his abilities were so conspicuous, that he was esteemed able to discharge the business requisite thereunto; and it soon appeared that he behaved therein with the same candour, integrity, and honour, as his father had done. He held the place of paymaster-general of the forces in the reigns of king Charles, king James, and queen Anne. And in the reign of king William he was vice-treasurer, and receiver-general, and paymaster of the revenues in Ireland: and was likewise treasurer to Catharine, queen dowager of England. In 1679, he married Elizabeth-Carr-Trollop, only daughter and heir of Sir William Trollop, of Casewick, in the county of Lincoln, baronet, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Carr, of Sleeford, in the same county, baronet, chancellor of the exchequer, and of the privy-council to king Charles the Second. She was buried at Farley, March 23, A. D. 1703, leaving no issue by him; and he continued a widower till his death, in the 54th year of his age, A. D. 1713, and was buried by her at Farley. By his last will and testament, he left legacies to all his nephews and nieces, sons and daughters of his sisters, the countess of Northampton, and the lady Cornwallis; as also to his brothers, Stephen Fox, and Henry Fox, and his sister, Charlotte Fox. And constituted his father, Sir Stephen Fox, his executor.

3. Stephen Fox, who was buried in the cloisters of Westminster-abbey, October 28, 1675.

4. William Fox, who died the 17th, and was buried April 23, A. D. 1680, aged 20.

8 March following) and ordered his body to be buried in the church of Stepulaston, and bequeathed to the repairs thereof, three pound five shillings and eight-pence, and six shillings and eight-pence to his mother church of Sarum; and to the reparation of the highways, twenty shillings; and to his curate twenty shillings. He bequeathed to Eleanor his wife, forty pounds, and all her goods and chattels to be restored to her. He leaves a legacy to his brother, Nicholas Fox, and constitutes his brother, William Fox, sole executor, and bequeaths to him the residue of his goods, chattels, &c.

Agnes Fox, of East-Dean in Hampshire, widow, makes her will May 14, A. D. 1593, whereof the probate bears date

April 28, A. D. 1596. She orders her body to be buried in the church-yard of Lockerlie in Hampshire; and was a benefactor to the Trinity church of Winchester, East-Dene church, and Lockerlie. She bequeaths to George Fox, her son, all her horse, with harness, carts, and ploughs, and all her copse wood, with eight acres of land. To Alexander Fox, her son, the half of her great wood; and to Stephen Fox, her son, the other half of her great wood. The residue of her goods, chattels, and estate, she bequeaths to Stephen Fox, and Thomas Fox, her sons, and constitutes them her executors; and the probate shews that they administered.

5. Edward

5. Edward Fox, died the 19th of October, A. D. 1660, aged seven, and was buried in Westminster-abbey.

6. James Fox, born A. D. 1665, who died the 19th of November, A. D. 1677, aged twelve, and,

7. John Fox, who died the 17th of November, A. D. 1667, aged one, and was buried in Westminster-abbey.

Also four daughters,

1. Elizabeth, married in king Henry the Seventh's chapel, in the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, December 27, A. D. 1673, to John, lord Cornwallis, and died at Tunbridge-wells, in 1682.

2. Margaret, who was buried unmarried, in Westminster-abbey, April 8, A. D. 1687.

3. Jane, was married in 1685, to George Earl of Northampton, and died in 1721.

4. Charlotte, married to Edward Digby, third son to William, lord Digby.

Sir Stephen Fox, in 1703, married secondly, Christian, daughter of the reverend Mr. Charles Hope, of Nafely, in Lincolnshire, who survived him, and, departing this life on February 21, A. D. 1718, was buried at Farley five days after. He had issue by her two sons,

1. Stephen Fox, now lord Ilchester.

2. Henry Fox, now lord Holland. See the account of his lordship in his proper place as a baron. The eldest surviving son,

(*Present Earl.*) STEPHEN FOX, on the decease of Edward Nicholas, esquire, was elected for the borough of Shaftsbury, in the county of Dorset, in April, A. D. 1726, and served in two other parliaments for the same town; till his majesty, in consideration of his great merits, was pleased to create him a peer of this realm, by the title of lord Ilchester, in Somersetshire, and baron Strangeways, of Woodford-Strangeways, in Dorsetshire, by letters-patent, bearing date the first of May, A. D. 1741, 14 Geo. II. Who was also further pleased, by letters patent, dated the third of January, A. D. 1746-7, 20 Geo. II. to grant unto his lordship the dignity of a baron of Great-Britain, by the name, stile, and title of lord Ilchester and Stavordale, baron of Redlynch, in the county of Somerset, to him and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten; and, in default of such issue, to his brother the right honourable Henry Fox, esquire, and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten.

His lordship, June 23. A. D. 1747, was constituted one of the two comptrollers of the accounts of his majesty's army. His majesty was pleased to confer upon his lordship the honours of an earldom, with remainder as above, by the stile and title of earl of Ilchester, the letters patent

bearing date June 17, A. D. 1756. And his lordship assumed the name of Strangeways pursuant to a clause in Mrs. Strangeways Horner's deed of settlement of her estate. He married in March 1736, Elizabeth Horner, only daughter of Thomas Strangeways Horner, of Mells, in the county of Somerset, esquire, by Susannah, his wife, the only surviving sister and heir of Thomas Strangeways, of Melbury-Sampford, in the county of Dorset, esquire, by whom he had issue, three sons.

1. Henry Thomas Fox, born July 29, A. D. 1747.

2. Stephen Digby Strangeways Fox, born December 3, A. D. 1751.

3. Charles Redlynch Fox, born April 27, A. D. 1761.

Also six daughters.

1. Susannah Sarah Louisa, born February 1, 1742-3, married March 7, 1764, to William Obrien, esquire.

2. Charlotte Elizabeth, born March 11, 1743-4, who died March 16, A. D. 1755.

3. Juliana Judith, born July 10, 1745, who died April 24, A. D. 1749.

4. Lucy, born December 15, 1748.

5. Christian Henrietta Carolina, born January 3, 1749-50.

6. Frances Muriel, born August 1755.

(TITLES.) Stephen Fox Strangeways, earl of Ilchester, lord Ilchester and Stavordale, baron Strangeways and Redlynch.

(CREATIONS.) Lord Ilchester, in the county of Somerset, and baron Strangeways, of Woodford-Strangeways, in the county of Dorset, May 1, A. D. 1741, (14 Geo. II.) lord Ilchester and Stavordale, in the county of Somerset, and baron Redlynch, in the same county, with remainder to his brother Henry Fox, January 3, 1746-7, (20 Geo. II.) and earl of Ilchester, June 1756, with remainder as aforesaid.

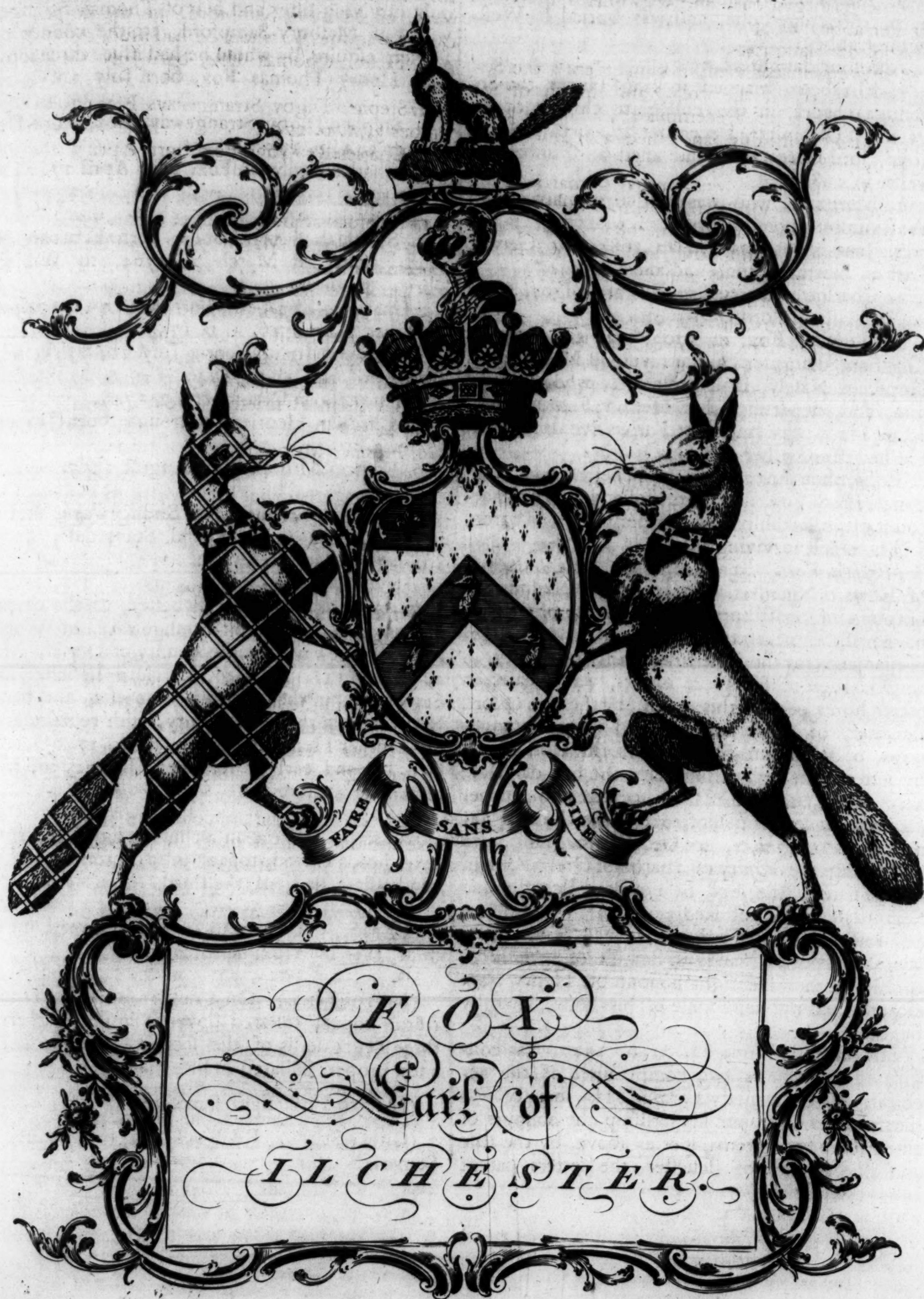
(ARMS.) Ermine on a chevron sapphire, three foxes heads erased, topaz, in a canton of the second a fleur de lis of the third.

(CREST.) A chapeau sapphire, turned up ermine, thereon a fox, sejant topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) On a dexter side a fox ermine fretted, topaz, collared dovetail sapphire, thereon three fleurs de lis of the second. On the sinister a fox proper, collared in like manner.

(MOTTO.) "Faire fans dire."

(CHIEF SEAT.) Redlynch, in the county of Somerset.



FOX
Earl of
ILCHESTER

1843



W E S T, Earl D E L A W A R R.

THIS ancient and noble family, among many other no less honourable descents, claims for lineal ancestors, Henry III. king of England, Jordan de la Warre, of Ware-wike, in the county of Gloucester, and Rateshall, in Wiltshire, who lived in the time of Henry II. and Sir Thomas West, of Rudgecombe, in Wiltshire, who flourished in the reign of Edward I. with which last gentleman we shall begin our account.

Sir THOMAS WEST aforesaid, knight, had a son of his own name, who was also a knight, which son,

Sir THOMAS WEST, having married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir John de Cantalupe, of Hempston-Cantalupe, in the county of Devon. knight, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of John, lord Mohun, of Dunster, in the county of Somerset, had, in 17 Edward II. entailed on him, and his said wife, and on the heirs of their two bodies, the manor of Sniterfield, in the county of Warwick. The manor of Okehampton and Compton Valence, in Dorsetshire, together with Willersley, in Gloucestershire, and Hempston-Cantalupe, in Devonshire. The same year he obtained from the king a charter for a market, every week, there upon Tuesday: as also for a fair, yearly, upon the eve and day of St. Kenelme, and six days after; likewise for free warren, to them, and the heirs of their two bodies, in their demesne lands there. In which 17th year of Edward II. he served in the parliament then held at Westminster, as one of the knights for the county of Warwick.

In 19 Edward II. he received the honour of knighthood by bathing, &c. his robes, and all accoutrements for that solemnity, being then allowed out of the king's great wardrobe: and the same year going into France with the king, had his protection (dated August 20, that year) till Christmas following.

In 1 Edward III. he obtained leave from the king to make a castle of his manor-house at Rudgecombe, in Wiltshire; and on May 26, A. D. 1329, 3 Edward III. he embarked at Dover with the king, when he went to do homage to the French monarch for the dutchy of Guienne, earldom of Ponthieu, &c. which was performed verbally in the cathedral of Amiens; and not after the manner of his predecessors, by putting off the crown, and laying aside both sword and spurs, to do it kneeling.

In 4 Edward III. he was made governor of Christ-church castle, in the county of Southampton. And the year after, king Edward having summoned David, king of Scotland, to do his ho-

mage, as also to render to him the town of Berwick, and his refusal thereof, occasioning a war with Scotland, this Sir Thomas West was present at the siege of Berwick, and memorable battle of Halidown; and thereupon a truce ensued, which being near expired, in 1335, the king, about Midsummer, at the head of his army, on July 12, entered Scotland in an hostile manner, in which expedition this Sir Thomas de West was also with him; he was likewise with the king, in 12 Edward III. who, July 16, took shipping at the port of Orwell, in the county of Suffolk, having in company 500 sail of ships, and many barons; and on the expedition into Flanders, being in the retinue of William, earl of Salisbury, he had thereupon a protection, dated July 10, that year, to hold in force till Christmas following. He was also there in 13 Edward III. and the same year, in consideration of those his services, had a grant in fee, for return of all writs and summons of the exchequer, within his manor of Swaclyff, and Sutton, in Wiltshire.

In 16 Edward III. the countess of Montfort sending from Britany, to the king for succours, and Laurence de Hastings, earl of Pembroke, being dispatched, he accompanied him in that expedition into France, wherein he behaved so well, and merited so much in other his great employments, that the same year, the king thought him worthy of a seat in parliament, among the barons of this realm. And deceasing in 17 Edward III. left issue, by Eleanor, his wife, aforesaid,

Thomas Fox, his son and heir, who then became possessed of the manors of Hempston-Cantalupe, and Great Totton, in the county of Devon, as is evident from the inquisition taken after the death of his said father, which,

Sir THOMAS WEST, in 19 Edward III. was in the French wars, in the retinue of Richard, earl of Arundel; in which year, divers strong towns and castles were taken. The year after, he was with the king in the wars of France, and in the famous battle of Cressy, where the English gained a glorious victory, and, afterwards, besieged the town of Calais, setting down before it on the 7th of September, A. D. 1346, and it was taken August 4, A. D. 1347. In 29 Edward III. he was in the wars of Scotland, when the Scots took Berwick. In 33 Edward III. he went with the lord chamberlain, Thomas de Cherleton, into Gascony, and was in the service there, the 44th year of that king's reign. In 1 Richard II. he was on board that fleet sent to scour the seas, (of the French and Scots) commanded by the lord high admiral John

John de Arundel; and in 3 Richard II. in the wars of France, with Thomas de Wodstoke, earl of Buckingham. In 8 Richard II. he was retained to serve in the wars against the Scotch, for forty days, the king being in person there; and in 9 Richard II. for one quarter of that year, in fortifying of Calais. In 10 Richard II. he was again retained to serve against the French. And died September 3, the same year, seized of the manor of Compton-Valence, in Dorsetshire, of the third part of the manor of Trente, in the county of Somerset, of the manors of Sniterfelde in the county of Warwick; Welneford, (now Wetford) Weston, and Willersfeye, in the county of Gloucester; Hempston-Cantalupe, in the county of Devon; Okchangre, Newton-Valence, and Terstwode, in the county of Southampton; Wyke, and Haseldene, in the county of Lancaster; East Hacche, Napprede, Roughcombe, Swalclyve, Elton, near Berewyck, Upton, Bradmore, Sutton-Mandevile, and Straiford Tony, and Newton Tony, in the county of Wilts: leaving, by Alice, his wife, sister and heir to Sir Edmund Fitz-Perse, daughter of Reginald Fitz-Herbert, alias Fitz-Perse, baron of Wolverly, in Worcestershire, (and of Joan, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Edmund Hallett, knight,) Thomas West, his son and heir, twenty-one years of age, in the said 10 Richard II.

Alice, his wife, surviving him, made her will at Hynton-Martel, in the county of Dorset, on Thursday, July 15, 19 Richard II. A. D. 1395, wherein she orders her body to be buried in the priory of the canons of Christ-church, in the county of Southampton, with her ancestors; and gave to Thomas, her son, a bed of tapiters-work, as also a pair of matyn-books, a pair of beads, and a ring wherewith she was espoused to God, which were the lord her father's. To Joan, her son's wife, a bed paled black and white, a mass-book, and all her books of Latin, English, and French, also the vestments of her chapel, and what belongs to the altar, with all other apparel thereunto belonging, as silver basons, with escutcheons of her ancestors arms, &c. To Sir Nicholas Clyfton, knight, and Eleanor, his wife, her daughter, and Thomas Clyfton, her son, one hundred and twenty pounds. To her sister, Dame Lucy Fitz-Herbert, prioress of Shaftesbury, forty pounds. To her sister Thomaline Blount, a nun at Romesey, in the county of Southampton, forty marks. And bequeathed eighteen pounds ten shillings, for four thousand four hundred masses, to be sung and said for the soul of Sir Thomas West, her lord and husband, her own soul, and all christian souls, in the most haste that might be, within fourteen nights next after her decease. Also forty pounds to the canons of Christ-church, to read and sing mass for her lord's soul, and her own, whilst the world should last. She further bequeaths to the nuns of St. Olaves, in London, and to the priests of the said house, one hundred shillings for to pray for the soul of her lord and husband, Sir Thomas West, her own soul, and for the estate of Thomas, her son, Joan, his wife, and their children. To the religious women dwelling without Aldgate, London; and to those of the houses of Shaftesbury, Romeseye, Wilton; the friars within Newgate, London; the friars preachers within Ludgate, London; the friars in Fleetstreet; the friars Au-

gustines within Bishopsgate; the friars preachers of Winchester, the friars mendicant of Winchester; the friars of Southampton; the friars preachers of Salisbury; the friars mendicant of Salisbury; the friars preachers of Bristol; to each of them one hundred shillings. The rest of her goods, &c. she bequeaths to Thomas her son, requiring, where-ever she dies, that her body should be carried to the priory of Christ-church, and there buried at the first mass, with a taper of six pounds of wax standing and burning at her head, and another at her feet; and constitutes Thomas her son sole executor. Given and written in Chertlon, without Newgate, in the parish of St. Sepulchre's, London, the day and year aforesaid. And deceased the same year, as by inquisition, appears.

We now return to her son,

Sir THOMAS WEST, who, succeeding his father, was in the wars of France, in 11th of Richard II. and in 19th of Richard II. on the death of his mother, Alice, as aforesaid, doing his homage, had livery of the lands which she held in dower. In 22d of Richard II. being at that time a knight, and to go with Edmund, duke of Albemarle, into Ireland, for the defence of that realm, he had the king's protection, dated the 20th of April that year. He was summoned to parliament, among the barons of the realm, in 2d and 5th of Henry IV. and by his will, dated 8th of April, A. D. 1405 (6th Henry IV.) ordered his body to be laid in the new chapel, in the minster of Christ-church, Twyneham monastery, bequeathing to the work of that church one hundred pounds; and another hundred to the treasury there, conditionally, that the canons of that priory, once in a year, keep solemnly the obit of Thomas his father, Alice his mother, and Joan his wife. He also bequeathed eighteen pounds, eighteen shillings, and fourpence, for four thousand five hundred masses for his soul, to be said within half a year after his decease. Likewise to his daughter, Joan, one thousand pounds. He died on Easter-day the same year; seized of the manors of Burton-Peverell, Okehangre, Winkton, Newton-Valence, Terstwode, and Hale, in the county of Southampton, Hempston Cantelupe, in the county of Devon; Blackington, in the county of Suffex, and Wolverton, Bere, and Newton-Peverell, in the county of Dorset.

By another inquisition, taken in 14th of Henry IV. it was found that he also died seized of the manors of Bloxham, in Lincolnshire, Burstal and Herdeby, in the county of Leicestershire; and Sniterfield, in the county of Warwick.

By Joan his said wife, sister and heir to Thomas De la Warr, lord and baron De la Warr, and daughter of Roger, lord De la Warr, by Eleanor his second wife, daughter of John, lord Moubray, son of John by Joan his wife, third daughter of Henry, earl of Lancaster, grandson to king Henry III. and lineally descended from Roger De la Warr, summoned to parliament, as a baron, June 8, 1294, 22d of Edward I. he had issue two sons:

1. Thomas West.
2. Reginald West.

And a daughter,

Joan, married first. — de le Bere, and, secondly, William Tatibsy.

Sir THOMAS WEST, his son and heir, was fourteen years old at his father's death; and in 7th of

Henry IV. having married Ida, one of the daughters and coheirs of Almaric de St. Amand, and making proof of her age, had livery of the lands of her inheritance. In 8th of Henry IV. he was one of those peers in parliament who set their hands and seals, for settling the succession of the crown on Henry, prince of Wales, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to his brothers, Thomas, John, and Humphry, and the heirs male of their bodies, by which the female heirs were excluded. In 3d of Henry V. he was in the wars of France, with that victorious king; and, whilst he was abroad, made his will, on the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, A. D. 1415, dated at Stone-bridge, beyond the seas; wherein he ordered, that no more than forty pounds should be laid out in meat, drink, and tapers, upon the day of his funeral; and twenty-four pounds given to two priests, to celebrate divine service for his soul, for two years after his decease, as also for the souls of his progenitors, and all the faithful deceased. The same year, May 14, being then a knight, he was appointed, with Thomas, earl of Salisbury, and Sir Thomas de Camoys, knight, to array and muster all persons fit to bear arms, both hoblers and archers, in the counties of Southampton, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire, to serve the king against the French and Genoese. Not long after which, viz. 30th of September following, he departed this life beyond sea, being then in France with the king; and died seized of the manors of Bloxham, in Kesteven, in the county of Lincoln; Hempston-Cantelupe, in the county of Devon; Snyterfield, in the county of Warwick; Burstall, and Herdeby, in the county of Leicester; Compton-Valence, Hynton-Martell, Bere, Newton, near Sturmyster-Marshall, and Mapoudre, in Dorsetshire; Norton-Midsomer, in Somersetshire; Berton-Peverell, Okehangre, Newton-Valence, Tirstwode, and Winketon, in the county of Southampton; Stratford-Tony, and Newton-Tony, in Wiltshire; also of the manors of Iwehurst, Sutton-Peverell, Offington, Blethington, and Rype, and honour of Aquila, in the county of Suffex; leaving Reginald, his brother and heir, at that time twenty-one years old: which

Sir REGINALD WEST, doing his homage soon after, had livery of his lands; and before the end of that year, (4th of Henry V.) was in the French wars, and made governor of St. Cloue, in Constantine, in Normandy, on the surrender thereof to the duke of Gloucester. Also, in 7th of Henry V. he was made captain of the castle of la Mote, in Normandy; and in 9th of Henry V. was again in the French wars. In 5th of Henry VI. on the death of Thomas, lord De la Warr, he had livery of the lands of his mother's inheritance, she being sister and heir to the said lord. And the same year having petitioned that he might have place and precedence among the barons in parliament, as lord De la Warr, he had summons to parliament as lord De la Warr, July 5, 5th of Henry VI. and July 13, 6th of Henry VI. In 8th of Henry VI. he was again retained to serve in France for one year, with thirty men at arms and seventy archers; and went thither accordingly. In 19th of Henry VI. being beyond the seas, he intended a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; where it is probable he went: for we find no further mention of him till 25th of Henry VI. when he again pro-

cured a grant, dated December 10, to go to Rome, and thence to the Holy Land, to pay his vows, (with allowance of twenty-four servants in his retinue, and thirty horses) carrying with him no other gold or silver, in bullion or money, than what should be necessary to defray his expences, excepting a silver cup or two gilt; and he had the king's letters, directed to Theodore, archbishop of Cologne, and to all governors and commanders within his dominions, requesting, that he might have free passage through their territories, without payment of any tribute, opening of his letters, or search of what he carried. This probably was his second journey thither. And, having been summoned to parliament, as lord De la Warr, from 5th of Henry VI. to 28th of that king's reign, inclusive, he died August 27, 29th of Henry VI. seized of the manors of Burstall, and Herdeby, in the county of Leicester; Bristelington, Shipton-Malet, and North-Perot, in Somersetshire; Wolweton, Mapoudre, Hynton-Martell, Mayne-Martell, and Compton-Valence, in Dorsetshire; Bourne-hall, and Hartesbourne, in Herefordshire; Offington, Sutton, Iwehurst near Henfield, Porteslade, Aldryngton, Blethington, Flecdhyng, Rype, Exceter, Fokinton, and Sapurton, Okehangre, Barton-Peverell, Newton-Valence, Tirstwode, and Winketon, in the county of Suffex; Alington, Newton-Tony, Swatcliffe, East-Hacche, Eston, Brodmere-Lucies, Charleton, and Fountell, in Wiltshire; Wyke-Warr, in the county of Gloucester; Hempston-Cantelupe, in Devonshire; Fakenham-Aspes, in the county of Suffolk; Swynesheved, Syxhill, and Bloxham, in Lincolnshire; with the patronage of the abbey and parish church of Swynesheved aforesaid, and free chapel of Barthop, and advowson of the church of Bloxham, in the county of Lincoln. Leaving issue by Eleanor his wife, daughter of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, by Eleanor his wife, daughter of Richard, lord Poynings, two sons, viz.

1. Richard West, his heir, nineteen years of age at his decease.
2. John West, who having married Agnes, daughter and heir of William Iveson, of Waith, in the county of York, resided there, and left issue Richard West, his son and heir, of Stainborough, also of Waith, in the county of York, ancestor of Francis West, of Waith, esquire, living A. D. 1584.

The said Reginald had also four daughters,

1. Margaret, married to Thomas, lord of Echingham, in Suffex.
2. Anne, married to Thomas Berkley, of Beverston, in the county of Gloucester.
3. Mary, married to Roger Leuknore, of the county of Suffex; and,
4. Catherine, married to Roger, lord Hungerford.

RICHARD WEST, lord De la Warr, being a stout assertor of the interest of the house of Lancaster, in the wars of that time against the house of York; and having with others entered the tower of London, and endured a siege, had, in consideration of his singular services, in 38th of Henry VI. a grant of forty pounds a year, during life, payable out of the issues of the manor of Old Wotton, in Wiltshire, part of the possessions of Richard, duke of York, then attainted.

But,

But, when the scene changed, he chose not to live under the power of those to whom he had been an open adversary; which induced him, in 3d of Edward IV. to obtain leave to go abroad, and accordingly it was granted him to go beyond the seas, with twelve servants, and as many horses, not exceeding the value of forty shillings each, and there to continue; however, he did not long remain abroad, for he had summons to parliament from 38th Henry VI. to 12th of Edward IV. inclusive, and died March 10, 16th of Edward IV. possessed of the manors of Hempston-Cantalupe, in Devonshire; Mapoudre, Wolverton, Cherleton, Compton-Valence, Hynton-Martell, Mayne-Martell, and Newton-Peverell, in Dorsetshire; Burnhall, and Herteshourne, in the county of Hertford; Newton-Valence, Wynketon, Barton-Peverell, Okenhanger, and Tirstwode, in the county of Southampton; Midsomer-Norton, Brustlyngton, Shipton-Malet, Efton-Lucies, Swalclyffe, Eft-Hacche, Alyngton, Bredmere, Wyke, with the park of Rounde, Sutton-Mandeville, Stratford-Tony, Hafildon, and Upton, in Wiltshire. Leaving issue, by Catherine his wife, daughter of Robert, lord Hungerford, by Margaret Botreaux his wife, five sons, viz.

1. Thomas West, who succeeded him in his honours.
2. John West.
3. Reginald West.
4. Edward West.
5. Richard West, a Franciscan friar at Greenwich.

Also two daughters,

1. Margaret, wife of Sir Nicholas Strelley, of Strelley, in the county of Nottingham, who died at London, April 30, A. D. 1491, and was buried in the church of St. Andrew's Wardrobe, near Baynard's-castle.
2. Margery, a nun at Sion, in Middlesex.

Sir THOMAS WEST, in the life-time of his father, though not more than eighteen years old, was in that expedition into France in 14th of Edward IV. on which account he received ninety-five pounds, eleven shillings, for a quarter's wages, for four men at arms, and thirty archers, which were of his retinue. He obtained a special livery of his lands, September 1, A. D. 1475, though at that time he was not of full age; and was in such favour with king Henry VII. whom he assisted in attaining the crown, that in the first year of his reign, he gave him a grant, in special tail, of the castle, barony, honour, lordship, town and borough of Brembre, in Suffex; and of the manors of Kings-Bernes, West Grinstead, Knapp, and Washington, of the towns and boroughs of Shoreham and Horsham, of the forest of St. Leonard, with the parks of Beaubush and Knap, of the hundreds of Braford, Stenynge, Grenestede, Berbeche, and Wordham, with the half of the hundred of Esteworthe, and half of the hundred of Fishergate; late belonging to John Howard, duke of Norfolk, slain at Bosworth-field, and the which came to the crown by his attainder.

In 5th of Henry VII. he was made knight of the Bath, at the creation of Arthur, prince of Wales; and in 7th of Henry VII. was one of the chief commanders in that army then sent into Flanders, in aid of the emperor Maximilian against the French. Also in 12th of Henry VII. had a

chief command in those forces raised at that time for suppressing the Cornishmen. And, for his great services, was elected a knight of the garter in 2d of Henry VIII. with the king of Portugal, and installed at Windsor, May 11, that year, and placed in the eleventh stall on the prince's side. In 5th of Henry VIII. attending king Henry in his expedition to Therouene and Tournay, he was at the battle fought August 16, that year, between the king, (accompanied by Maximilian the emperor) and the French, who called it, La Journee des Esperons, from the use they made of their spurs, in riding away; and for his valour therein he was made a knight banneret. In 6th of Henry VIII. he attended on the princess Mary, third daughter of Henry VII. and sister to the king, at her marriage with Lewis, king of France, the twelfth of that name, which was solemnized at Abbeville; having in his retinue thirty horsemen, well accoutred, and one pound six shillings and eight pence per day, was allowed him by the king, towards defraying his expences. In 12th of Henry VIII. he attended the king and queen to Canterbury, Calais, and Guisnes, to the long intended interview with the French king. On June 8, 13th of Henry VIII. he was present with the earls of Essex, Wiltshire, Kent, and other knights companions of the order of the Garter, at the degradation of Edward, duke of Buckingham, from being a companion of that most noble order. In 14th of Henry VIII. on the second coming of the emperor Charles V. into England, he, with the marquis of Dorset, in the name of the king of England, received him at Gravelin, on May 25, and, with all honour, brought his imperial majesty to Calais, and from thence to Dover, where the king met him, to consult about the affairs of Christendom in general, and to treat of a match betwixt himself and the princess Mary, the king's daughter.

This Thomas, lord de la Warr, styling himself knight of the garter, made his will October 8, 17th Henry VIII. A. D. 1524, whereby he orders his body to be buried in the tomb of free-stone, within the chancel of the parish church of Broadwater, according to his honour; and bequeathed to the mother church of Chichester, twenty shillings; and to the church of Broadwater his mantle of blue velvet, of the garter, and his gown of crimson velvet, belonging thereto, for to make two altar-cloths; also to the church of Boxgrave, his gown of tawney velvet. He bequeaths to Thomas West, his son and heir, all his hangings and beddings within his great chamber of Offington, and the chapel-chamber there, as also the chapel, as it was then adorned, with altar-cloths of white sattin, embroidered with the garter, and a bed of tinsel sattin and crimson damask, embroidered with his arms, and the garter, likewise his crimson velvet gown furred with black. He makes Eleanor, his wife, sole executrix; and overseers, Sir Richard Brook, knight, Sir Thomas West, his son, and Sir Roger Copley, knight, and died possessed of great estates in the counties of Suffex, Southampton, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Devonshire, Hertfordshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and counties of Lincoln, and Lancaster, which he settled, for the most part, on Sir Thomas West, his son and heir apparent, and his heirs-male; and, in default,

default, to Owen West, his son, and his heirs-male; remainder to George and Leonard West, his sons, and their heirs-male. The manors of Bradmere, Charleton, Fountell, and Swacliffe, with the appurtenances, in Wiltshire, were settled on Thomas his son, and Elizabeth his wife; as also Compton-Valens and Maperton, in the county of Dorsetshire, and the manors of Testwood and Wynketon, in the county of Southampton, were settled on Elizabeth, late wife of William, his son, deceased. And on Owen West, he settled his manors of Hinton-Martell, in the county of Dorset, and Folkington, in the county of Sussex, and in default of heirs-male, on Thomas his son and heir. On Leonard West, he settled his manors of Sutton-Maundeville and Hafilden, in Wiltshire, and Bradele, in the county of Dorset, and to the heirs-male of his body, and in default on Thomas West, knight, his son and heir. He bequeaths to his daughters, Mary, Catherine, and Barbara, to and for their marriages, five hundred marks each. It also appears by his will, that dame Elizabeth, his first wife, was buried in the church of the White-friars, in London, on St. Peter's day, and that twenty-three years were since expired, from the date of the will, he having caused her obit to be commemorated, in the said church, for thirty years, as also for Richard West, late lord la Warr, his father, and Catherine his wife, his mother; and appointed ten marks, to be paid yearly, for thirty years, as a salary for a priest, daily to say mass, in the church of Broadwater, and to pray for the souls of him, the said lord la Warr, Elizabeth, his late wife, Eleanor, his present wife, Richard West and Catherine, his father and mother, and all christian souls. He also mentions his daughter Dorothy Owen, and his daughter Anne St. Amonde. He likewise was bountiful to his servants, and a person of great honour and judgment, as his will shews; the probate whereof bears date February 12, A. D. 1525, which shews he died soon after.

He married two wives: we shall first trace the issue he had by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh, and sister and heir of Sir John Mortimer, of Mortimer's Hall, in the county of Southampton, which were two sons,

1. Thomas West, who succeeded to his estates and honour.

2. William West, who died issueless.

Also four daughters,

1. Dorothy, married to Sir Edward Owen, knight.

2. Elizabeth, married to Charles Somerset, earl of Worcester.

3. Anne, married to Thomas, lord Clinton, from whence the present earl of Lincoln is descended.

4. Eleanor, married to Sir Edward Guildford, of Hempsted-place, and Halden, in Kent, knight, warden of the cinque ports, and had issue, by her, Joan, wife of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland.

THOMAS WEST, lord de la Warr, son and heir to Thomas, last lord de la Warr, was, in 5th of Henry VIII. with his father, at the sieges of Therouenne and Tournay, and the battle that ensued, when for his valour he was knighted, on the 14th of October, at Lisse. After succeeding to the honour, he with other peers, in parliament, in 22d of Henry VIII. subscribed the declaration to

pope Clement VII. intimating, that his supremacy here would not be regarded, if he did not comply with queen Catherine's divorce.

In 31st of Henry VIII. on the dissolution of the greater monasteries, he obtained a grant of the site and circuit of Wherwell-abbey, in the county of Southampton, with the lordships of Wherwell, Weston, Middleton, Totington, Bolington, Good alias Goodworth, Clateford, and Little Anne, thereto belonging, to hold to himself, and Elizabeth his wife, and his heirs, in exchange for the manors of Halfnaked and Wallerton, in Sussex, with their appurtenances, in Mendham, Byrdham, Westchychenor, Hunstall, Iverhall, Woodcote, Westerton, Strethampton, Boxgrove, Compton, Offham, and Yapton, in the said county; which manors the king, through the incitation of Cromwell and others, who were chiefs in the contrivance for the dissolution of the religious houses, got from him, to obviate the future restitution of those lands, to the uses they originally were intended.

He was knight banneret, and being elected knight of the Garter, December 1, A. D. 1547, 3d Edward VI. was installed the thirteenth of that month at Windsor. In the first year of queen Mary, in consideration of his service against the duke of Northumberland, he had a grant of two hundred pounds per annum, for life. And having married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir John Bonville, knight, left no issue by her, departing this life, September 25, A. D. 1554, at Offington, and was buried near his father at Broadwater, in Sussex, October 12, with standards, banners of arms, &c. and many mourners, as recited in the account of his funeral; and that he was the best housekeeper in Sussex.

By inquisition taken at Cookefield, in Sussex, June 6, 1st and 2d of Philip and Mary, after his decease, the jury found that he died September 25, A. D. 1554, 1st and 2d of Philip and Mary; and that Joan Dudley, dutchess of Northumberland, was his cousin and coheir, and at that time fifty years of age, being the daughter and heir of Eleanor, his eldest sister, the wife of Sir Edward Guildford, knight. Also that the three daughters of his second sister, Dorothy, the wife of Sir Edward Owen, knight, were coheirs, viz. Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Deering, whose son Thomas was twenty-four years of age, A. D. 1554; Mary, wife of John Warnet, aged thirty-eight years on September 1, A. D. 1554; and Anne, aged thirty-six years, A. D. 1554, then the wife of James Gage. Also, that he died seized of the manor of Meyne Martell, and the advowson of the church, in Dorsetshire; the manors of Hempston and Cantelowe in Devonshire; the manor of Wickwarre, and advowson of the church, in Gloucestershire; the manors of Shepton-Mallet, and advowson of the church, and Bristlington, in Somersetshire; the manor of Manchester, and advowson of the church, in Lancashire; the manors of Portelade, Somptinge, Somptinge-Weld, Ewherst, with the park of Ewherst, Blackington, and advowson of the church, Knape, and park of Knape, Offington, with the park there, and Rype; and lands and tenements in the parishes of Shepeley, and Grinsted, in the county of Sussex; the manor of Swineshed, in Lincolnshire; the manor of Newton-Valence; the scite, circuit, and precinct of the monastery of Wherwell, alias Wharwell,

P p p

with

with the manors and demefnes of Wherwell; the manors of Westover, Middleton, Tokyngton, Bolingdon, Goodworth, Clatford, Little-Anne, and the prebendary of Good, alias Goodworth; and the manor of Chawton, with advowson of the church, in the county of Southampton; the manor of Stratford-Tony, in Wiltshire; and the scite, circuit, and precinct of the White-Fryers, near Fleet-street, London. All the said messuages and lands, &c. were, by act of parliament, November 4, 3d of Edward VI. settled upon the said Thomas, lord de la Warr in tail, remainder to his brother, Sir Owen, in tail; remainder to the use of his own will or deed, during the life of William West, remainder to the said William, and the heirs male of his body.

After his decease, the lord Morle, his friend, made the following epitaph on him:

Virtue, honesty, liberality, and grace,
And true religion, this fely grave doth holde:
I do wishe, that all our great men woulde
In good follow this noble baron's trace,
That from his wise hart did always chafe,
Envy and malice; and sought of young and olde
Love and favour, that passeth stone and golde;
Unto a worthy man a rich purchase.
These waies he used, and obtained thereby
Good fame of all men, as well farre of as nye;
And now is joyful in that celestial sphere,
Where, with saintes, he sings uncessantly,
Holy, honor, praise, and glory,
Give to God, that gave him such might,
To live so nobly, and come to that delight.

The same author recites: "His badge, a cram-pet, or, was given to his ancestors, for taking the French king in the field, 30th of Edward III."

We have before mentioned, that Thomas, father of the last lord, had two wives; and are now to treat of the issue he had by his second wife, Eleanor, daughter of Sir Roger Copley, of Garton, in Surrey, knight, which were three sons, viz. Sir Owen West, Sir George West, and Leonard West; of which sons, Sir Owen West, the eldest, married Mary, daughter of Sir George Guildford, knight: and by his will, July 17, A. D. 1551, 5th of Edward VI. being then sick, orders his body to be buried where he departs this life. To dame Mary West, his wife, he bequeaths the lordship of Hynton-Martyll, during her life, and after to his two daughters, Mary and Anne. He constitutes dame Mary, his wife, his sole executrix; and the lord his brother, and his brother Guildford, supervisors; and bequeaths to each a gelding. The probate is dated October 30, A. D. 1551, whereby it appears, he did not recover. His daughter, Mary, was married first to Sir Adrian Poynings, knight, and, secondly, to Sir Richard Rogers, knight.

Leonard West, third and youngest son by the said second marriage, had, by the last will and testament of his father, Sir Thomas West, knight, lord de la Warr, knight of the Garter, bearing date October 8, 17th of Henry VIII. A. D. 1524, the manors of Sutton-Maundeville, and Hasilden, in Wiltshire; and the manor of Brodele in Dorsetshire; which were settled on him, and his heirs male; in default, on Sir Thomas West, knight, his son and heir. And his father dying possessed

of a very great estate, in the counties of Sussex, Southampton, and in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, and Lancashire, which he settled on Sir Thomas West, knight, his son and heir, and his heirs male; and, in default thereof entailed his said estate on Owen West, his son, remainder to George West, and the said Leonard West.

On the decease of his father he was in his youth; but was living in the reign of queen Mary; and in the second parliament held in her reign, (which was summoned to meet at Oxford, April 2, A. D. 1554, but adjourned to Westminster, where it sat from April 5, to May 5, and was then dissolved) he was one of the members for the borough of Shoreham, in Sussex. He married Barbara, daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, knight, by whom he had issue four sons; Thomas, and Anthony, who died infants; William, and John, of whom we shall further treat: also four daughters, Mary, St. Amand, Margaret, and Anne; whereof Mary was the wife of Ralph Vavasor, of Haslewood, in the county of York, esquire, and Margaret, of Thomas Brown, of Westwood, in the county of Lincoln, esquire. We now return to

JOHN WEST, esquire, the only surviving son of the said Leonard West. He resided at Banbury, in Oxfordshire, and had to wife Mary, daughter of Throgmorton, by whom he had two sons; John, who died in his infancy; and Aholiab West, who married Elizabeth Preston, grand-daughter of Thomas Preston, doctor of the civil law, and master of Trinity college, in the university of Cambridge; who, on queen Elizabeth's being entertained at Oxford, in the beginning of September, A. D. 1564, was incorporated, on the sixth of the same month, master of arts of that university: the said Aholiab died at Favesley, in Northamptonshire, in 1628, leaving issue by the said Elizabeth, his wife, Richard West, esquire, who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of James Hill, of Hillmorton, in Warwickshire, esquire, and by her had four sons, James, John, Richard, and Aholiab; who all died without issue, except Richard, the third son, of Priors-marston, in Warwickshire. Which Richard West, married Mary Russel, of the Russels of Strensham, in Worcestershire; and by her had issue James West, of Alscot, in Warwickshire, esquire, who was chosen a member for St. Albans, in the parliament summoned to meet June 15, A. D. 1741, and was elected for the same place in the succeeding parliaments. He was appointed secretary of the treasury; and chosen fellow of the royal society, and one of the vice-presidents of the antiquarian society. He married in 1738, Sarah, daughter of Sir Thomas Steavens, of Eltham, in Kent; by whom he had one son, James, and two daughters, Sarah, and Henrietta.

Sir GEORGE WEST, second son, married Elizabeth, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of Sir Anthony Moreton, of Lechlade, in Gloucestershire; son of Thomas Moreton, of the same place, nephew to the famous John Moreton, of the privy-council to Henry VII. archbishop of Canterbury, chancellor of England, and chancellor of the university of Oxford; and had issue by her a daughter, Margaret, wife of Thomas Arundel, esquire, with two sons.

1. William

1. William West, of whom we shall further treat.

2. Thomas West, of Seltwood, in the county of Southampton, knight, who died August 11, A. D. 1622, leaving Mary, his sole daughter and heir, the wife of Sir John Leigh, of Cewdray, in the county of Southampton.

The said Sir George West was buried in the church of Warburton, in Sussex, according to the order in his will, dated September 7, A. D. 1538; the probate whereof bears date the 27th following, which shews he died in the same month and year. Of

(*First Lord.*) WILLIAM WEST, his eldest son, it is recorded, in the rolls of parliament, 2 Edward VI. that Thomas, lord de la Warr, his uncle, having no issue, bred him up in his own house; but not content to stay for his said uncle's natural death, he prepared poison to dispatch him; which, being discovered, so highly incensed him, that in 2 Edward VI. on complaint thereof in parliament, he was disabled to succeed his said uncle in honours or estate; but had an allowance of three hundred and fifty pounds per annum. Which William, in the fourth of Philip and Mary, served in the English army at the siege of St. Quintin, in Picardy; and being knighted at Hampton-court, February 5, A. D. 1568, he, at the same time, obtained a new creation to the title of lord de la Warr; and, by act of parliament passed March 12 following, had full restitution in blood. In 1572, 15 Elizabeth, he was one of the peers on the trial of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, January 16, in Westminster-hall. And scarce ten days after his execution, William, lord de la Warr, Sir Ralph Sadler, with Sir Thomas Wilson, were sent to the queen of Scots, who was overcome with grief and mourning, to expostulate with her, by way of accusation, That she had usurped the title and arms of the crown of England, and had not renounced the same, as was agreed upon in the treaty of Edinburgh: that for the full possessing herself thereof, she had treated of a marriage with the duke of Norfolk, without acquainting the queen therewith, &c. In 32 Elizabeth, he was one of the peers on the trial of Philip Howard, earl of Arundel; and had place between lord Buckhurst, and lord Norris. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Strange, of Chesterton, in the county of Gloucester, esquire, by whom he had issue,

Thomas West, his son and heir.

Also three daughters.

1. Jane, first married to Thomas Waynman (son to Sir Richard Waynman, knight) secondly, to James Cressy, thirdly, to Sir Thomas Tasburgh, knight, and fourthly, to Ralph Sheldon, of Beoley, in the county of Wigorn, esquire.

2. Elizabeth, wedded to Richard Blount, (brother to Sir Michael Blount, knight,) of Dodsham, in Sussex, esquire.

3. Mary, third daughter, died unmarried.

By inquisition taken after his decease, at Winchester, April 6, in 38 Elizabeth, it appears that he died at Wherwell, December 20, in 38 Elizabeth, and that Sir Thomas West, knight, was his son and heir, and aged forty years, which,

(*Second Lord*) Sir THOMAS WEST was knighted

in 30th of Elizabeth, and, by the title of Thomas, lord de la Warr, in 38th of Elizabeth, was appointed one of the commissioners for putting in execution an act passed in the first year of her reign, intituled, "An acte restoringe to the crowne the auncient jurisdiction over the state, ecclesiasticall and spirituall; and abolishing all foreign power repugnant to the same." Also, in 39th of Elizabeth, the commission being renewed, he was again in it: and, in the same 39th year, exhibiting his petition to the queen, in the parliament then held, to be restored to the place and precedency of his ancestors, he was thereupon placed between the lord Willoughby, of Eresby, and the lord Berkeley. In 1601, 44th of Elizabeth, he was one of the peers on the trials of the earls of Essex and Southampton, February 19, in Westminster-hall; and when they were pronounced guilty, the earl of Essex, before he left the lords, asked pardon of the lord de la Warr, and the lord Morley, for bringing their sons into danger, who were unacquainted with the whole matter. He died on the March 24, in 44th of Elizabeth: and by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Francis Knolles, knight of the Garter, and treasurer of the household to queen Elizabeth, had issue four sons and seven daughters.

The former were,

1. Sir Thomas West, his successor.

2. Walsingham West, who died without issue.

3. Nathaniel West, who, by his wife Dorothy Greville, was father of Nathaniel West, seated at Borwich, in Lancashire. Which son married, first, Jane, daughter of — Adams, of London, esquire; and, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of George Preston, of Holkar, in Lancashire; by the first of which he had issue two daughters, Rebecca and Cecilia.

4. Robert West, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Cook, knight.

The daughters were,

1. Lettice, married to Henry Ludlow, of Tedley, Hants, esquire.

2. Penelope, married to Herbert Pelham, the elder, of Michalems, in Sussex.

3. Catherine, died unmarried.

4. Helena, married to William Savage, of Winchester, esquire.

5. Elizabeth, married to Herbert Pelham, the younger.

6. Elizabeth, married to Sir Richard Saltingstone.

7. Ann, married to John Pellett, esquire, son and heir of Sir Benjamin Pellett, of Bolne, in Sussex, knight.

The eldest son,

(*Third Lord*) THOMAS WEST, in the life-time of his father, was knighted in 42d of Elizabeth, and, on the death of the queen, was one of the twenty-five lords, privy-counsellors, who sent a letter, dated at the palace of Whitehall, March 8, A. D. 1603, to the lord Eure, and the rest of the commissioners, for the treaty of Breame; notifying to them the accession of king James to the throne, and ordering them to make the best conditions they could, in such points as they had in charge, with the imperial commissioners. In the first year of king James I. he was in commission with John, archbishop of Canterbury, Charles, earl

earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral, Sir John Herbert, knight, principal secretary of state, and others, to enquire and call before them all such persons as shall advisedly maintain or affirm, any doctrine repugnant to any of the articles of religion, which concern the confession of the true christian faith, and the doctrine of the sacraments, as agreed on by the archbishops and bishops of both provinces, and the whole clergy, in convocation, in 1562.

In the seventh year of king James I. A. D. 1609, he was constituted captain-general of all the colonies, then planted, or to be planted, in Virginia; and went thither, the same year, with three ships, and one hundred and fifty men, most artificers. After his arrival, he ordered all things in the best manner; and, with his forces, marched up into divers parts of the country, with full purpose to make further discoveries, build new towns and forts, and bring the savages to obedience. He also built two new towns, giving them the names of Henry, and Charles, in honour of the two sons of king James; which are now the two chief towns in Virginia. He likewise sent captain Argal to discover the north parts of the West Indies. His great industry and extraordinary pains in providing for the settlement of that country, caused him an extreme sickness, which prevented many of his designs, and forced him to depart, in hopes of a cure; but at sea his sickness increased, which constrained him to bear up for the Azores islands, where he recovered some part of his strength; and, sailing from thence to England, again relapsed, and died in his voyage. The inquisition, taken after his decease, at Andover, in the county of Southampton, April 3, 17th of James I. recites, that, in 44th of Elizabeth, he married Cecilie, daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley, of Whisson, in Suffex, knight, and that he died, June 7, A. D. 1618, (Mr. Edmondson says, A. D. 1628) leaving Henry West, lord de la Warr, his son and heir, aged fourteen years, eight months, and four days, on the death of his father: also six daughters, Jane, Elizabeth, Anne, Cecilie, Lucy, and Catherine; whereof Anne was married to Christopher Swale, doctor in divinity, preceptor to Henry, prince of Wales, eldest son to king James I. and rector of Hurst-Pierpoint, in Suffex, above forty years, whence in 1645 he was ejected for his loyalty. Cecilie was the wife of Sir Thomas Binlows, knight, of Essex, and was married, secondly, to Sir John Byron, knight of the Bath, created lord Byron by king Charles I. And Lucy was wedded to Sir Robert Byron, brother of the said lord Byron.

(*Fourth Lord.*) HENRY WEST, was summoned to parliament as lord de la Warr, November 14, 19th of James I. He took to wife Isabella, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas Edmunds, knight, treasurer of the household to king Charles I. and several times ambassador in foreign courts. She was born at Brussels in November, A. D. 1607, and married in March, A. D. 1624-5; and by her his lordship had issue,

Charles West, his successor.

Also two daughters,

1. Elizabeth, married to Francis Binlows, esq.

2. Mary, married to the reverend Mr. Orme.

By inquisition taken after his decease, June 15, 4th of Charles I. the jury found that he died on June 1, 4th of Charles I. seized of the hundred of

Wherwell, with the manors and lordships thereunto belonging; the manors of Middleton, Tarkinton, alias Tufton, Bollington, Goodworth, Clatforde, Little-Anne, and rectory of Goodworth, all in the county of Southampton: and that Charles, lord de la Warr, was his son and heir, and then aged two years and four months; of which,

(*Fifth Lord.*) CHARLES WEST, lord de la Warr, we find that he, with the earl of Warwick, were named by the lords, May 28, A. D. 1647, commissioners to go to the army, and assist in the disbanding of the foot regiments; but the general and the officers refused to submit thereto. On the rising of Sir George Booth, in order to the restoration of king Charles II. his lordship, with the earl of Oxford, and the lord Falkland, were apprehended, August 13, A. D. 1659, on suspicion of being assisting to him, and were sent to prison, as Whitlock recites, p. 683. He married Anne, daughter and heir of John Wild, of Droitwich, in Worcestershire, esquire, and serjeant at law; and by her, who died December 24, A. D. 1677, had issue,

1. Charles West, who married ———, daughter of ——— Hudleston, esquire; and, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Pye, of Bradenham, in the county of Buckingham, baronet, but died without issue, June 22, A. D. 1684.

2. Horatio West, who also died in the life time of his father, at Barbadoes.

3. John West, successor to the honours.

Also three daughters,

1. Cecilie, married to Dr. William Beau, bishop of Llandaff.

2. Anna, } died unmarried.

3. Sophia, }

This Charles, lord de la Warr, departed this life, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, on Thursday December 22, A. D. 1687, (Mr. Edmondson says 1688,) and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

(*Sixth Lord.*) JOHN WEST, who was in the reign of king William made first gentleman of the bedchamber, and groom of the stole to his royal highness prince George of Denmark. And, A. D. 1702, on a visit queen Anne paid to the university of Oxford, he was created doctor of laws. On September 25, A. D. 1708, he was sent by his royal highness to Portsmouth, to compliment the queen of Portugal, on her arrival in Great-Britain. He was also one of the commissioners for the management of his revenue, and greatly in his favour to the time of his death; and attended at his royal highness's funeral, as groom of the stole, alone. After which, on the decease of the lord Fitz-Harding, in 1712, he succeeded him as treasurer of the chamber to queen Anne. On the accession of George I. to the throne, his lordship on November 7, A. D. 1714, was constituted one of the tellers of the exchequer; and afterwards treasurer of the excise. And, departing this life on the twenty-sixth of May, A. D. 1723, was buried in St. Margaret's church, Westminster; leaving issue, by Margaret, his wife, daughter and heir of John Freeman, of the city of London, merchant, John, the late earl: and a daughter, Elizabeth, who, in August 1724, was married to Thomas Digges, of Chilham-castle, in the county

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new life. They found a land of vast resources and opportunities, but also one of many challenges. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, as the settlers fought to establish their communities and defend their rights. Over time, the United States grew from a small collection of colonies into a powerful nation. It expanded its territory, developed its economy, and established a system of government that has inspired the world. The history of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the ability of a people to overcome adversity and build a better future.



The history of the United States continues to unfold. It is a story of progress and achievement, but also one of ongoing challenges and struggles. The United States has made significant contributions to the world, from the development of democracy to the advancement of science and technology. It has also faced many difficulties, from economic crises to social injustices. The future of the United States is uncertain, but it is also full of potential. The people of the United States have the power to shape their own destiny and create a better world for themselves and for future generations.



of Kent, esquire. The said Margaret, his lady, surviving him, died January 31, A. D. 1737-8, and was buried, on the sixth of February, in St. Margaret's church, Westminster. Which,

(*First Earl.*) JOHN WEST, born April 4, A. D. 1693, was, on his return from his travels, A. D. 1712, made, by queen Anne, standard-bearer to the band of gentlemen pensioners, and sworn in a clerk extraordinary of her majesty's privy-council: soon after the accession of his majesty king George I. he resigned the post of standard-bearer, and was made guidon to the first troop of life-guards, then commanded by John, duke of Montagu. He was appointed a lord of the bedchamber to the king, A. D. 1725; and the same year, May 24, was chosen a knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, on the revival of that honour, and installed in king Henry VIIIth's chapel, June 25. In 1731, his lordship was made treasurer of the household to his late majesty, and sworn of his privy-council. In 1736, he was sent to Saxe-Gotha, to conclude a treaty of marriage between her royal highness the princess Augusta, and his late royal highness Frederic prince of Wales, and attended her into England. In 1737, he was appointed governor and captain-general of New-York; but resigned the same in September following, on his being made captain and colonel of the first troop of life-guards. On February 26, A. D. 1741-2, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1743, attended his late majesty in his campaign in Germany, and was with him at the battle of Dettingen. On the 5th of April, A. D. 1745, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and on the tenth of October, A. D. 1747, to the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1747 he was made governor of Tilbury fort; and in 1752 appointed governor of the island of Guernsey. On the 18th of March, A. D. 1761, his lordship, by letters-patent, was raised to higher honours, being created viscount Cantalupe, and earl De la Warr.

His lordship married first in 1721, Charlotte, daughter of Donagh Macarty, earl of Clincarty, in Ireland, by Mary, second daughter to Robert Spencer, earl of Sunderland, by Anne, second daughter to George, earl of Bristol, and by this lady, who died in February, A. D. 1735, had issue two sons and two daughters, as hereafter will be observed.

He married, secondly, in June, A. D. 1744, Anne, daughter of Edward Thornicroft, and widow of George, lord Abergavenny; but by this lady, who died in July, A. D. 1748, had no issue.

The two sons by the first marriage were,

1. John West, called viscount Cantalupe.
2. George Augustus West, born August 9, 1734, who ranks as a colonel in the army, and is aid de camp to his majesty.

The three daughters were,

1. Charlotte, born September 2, A. D. 1725.

2. Henrietta Cecilia, born January 25, 1727, married to colonel James Johnstone.

3. Diana, born December 2, A. D. 1730, married November 9, A. D. 1736, to John Clavering, of Northumberland.

His lordship departed this life, March 16, 1766, and was succeeded in his honours and estate by his eldest son,

(*Second and present Earl.*) JOHN WEST, born May 9, A. D. 1729. In 1763, he was appointed vice-chamberlain to the queen, which post he resigned upon the death of his father.

Taking to a military life, his lordship passed through the subordinate degrees, and at length, on the eighth of March, A. D. 1761, attained the rank of a major-general, and is now colonel of the first troop of horse guards.

On the eighth of August, A. D. 1756, he married Miss Mary Whynyard, by whom he has issue six sons.

1. William-Augustus West, called viscount Cantalupe, born April 24, A. D. 1757.

2. John-Richard West, born July 28, A. D. 1758.

3. Thomas-Holles West, born September 27, A. D. 1760.

4. George West, born December 31, A. D. 1762.

5. Augustus West, born January 5, 1764, who died an infant.

6. Septimus-Harry West, born November 11, A. D. 1765.

Also two daughters,

1. Frances, born September 24, A. D. 1759.

2. Charlotte, born December 13, A. D. 1761.

(*TITLES.*) John West, earl and baron De la Warr, and viscount Cantalupe.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baron De la Warr, originally by summons to parliament, June 8, A. D. 1294 (22d of Edward I.) by patent, February 5, A. D. 1570. Viscount Cantalupe and earl De la Warre, March 18, 1761, (1st of George III.)

(*ARMS.*) Quarterly: first and fourth pearl, a fess dancette diamond for West. Second and third ruby, a lion rampant between eight cross-crosslets, fitché pearl for De la Warr.

(*CREST.*) In a ducal coronet, topaz, a griffon's head, sapphire, ears and beak of the first.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) On the dexter side a wolf, cowed, pearl, his plain collar, topaz. On the sinister, a cockatrice of the second, his wings displayed, sapphire.

(*MOTTO.*) "Jour de ma vie."

(*CHIEF SEAT.*) Boldro-Lodge, Wherwell, Hants.

TALBOT, Earl TALBOT.

SIR GILBERT TALBOT, third son to John, second earl of Shrewsbury, as may be seen page 454, was, by his second wife, father of

Sir JOHN TALBOT, seated at Albrighton, ancestor to the present earl of Shrewsbury, by his first wife, and by his second, father of

JOHN TALBOT, of Salwarp, in Worcestershire, who died December 9, A. D. 1572, and had issue by his wife Oliva, daughter and heir of Sir William Sherington, of Sherington, in Lancashire, three sons.

1. Sherington Talbot, of Salwarp, and Lacock.

2. John Talbot, of Badgworth, in Gloucestershire, who married Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Trimnel, of Okeley, in Worcestershire, and by her, was father of John Talbot, of Okeley, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Gower, of Droitwich, in the said county.

3. Thomas Talbot, of Wormill, in the county of Salop, who married Magdalen, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, of Constable-Burton, in Yorkshire, knight, and baronet, and had issue Robert Talbot, of Wormill, who had to wife Anne, daughter of William Sheldon, of Broadway, in the county of Wigorn; by whom he was father of three sons, Thomas Talbot, of Wormill, Gilbert, and George.

SHERINGTON TALBOT, before-mentioned, of Salwarp, and Lacock, died about the year, 1640, and by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Leighton, of Feckingham, in the county of Wigorn, knight, governor of Guernsey, had issue six sons, whereof no issue male is remaining. Sir Gilbert Talbot, knight, one of the younger sons, was master of the jewel-office in the reign of king Charles the Second, but had no issue. And Sherington Talbot, the eldest, left only Sir John Talbot, of Lacock, who, by his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Keyt, of Ebrington, in Gloucestershire, baronet, left no surviving issue male, but had three daughters; of whom Anne, the eldest, was married to Sir John Ivery, and had issue Ivery Talbot, of Lacock, in Wiltshire, esquire, who represented that county in parliament; and other children. Barbara, the second, was married to Henry, lord viscount Longvile, father by her, of Talbot, late earl of Suffex. And Gilberta was the youngest.

Having deduced the lineage of the said Sherington Talbot, by his first wife, we shall now treat of his descendants by his second wife Mary, daughter of John Wochborn, of Wichenford, in the county of Worcester, by whom he had issue four sons.

1. George Talbot, of Rudge, in the county of Salop; whose only daughter and heir, Catharine, was married to Sir Clement Clarke, of Lawnde-abbey, in the county of Leicester, baronet.

2. Edward Talbot, slain in the civil wars, on behalf of king Charles the First.

3. William Talbot, grandfather of the late lord Talbot.

4. Francis Talbot, fourth son, who died unmarried.

WILLIAM TALBOT, the third son, resided at Stourton-castle, in Staffordshire, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Doughty, of Whittington, in the county of Wigorn, esquire, by whom he had issue William Talbot, bishop of Durham, and two daughters; Catharine, who had to her first husband Walter Littleton, of Litchfield, in the county of Stafford, esquire, and to her second, Lancelot Blackburn, archbishop of York, lord almoner to his majesty, and of his privy-council. Frances, the other daughter, was married to Samuel Jewkes, of Wolverley, in the county of Wigorn, esquire.

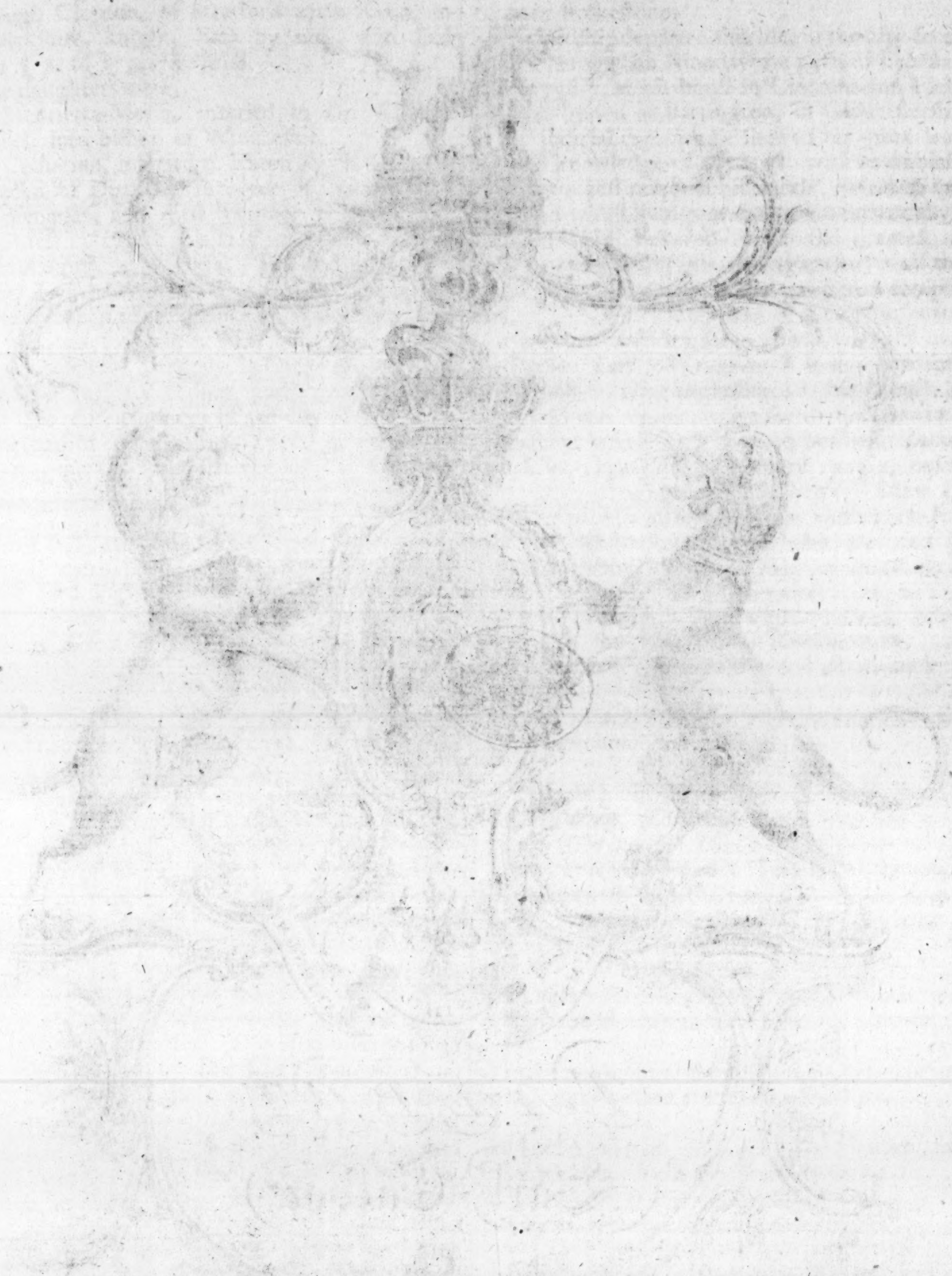
His only son,

WILLIAM TALBOT, was born at Stourton-castle, and having his education in Oriel college, in Oxford, took his degree of master of arts, June 23, A. D. (1680) 32 Car. II. He was nominated by king William to the deanery of Worcester, April 23, A. D. 1691, and on the 24th of September, A. D. 1699, was consecrated bishop of Oxon, with leave to hold his deanery in commendam; in which see he continued till the year 1715, when he was made bishop of Salisbury. He was also, on September 23, A. D. 1722, translated from thence to the bishopric of Durham, of which county he was lord-lieutenant, and custos rotularum. His lordship departed this life on the 10th of October, A. D. 1730, and by Catharine, his wife, daughter of — King, esquire, one of the aldermen of the city of London, had issue eight sons, and several daughters; of which, those who lived to maturity were,

1. Charles Talbot, created lord Talbot, baron of Hensol.

2. Edward Talbot, who died in 1720, archdeacon of Berkshire, having married Mary, daughter to the reverend Mr. Martin, by whom he left issue an only daughter, Catharine.

3. Sherington Talbot, captain of an independent company of foot, afterwards lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of foot, and on February 17, A. D. 1747, was appointed colonel of a regiment of foot, then abroad. He married —, daughter of





of — Midget, who died September 6, A. D. 1749, and had issue two sons, William, and Charles.

4. Henry Talbot, one of the commissioners of the revenue arising by the duty on salt, who married first — daughter of — Lloyd, by whom he has issue a daughter named Elizabeth; and marrying secondly, Catharine, daughter of Sir Hugh Clopton, of Stratford upon Avon, in Warwickshire, knight, hath by her, who died May 17, A. D. 1734, no issue.

The daughters were,

1. Henrietta-Maria, married to Dr. Charles Trimnel, lord bishop of Winchester.

2. Catharine, married to Exton Sayer, L. L. D. chancellor of Durham, surveyor of his majesty's land revenues, and died member of parliament for Totneis in 1731; his lady survived him, and died in August, A. D. 1734. The said

(First Lord.) CHARLES TALBOT, was appointed solicitor-general to the prince of Wales (our late most gracious sovereign) May 31, A. D. 1717; and was chosen for Tregony, in Cornwall, in 1719, and in the two succeeding parliaments, elected one of the representatives of the city of Durham. On the 22d of April, A. D. 1726, he was made solicitor-general, in the room of Sir Clement Wearg, deceased; and on the 20th of November, A. D. 1733, his majesty in council delivered to him the great seal, and he was thereupon sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy-council, and likewise lord high chancellor of Great Britain. And his majesty was further pleased to create him a baron of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title of lord Talbot, baron of Hensol, in the county of Glamorgan, by letters patent, bearing date the 5th of December, (1733) 7 Geo. II. The year after, in August, A. D. 1734, he was chosen a governor of the Charter-house.

His lordship married Cecil, daughter and heir of Charles Matthews, of Castle-Menich, in the county of Glamorgan, esquire, great grand daughter and heir of David Jenkins, of Hensol, in the same county, esquire, one of the justices of South Wales, distinguished for his learning in his profession, and for his steady adherence to the cause of king Charles the First: she died in the year 1720, and by her he had issue five sons.

1. Charles-Richard Talbot, who died in 1733, aged 24 years.

2. William Talbot, now lord Talbot.

3. John Talbot, member for the town of Brecon in three parliaments, recorder of the said town, and second justice of Chester: in 1754, he was elected member of parliament for Ilchester: he married, in May 1737, first, Henrietta-Maria, second daughter of Sir Matthew Decker, of Richmond, baronet, who dying in September 1747, he married secondly, in August 1748, Miss Chetwynd, eldest daughter of William, viscount Chetwynd, in Ireland, by whom he had a son and heir,

born June 19, A. D. 1752; and other children: in 1755, he was made a commissioner of trade, and died September 22, A. D. 1756.

4. Edward Talbot, who died an infant: and

5. George Talbot, a clergyman, who is clerk of the custodies of the lunatics in the high court of chancery for life. He married January 17, A. D. 1761, Anne, second daughter of Jacob Bouverie; viscount Folkestone.

His lordship departed this life, in the fifty-second year of his age, on Monday the 14th of February, A. D. 1736-7, at his house in Lincolns-Inn-Fields, and was buried at Barrington, in Gloucestershire. In his judicial capacity he shewed his great learning and knowledge of the laws, with an unbiassed integrity; and none, in his station, was ever more esteemed whilst living, or died more universally lamented. He behaved with the greatest honour in every act of life, being master of all those virtues that make a great and good man conspicuous.

His eldest surviving son,

(Present Earl.) WILLIAM TALBOT, was seated at Hensol, in Glamorganshire, in his father's lifetime, and was representative for that county in the parliament which first met on business, January 23, A. D. 1734-5. In February 1733-4, he married Mary, daughter and sole heir of Adam Cardonell, esquire, who was secretary to his grace John, duke of Marlborough, and who attended him in all his victorious campaigns; by whom he had one son, William, born November 5, A. D. 1739, who died young; and a daughter, Cecil, born in July 1735, married to — Rice, esquire.

His lordship was created earl Talbot, by letters patent bearing date March 10, A. D. 1761, (1 Geo. III.) and March 25, 1761, was appointed lord steward of his majesty's household.

(TITLES.) William Talbot, earl Talbot, and baron Talbot, of Hensol.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Talbot, of Hensol, in the county of Glamorgan, December 5, A. D. (1733) 7 Geo. II. And earl Talbot, March 10, A. D. 1761 (1 George III.)

(ARMS.) Ruby, a lion rampant, within a border engrailed, topaz, a crescent for difference.

(CREST.) On a chapeau, ruby, turned up ermine, a lion, topaz, his tail extended.

(SUPPORTERS.) On either side a talbot, pearl, collared, fleury counter fleury, ruby.

(MOTTO.) "Humani nihil alienum."

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Castle-Menich, and Hensol, in the county of Glamorgan; and Barrington, in the county of Gloucester.

HENLEY, Earl of NORTHINGTON.

GEORGE HENLEY, seated at Taunton, in Somersetshire, about the year 1570, was father to

ROBERT HENLEY, who was seated at Leigh, in the aforesaid county, for which, in the year 1612, he served the office of high sheriff. He married a lady of Exeter, named Anne Trubadie, and by her had issue two sons, Henry, and Andrew; the former married Susannah, daughter of Robert Bage, and had three sons, Robert, Henry, and John, and the latter,

ANDREW HENLEY, became seated at Taunton. He married Dorothy, the daughter of Christopher Sandford, and had issue two sons and three daughters.

1. Joan, the wife of Brigg Fountain, esquire.
2. Margery, the wife of Richard Chickie, Esq;
3. Elizabeth.

The sons were,

1. Robert Henley, his successor.
2. George Henley, who traded as a merchant in the year 1634, and marrying Mary, daughter and coheir of William Price, had issue two sons, George and John, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Dorothy.

The eldest son,

SIR ROBERT HENLEY, knight, was twice married, by his first lady of the name of Rivet, he had one child; by his second, Ann, daughter of John Eldred, of Saxham, in the county of Suffolk, he had three sons and two daughters, Elizabeth and Hannah.

The sons were,

1. Andrew Henley, of whom hereafter.
2. John Henley.
3. Sir Robert Henley, ancestor to the earl of Northington.

SIR ANDREW HENLEY, was created a baronet on the 30th of June, A. D. 1660, and having married Mary, daughter of Sir John Gayer, knight, had issue two daughters, Catharine and Mary, the former of which became the wife of Carlton Whitlock, esquire, brother to Sir William Whitlock, knight, and two sons.

1. Robert Henley,
2. Andrew Henley,

The eldest son,

SIR ROBERT HENLEY, succeeded his father, but dying without issue, the honours of the family devolved upon his younger brother,

SIR ANDREW HENLEY, who by his wife of the name of Ball, daughter to a gentleman seated at Yately, in the county of Southampton, was father of,

SIR ROBERT HENLEY, who married a lady of the name of Bowles, but for want of issue at his decease, the title became extinct.

We now return to

SIR ROBERT HENLEY, knight, third son to Sir Robert Henley, knight, by his second wife, and youngest brother to the first baronet of this family. He married Barbara, daughter of Sir Edward Hungerford, and had issue a daughter, Williamfa, who married Sir Theodore Janßen, baronet, and a son and heir,

ANTHONY HENLEY, who by Mary, daughter and coheir of Peregrine Bertie, second son of Montague Bertie, earl of Lindsey, was father of two sons.

1. Anthony Henley, who married Elizabeth, daughter of James, earl of Berkeley, but died without issue. His lady departed this life in 1745.
2. Robert Henley.

The youngest son,

(*Present Earl*.) **ROBERT HENLEY**, after having passed through Westminster school, was entered a member of the university of Oxford. He afterwards betook himself to the study of the law, and was called to the bar.

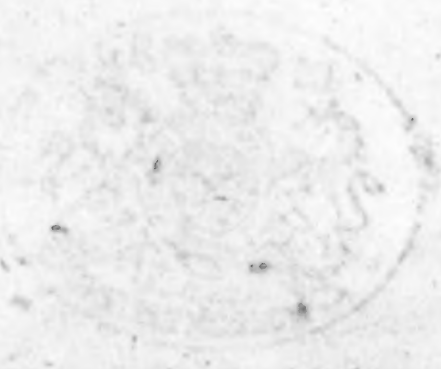
In 1751, he was chosen recorder of the city of Bath. On the 6th of November, A. D. 1756, he received the honour of knighthood, and was then constituted attorney-general. And the year following, on the 30th of June, he was appointed lord keeper of the great seal, and admitted of the privy-council.

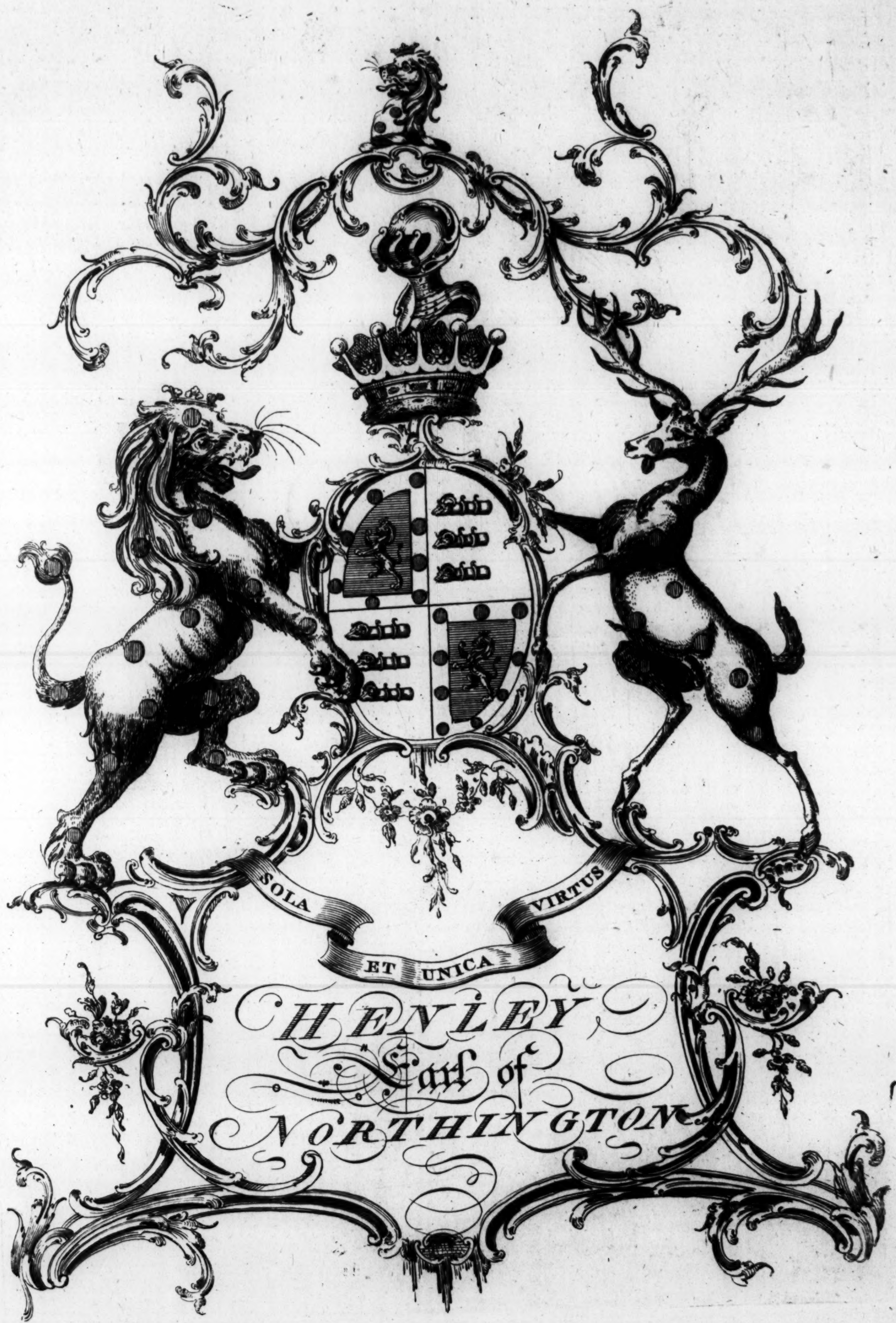
By letters patent dated March 27, A. D. 1760, he was raised to the honour of a peerage, by the stile and title of baron Henley, of the Grange, in the county of Southampton; and in the following month, was constituted lord high steward for the trial of Laurence, earl Ferrers. On the 16th of January, A. D. 1761, he was appointed lord chancellor of Great Britain.

By letters patent dated May 19, A. D. 1764, his lordship was created an earl, by the stile and title of earl of Northington; and on August 21, next ensuing, was constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Southampton, and of the town of Southampton and county thereof. In the following year, on the 16th of April, he was appointed lord high steward for the trial of William, lord Byron.

His lordship resigning the seals of this high and important office, was in 1766, appointed president of the council.

He





He married Jane, daughter and coheir of Sir John Huband, of Isley, in Warwickshire, and by her ladyship has had issue three sons.

1. Robert Henley, who died young.
 2. Robert Henley, commonly called lord Henley, who is one of the tellers of the exchequer.
 3. Henry Henley, who died young.
- Also five daughters.
1. Bridget, married to Robert Lane, esquire.
 2. Jane.
 3. Mary.
 4. Catharine,
 5. Elizabeth.

(TITLES.) Robert Henley, earl of Northington, and baron Henley, of the Grange.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Henley, of the Grange, in the county of Southampton, March 27, A. D.

1760, (34 Geo. II.) and earl of Northington, in the same county, May 19, A. D. 1764, (4 Geo. III.)

(ARMS.) Quarterly, first and fourth sapphire, a lion rampant, pearl, crowned with a ducal coronet, topaz, within a bordure, pearl charged with eight torteauxes. Second and third, three battering rams, the arms for Nertie.

(CREST.) A demi lion ducally crowned, and semeeed with torteauxes.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side a lion rampant ducally crowned; on the sinister, a stag, his horns, topaz, both semeeed with torteauxes.

(MOTTO) "Sola & unica virtus."

(CHIEF SEAT.) The Grange, (near Winchester) in the county of Southampton.

BOUVERIE, Earl of RADNOR.

THIS noble family is a younger branch of that of the same name, settled at the Chateau des Bouveries, near Lisse, in Flanders; the antiquity of which is not inferior to many in that country. The first we find in England was,

LAURENCE DE BOUVERIE, de la Bouverie, or des Bouveries, a younger son of le sieur des Bouveries. This gentleman came into England, A. D. 1567, and is said to have left his own country on account of his religion. This probably was the case; for settling at Canterbury, he there renounced the errors of the Romish church. The name of his first wife was Barbara; but whether she was an English woman, or came with him from Flanders, is uncertain. She dying on the twenty-first of October, A. D. 1594, he married, secondly, Catherine Pipelaft, but by her had no issue: by the former lady, he was father of five sons and three daughters; the latter were,

1. Lea, who married Peter la Fortery, of London.
2. Elizabeth, married Elias Mauroijs, A. D. 1594.
3. Jane, married Thomas de la Tompe, of London, A. D. 1604.

The sons were,

1. Edward Des Bouveries.
2. John Des Bouveries, whose only daughter and heir, Susannah, married Simon Cudart.
3. Jacob Des Bouveries, settled at Hilleghorn, in Holland; who married Catherine, the daughter of — Lethirullier, but had no issue.

4. Valentine Des Bouveries, } died unmarried.
5. Samuel Des Bouveries, }

The eldest son,

EDWARD DES BOUVERIES, died A. D. 1625. By his wife Mary, daughter of Jasper de Fornestraux, who departed this life on the twenty-seventh of September, 1631, he had issue three daughters:

1. Mary, the wife of Abraham de l'Eau, of London, merchant.
2. Elizabeth, married James Gough, of London, esquire.
3. Jane, married Nicholas Adye, of Downcourt, near Doddington, in Kent.

Also a son and heir,

Sir EDWARD DES BOUVERIES, born A. D. 1621. He received the honour of knighthood from king James II. and being deeply concerned in the Turkey trade, amassed a considerable fortune. He died at his seat at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, on the 2d of April A. D. 1694, having had a numerous issue by his wife Ann, daughter to Jacob de Fortery, of London, merchant.

The daughters were,

1. Jane, who married John de l'Eau, esquire, and died without issue.
2. Ann, married Sir Philip Boteler, of Teston, in Kent, baronet.

3. Mary, } died unmarried.
4. Elizabeth, }

The sons were,

1. William Des Bouveries.
2. Edward Des Bouveries, who died young at Caen, in France, on the tenth of December, A. D. 1673.
3. Jacob Des Bouveries, seated at Folkestone, in Kent, who died unmarried.

R r r

4. Peter

4. Peter Des Bouveries, born December 17, A. D. 1660, who died the twenty-fourth of January, A. D. 1682, unmarried.

5. Daniel Des Bouveries, born February 27, A. D. 1667, and died April 29, A. D. 1669.

6. John Des Bouveries, born August 3, A. D. 1669, who died August 16, A. D. 1699, unmarried.

7. Sir Christopher Des Bouveries, knight, born May 3, A. D. 1671, seated at Chart Sutton, in Kent. He died A. D. 1733. By Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Ralph Freeman, of Beechworth, in Surry, he had issue two sons, Freeman Bouverie, who died A. D. 1734, unmarried, and John Bouverie, who became successor to his brother, at Beechworth, &c. but died unmarried in his travels in Asia, A. D. 1750; also two daughters, Ann and Elizabeth, the former of which became the wife of John Harvey, of Beechworth, and died on April 1, A. D. 1757.

We return to the eldest of these seven sons,

Sir WILLIAM DES BOUVERIES, who was also an eminent Turkey merchant, and largely added to the fortune he inherited from his father. He was born on September 26, A. D. 1656. On February 19, A. D. 1713, he was created a baronet, and departing this life on May 19, A. D. 1717, was interred at St. Catherine Cree church, London.

He married first Mary, daughter of James Edwards, of London, esquire, and by her had issue a son, Edward, who died young.

He married secondly Ann, daughter and heir of David Urry, of London, esquire, and by this lady, who died June 5, A. D. 1739, and was buried with her husband, he had issue, besides several children who died young, four sons and two daughters: the latter were,

1. Jane, the wife of John Allen Puffey, of Puffey, in Berkshire, esquire. She died without issue, A. D. 1742, and was buried at Puffey.

2. Ann, died unmarried, A. D. 1761, and was buried at St. Catherine Cree church.

The sons were,

1. Edward Des Bouverie, successor to his father.

2. William Des Bouverie, who died November 29, A. D. 1707, unmarried.

3. Jacob Bouverie, father to the earl of Radnor.

4. Christopher Bouverie, who died August 29, A. D. 1719, unmarried.

The eldest son,

Sir EDWARD DES BOUVERIE, succeeded as baronet, A. D. 1717, and represented the town of Shaftsbury in several parliaments. He married Mary, daughter and coheir of John Smith, esq. She died A. D. 1721, and was buried at Britford, and surviving her, at length departed this life, A. D. 1736, and was interred at Britford, near Salisbury: for want of issue, the honours, &c. devolved upon his younger brother,

(*First Lord.*) Sir JACOB BOUVERIE, who, by act of parliament, changed his name from *Des Bouverie* to *Bouverie*. He served in parliament for the city of Salisbury, of which he also was recorder.

On June 29, A. D. 1747, he was by letters patent raised to the upper house of parliament, and dignified with the titles of baron of Longford, in the county of Wilts, and viscount Folkestone, in Kent.

He married first Mary, daughter and heir of Bartholomew Clarke, of Hardingstone, in Northamptonshire, esquire, by Mary, sister and sole heir to Hitch Younge, esquire, of Roehampton, in Surry; which lady died on the sixteenth of November, A. D. 1739, and was buried at Britford: and he married, secondly, in April, A. D. 1741, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Marham, lord Romney. By the latter lady he had issue two sons, Jacob and Philip; the former born June 4, A. D. 1742, and dying February 4, A. D. 1745, was buried at Britford; and the latter was born October 8, A. D. 1746.

His lordship's issue by his first lady were five sons and six daughters.

1. Mary, born April 29, A. D. 1726, but died the year following, and was buried at Wingham, in Kent.

2. Ann, born October 7, 1729, married to George Talbot, fifth son of William, lord Talbot, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

3. Mary, born October 2, A. D. 1730, married March 16, A. D. 1759, to Anthony Ashley Cooper, earl of Shaftesbury.

4. Harriet, born October 2, 1731, who died on December 13, following, and was buried at St. Catherine Cree church.

5. Charlotte.

6. Harriet.

The sons were,

1. William Bouverie, successor to his father.

2. Jacob Bouverie, born April 3, A. D. 1727, who died March 15, A. D. 1731, and was buried at St. Catherine Cree church.

3. Bartholomew Bouverie, born April 16, A. D. 1728, who died March 6, A. D. 1741, and had sepulture at Britford.

4. Edward Bouverie, born September 5, A. D. 1738, seated at Hardingstone and Delapre, in the county of Northampton. He married on June 30, A. D. 1764, Harriet, daughter of Sir Everard Fawkener, knight.

The eldest son,

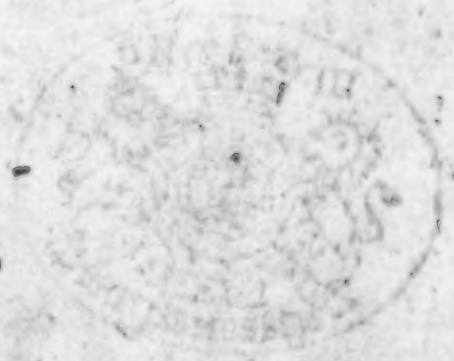
(*Present Earl.*) William Bouverie, born February 26, A. D. 1725, represented the city of Salisbury in the last parliament; and, A. D. 1761, succeeded his father as viscount Folkestone, &c. in which same year he was elected recorder of New Sarum. By letters patent, bearing date September 25, A. D. 1765, he was created earl of Radnor, and baron Pleydel Bouverie of Colehill, in Berkshire, with remainder of the earldom, in failure of male issue, to the issue male of his father Jacob, viscount Folkestone.

He married first in January, A. D. 1747-8, Harriet, daughter and heir of Sir Mark Stewart Pleydell, of Colehill, in the county of Berks, baronet, by Mary, sole daughter and heir of Robert Stewart, of Ascog, in the isle of Bute, esquire; and by this lady, who died on the twenty-ninth of May, A. D. 1750, and was buried at Britford, he had issue one son,

Jacob Bouverie, born March 4, A. D. 17

He married secondly in September, A. D. 1751, Rebecca, daughter of John Alleyne, esquire, of the Four Hills, in Barbadoes, and by her ladyship, who died on May 4, 1764, and was buried at Britford, had issue, besides several children still-born, four sons and two daughters,

1. Mary-





1. Mary-Harriet, 2 twins, born June 20, 1755.
2. Harriet-Mary, } They died infants and were buried at Crawmerth, in Oxfordshire.

The sons were,

1. William-Henry Bouverie, born October 30, A. D. 1752.
2. Bartholomew Bouverie, born October 29, A. D. 1753.
3. Younge Bouverie, born April 16, A. D. 1759, died an infant, and was buried at St. James's, Westminster.
4. Edward Bouverie, born September 20, A. D. 1760.

His lordship married, thirdly, on the twenty-second of July, A. D. 1765, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, baronet, and widow of Anthony, lord Feverham, baron of Downton; and by her has a daughter Mary-Elizabeth, born May 25, A. D. 1766.

(TITLES.) William Bouverie, earl of Radnor, viscount Folkestone, baron of Longford, and ba-

ron Pleydell Bouverie, of Colehill, in the county of Berks, and baronet.

(CREATIONS.) Baronet, February 19, A. D. 1713-14, baron of Longford, in Wilts, and viscount Folkestone, in the county of Kent, June 29, A. D. 1747, (21st of George II.) earl of Radnor, and baron Pleydell Bouverie, of Colehill, Berks, September 25, A. D. 1765, (6th of George III.)

(ARMS.) Quarterly: first and fourth party per fess, topaz and pearl, an eagle displayed with two heads, diamond; second and third, ruby, a bend vair.

(CREST.) On a wreath a demi-eagle displayed, diamond beaked, and ducally gorged, topaz, on his breast a cross-crozier, pearl.

(MOTTO.) "Patria cara carior libertas."

(CHIEF-SEAT.) Longford in Wiltshire.

S P E N C E R, Earl S P E N C E R.

IN our account of his grace the duke of Marlborough's family, the reader will find a genealogical and historical account of the Spencers, ancestors to this noble lord in the male line. It remains that we give an account of the Churchills, the female line, especially as we shall thereby have an opportunity of doing honour to his lordship's great grandfather John, whom all nations concur in calling the great duke of Marlborough.

GITTO de LEON, of the noble family of Leon, in France, was living in Normandy, 1055, and had issue two sons.

1. Richard de Leon, lord of Montalban, ancestor to the present family of Leon, in France.

2. Wandril, lord of Courcil, from whom the family of Churchill is descended. This

WANDRIL, lord of Courcil, married Isabella de Tuya, and by her had two sons.

1. Roger de Courcil.
2. Rouland de Courcil, ancestor to the Courcils of Poictou, from whence branched those of Normandy and Anjou.

The eldest son,

ROGER de COURCIL, accompanied William the Conqueror into England, and had in reward of his services, divers lands in the counties of Somerset, Dorset, and Devon, as appears from Doom-day Book, among which was the lordship of Churchill, in the county of Somerset, the place of his

abode, and from which probably he took his surname, being written in old records Curichil, Cheuchil, Cherchile, &c. He married Gertrude, daughter to Sir Guy de Torbag, and had a son and heir,

JOHN de CHERCHILE, whose wife was Joan de Kilrington, and who bore to him,

SIR BARTHOLOMEW de CHERCHILE, who held the castle of Bristol for king Stephen. He married Agnes, daughter of Ralph Fitz Ralph, lord of Tiverton, and by her had,

PAGAN de CHERCHILE, whose son,

ROGER de CHERCHILE, had free warren in his lands in Cherchile, in the reign of Edward I. he was succeeded by his son,

ELIAS de CHURCHELLE, whose wife was Dorothy, a daughter of the ancient family of Columbiere: by her he had three sons.

1. John Churchill, who married Joan, daughter and coheir to Roger Dawney, of Norton, and left only two daughters, his coheirs, Margaret, the wife of Andrew Hilberdon, of the county of Devon, and Agnes, married to Thomas Gifford, of Theuborough, in Cornwall, whereby the lordship of Churchill and other lands devolved upon them.

2. Giles Churchill, had the lordship of Yamp-ton and Lincham, in Devonshire, which estates by a female heir, descended to the family of Croker,

ker, of the same county; so that William, the third son of Elias, was the chief heir male.

3. William Churchill. Which WILLIAM CHURCHILL, was seated at Rockbear, in Devonshire, and left issue GILES CHURCHILL, father of CHARLES CHURCHILL, who for his firm adherence to the house of York, was in great favour with king Edward IV. who advanced him to the marriage of Margaret, only daughter of Sir William Widvile, by whom he had

THOMAS CHURCHILL, esquire, whose wife was Grace, daughter and coheir to Thomas Tyle, of Tyle-house, in the county of Cornwall, and by her he had

WILLIAM CHURCHILL, who married Mary, eldest daughter to Richard Creuse, of Wicroft-castle, in the county of Devon, esquire, and by her had three sons.

1. Roger Churchill, of Catherston.
2. William Churchill, of Corton.
3. John Churchill, was seated at Murston, all in the county of Dorset.

The said

ROGER CHURCHILL, marrying Jane, relict of Nicholas Megg, and daughter to William Peverell, of Bradford, by her had

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JASPER CHURCHILL, of Bradford, who marrying Elizabeth, daughter to John Chaplet, of Herington, in the county of Dorset, had two sons,

1. John Churchill, his heir, and
2. Jasper Churchill, father of Sir John Churchill, an eminent council in the reign of king Charles II. who marrying Susan, daughter to Edmund Prideaux, esquire, by her left only four daughters, who were his coheirs.

JOHN CHURCHILL, eldest son and heir of Jasper, by Elizabeth Chaplet, was of the society of the Middle-Temple, where by his proficiency in the study of the laws, he made an addition to his estate, and was seated at Mintern, in the county of Dorset. He married Sarah, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Winston, of Standiston, in the county of Gloucester, by Dionise, his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Bond, knight, and by her was father of

Sir WINSTON CHURCHILL, born at Wotton Glanville, in the county of Dorset.

This gentleman had a liberal education at St. John's college, Oxford, and being in his notions a staunch royalist, he suffered greatly for his attachment to the royal family, between the years 1641, and 1660. In personal valour he was not an unworthy ancestor of his son, the great duke of Marlborough; and gave such proofs of his courage in one of the battles (in which he was wounded) fought in the time of the civil wars, under Charles I. that that prince gave him, as an augmentation to his arms, the cross of England in a canton. He seems early to have devoted himself to the study of the English history. He was author of a book in folio, entitled, *Divi Britannici*, which contains an account of our English monarchs, traced up from Charles II. even to fabulous antiquity. Though the author of this book seems not to have much studied the critical parts of history, or to have dipped deep into its evidences, yet he

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But Mr. Churchill was not destined to be renowned for authorship, but for being the father of John, duke of Marlborough, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Drake, of Ashe, in the parish of Musbury, in Devonshire. His eldest son was Winston, who died young; his second, was John, the English hero, born at Ashe, the 24th of July, A. D. 1650; the third, was George, born February the 20th, A. D. 1653; the fourth, was Charles, born A. D. 1656; the fifth, Montjoy, who died young; as did Jasper, the sixth; the seventh, Theobald, who was bred at Queen's college, Oxford; he took orders, and died unmarried. The daughters were, Arabella, born at Ashe, A. D. 1648. She was maid of honour to the dutchess of York, and afterwards favourite mistress to king James II. by whom she had two sons, James Fitz-James, duke of Berwick, and Henry Fitz-James, commonly called the grand prior; and two daughters, Henrietta, born A. D. 1670, and, in 1683, married to Sir Henry Waldegrave, created A. D. 1686, lord Waldegrave, of Chelton, whose son James, lord Waldegrave, born A. D. 1684, was created an earl, 1729. The other daughter was a nun. Arabella's three sisters, Dorothy, Mary, and Barbara, died in their infancy. Arabella was married afterwards to colonel Charles Godfrey, and by him had two daughters; Charlotta, wife of Hugh Boscawen, lord viscount Falmouth; and Elizabeth, wife of Edward Dunch, esquire. We shall now return to give a short account of the father and the sons. Mr. Churchill, the father, after the restoration, was chosen member for Weymouth, and had the honour of knighthood, after being admitted a fellow of the royal society, which was then in its infancy. His majesty, to give a more substantial proof of his regard for Sir Winston, appointed him to be a commissioner of the claims in Ireland, a place of profit, and afterwards, by the recommendation, it is said, of the duke of York, one of the clerks comptrollers of the green-cloth.

His third son, George, was bred to the sea-service. In the year 1689, he commanded a squadron, and, by his courage, he distinguished himself in the glorious victory obtained by the English over the French by sea, at La Hogue, in 1692, being then captain of the St. Andrew, a second rate. In 1699, he was made one of the commissioners of the admiralty, and he sat at that board till 1702, when the commission was dissolved, and the earl of Pembroke appointed lord high admiral. After that, he was made admiral of the blue, and one of the council to prince George; who, though he knew little or nothing of sea affairs,

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was made lord high admiral of England. He was next preferred to be admiral of the white, and commanded in chief, while Sir George Rook was indisposed.

He was twenty years gentleman of the bed-chamber to prince George of Denmark, and served member of parliament for St. Albans, in every parliament from 1685, to the time of his death, excepting the last, when he served for Plymouth. When prince George died, finding his health decaying, he retired from business, and died unmarried, May 8, A. D. 1710. He was buried in the south isle of Westminster-abbey.

Charles, the fourth son of Sir Winston Churchill, rose in the land service. He was at the age of thirteen, made page of honour to Christian, king of Denmark; and, at sixteen, gentleman of the bed-chamber to his brother, prince George. After that, he entered into the army, and met with very quick preferments, being esteemed one of the best general officers of infantry in Europe. He was governor of Kinsale, in Ireland, and was made general of foot, and governor of the Tower, by queen Anne. He was greatly instrumental in gaining the battle of Blenheim, under his brother; and, after that, he was made governor of Brussels, colonel of the Coldstream regiment of guards, and governor of Guernsey. He married in 1702, the daughter and heiress of James Goulde, esquire, of Dorchester, and died December 29, 1714, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. We now return to John, the second son of Sir Winston Churchill.

JOHN, Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

He was very young when he was introduced to court, and served the duke of York as page of honour. Being remarkably handsome, of a fine address, and discovering an inclination for the army, the duke procured for him, from his brother, an ensign's commission in the guards, a body of troops then newly instituted. After that, he went to Tangier, then belonging to the English. Upon his return, he served under the duke of Monmouth, who gave him a captain's commission in his own regiment, in the six thousand English troops that were sent to assist the French king. Losing no opportunity of signalizing himself, the marshals de Turenne, and de Lorge, while he served in Alsatia, prognosticated his future greatness; and his conduct was so remarkably intrepid at the siege of Maestricht, the next year, that the French king himself, who was an eye-witness to it, thanked him for his services, at the head of his army, and assured him, that he would recommend him to his good brother, the king of Great Britain. This was a flattering circumstance for Mr. Churchill, who knew well how to improve every incident that could tend to his own promotion. His fame preceded his return to England, and the influence which his sister had upon the duke of York, joined with his own personal merits, raised him to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, gentleman of the bed-chamber, and master of the robes to the duke of York. Notwithstanding what happened afterwards, it is certain, that to the day of his death, he had a very warm remembrance of that prince's favour, to which he owed his rise, and that he used to express himself with

regard to his family, even after the king's death, in terms that one could not have expected to come from the hero of the whigs. The differences between the house of commons and the king, on the duke of York's account, are well known, and that his majesty was twice obliged to send his royal highness, as it were, into exile, to satisfy his people; once was to Scotland, when the Gloucester frigate, which carried him, was lost. It is said upon that occasion, that two Irish lords in the duke's retinue, after he was in the long-boat, guarded the sides of the ship till the duke called into the boat all that it could contain, excepting two. He desired the two noblemen to fill up those places; but they being too generous to save their own lives, after hindering others to save theirs, the duke ordered the boat to put off; but seeing colonel Churchill upon the deck, he returned and took him into the boat. Whatever may be in this circumstance, it is certain, the colonel attended his royal highness both in Scotland, and in Flanders, during his banishment; and upon the duke's return from the first-mentioned country, he was, on December 21, A. D. 1682, created baron Churchill of Aymouth, in the kingdom of Scotland. He had the year before married Mrs. Sarah Jennings, the favourite of queen Anne; and in her sphere, as extraordinary a woman, as her husband was in his. This lady was daughter and coheir (with her sister, the countess of Tyrconnel) of Richard Jennings, of Sandridge, in Hertfordshire, esquire, by his wife, Frances, daughter and heiress of Sir Gifford Thornhurst, of Agnes-court, in Kent, baronet, was born on the twenty-ninth of May, A. D. 1660, the day of king Charles's restoration. She was, at the time of her marriage, the favourite of the princess of Denmark, whose affection she entirely possessed, and who then had no near prospect of succeeding to the crown. It was her genius, and the ascendant which, from childhood to the four last years of the life of that princess, she continued to have over her mind, that raised and crowned her husband's glorious fortune. At the same time that Churchill was created a lord, he was made captain of the third troop of guards; and upon the accession of king James to the crown, he was made lieutenant-general, and one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, and sent ambassador to France, to notify that prince's accession to the throne. On the 14th of May, A. D. 1685, he was created a peer of England, by the title of baron Churchill, of Sandridge, in Hertfordshire.

It appears by the best histories of that time, that lord Churchill merited his rapid promotions by a sincere and faithful attachment to his master's service. Upon the ill-concerted invasion of the duke of Monmouth, and the insurrection that followed in his favour, the lord Churchill, as lieutenant-general, commanded the first body of troops sent against the rebels; and by his valour and conduct, he contributed greatly to their defeat at Sedgmore. After this, king James thought himself so secure in the possession of sovereign power, that he observed no farther terms with his protestant subjects; and it was visible, that without a deliverer, the nation must return to popery, and consequently become a province to the see of Rome, or be deluged with civil blood. The frantic conduct of king James, who outwent even

ker, of the same county; so that William, the third son of Elias, was the chief heir male.

3. William Churchill. Which

WILLIAM CHURCHILL, was seated at Rock-bear, in Devonshire, and left issue

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It appears by the best histories of that time, that lord Churchill merited his rapid promotions by a sincere and faithful attachment to his master's service. Upon the ill-concerted invasion of the duke of Monmouth, and the insurrection that followed in his favour, the lord Churchill, as lieutenant-general, commanded the first body of troops sent against the rebels; and by his valour and conduct, he contributed greatly to their defeat at Sedgmore. After this, king James thought himself so secure in the possession of sovereign power, that he observed no farther terms with his protestant subjects; and it was visible, that without a deliverer, the nation must return to popery, and consequently become a province to the see of Rome, or be deluged with civil blood. The frantic conduct of king James, who outwent even

the court of Rome in his zeal to bring the nation back to popery, confirmed this conviction every day more and more. The lord Churchill, therefore, upon the whole, resolved, in concert with others, to postpone his personal services to his public obligations, and to prefer the service of his country to that of his prince. It is probable, that he had a private correspondence with the prince of Orange, before, or soon after, he landed, and it is well known that he left king James to join him; but that he wrote a letter to his old master, justifying his conduct upon principle and conscience. When the crown was given to the prince of Orange, he not only confirmed to the lord Churchill his rank in the army, and his post in the bed-chamber, but on the 9th of April, A. D. 1689, he created him earl of Marlborough. We shall leave to our general histories the narrative of his conduct, when he commanded the English forces that served that year in Flanders, under prince Waldeck, and which was every way unexceptionable. Next year, he was sent to Ireland, to repair some unfortunate operations that had been made there, and he reduced the towns of Cork and Kinsale with incredible expedition. By the reduction of those two places, no supplies could be sent from France to Ireland. The whole was performed in thirty-seven days, and the earl returning to England, waited the 28th of October upon his majesty, who was heard to say, speaking of the earl of Marlborough, "that he knew no man so fit for a general, who had seen so few campaigns." Next year, A. D. 1691, the earl of Marlborough was sent by his majesty to Flanders, to prepare every thing against his arrival there in person, and served under him during the campaign there; but though he was one of those particularly excepted from pardon, in all the manifestoes sent over by king James, yet, in the year 1692, upon a surmise of an insurrection in England, he was apprehended by a warrant from the privy-council, and, with the earl of Huntingdon, sent prisoner to the Tower of London. The reason of this reverse of fortune and mysterious commitment, has never been fully understood. It was most probably owing to the discovery of some correspondence between the countess of Marlborough and her relations, who were thought to be in the Jacobite interest, and which was apprehended to be countenanced by his lordship. His disgrace had been for some time resolved upon. He had the honesty to expostulate with king William himself, upon his partiality to his foreign favourites, upon which, his majesty turned his back upon him without speaking a word. Both those causes might operate to his disgrace, and the rather as it was known at this time, that the princess of Denmark had, at the instigation of the countess of Marlborough, given leave to her friends to move in parliament for a settlement, independent of the king. The earl and his countess, and indeed the princess of Denmark, upon her account, were in disgrace with queen Mary, at the time of her death; but though, after that, king William did not immediately employ the earl of Marlborough, he was so well acquainted with his merit, and at last so well convinced of his innocence, that, in the year 1698, when the duke of Gloucester's household was settling, the king named his lordship for that young prince's governor; and when he delivered

him into his hands, he made the earl this memorable compliment, "My lord, teach him to be what you are, and my nephew cannot want accomplishments." After this, during the king's absence in Holland, he was three several times appointed one of the lords justices of the kingdom; and, in June, A. D. 1701, he was declared commander in chief of the English forces in Holland, and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary for the negotiations at the Hague. Upon the accession of queen Anne, he was continued in all those high posts, and it was now easily foreseen that he must arrive at the pitch of greatness he afterwards attained to. Five days after her majesty's accession, she made him a knight of the Garter; the next day, she declared him captain-general of all her forces at home and abroad; and he was, in a few days after sent to Holland, as her ambassador and plenipotentiary, to give the states the fullest assurances, that she was resolved to fulfil all the measures and engagements into which the late king had entered with them. The earl performed his commission with such solidity, in a speech of great weight and energy, that it operated upon their high mightinesses far beyond all the powers of eloquence; and when it was printed, it gave vast spirits to all the princes and states engaged in the confederacy. The subsequent events of that glorious war are engraved upon the monumental pillar at Blenheim, and these summed up in so masterly a manner, that, though already printed, this work would be imperfect, if that famous inscription was not introduced in this place. It is as follows:

"The castle of Blenheim was founded by queen Anne, in the fourth year of her reign; in the year of the christian æra, A. D. 1705: a monument designed to perpetuate the memory of the signal victory obtained over the French and Bavarians, near the village of Blenheim, on the banks of the Danube, by John, duke of Marlborough, the hero, not only of his nation, but his age, whose glory was equal in the council and in the field; who, by wisdom, justice, candour, and address, reconciled various, and even opposite interests, acquired an influence, which no rank, no authority, can give, nor any force but that of superior virtue. Became the fixed important center, which united in one common cause, the principal states of Europe, who, by military knowledge, and irresistible valour, in a long series of uninterrupted triumphs, broke the power of France, when raised to the highest, when exerted the most, rescued the empire from desolation, asserted, and confirmed the liberties of Europe.

"Philip, a grandson of the house of France, united to the interests, directed by the policy, supported by the arms of that crown, was placed on the throne of Spain. King William III. beheld this formidable union of two great, and once rival, monarchies. At the end of a life spent in defending the liberties of Europe, he saw them in their greatest danger. He provided for their security in the most effectual manner. He took the duke of Marlborough into his service, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the states-general of the United Provinces.

"The duke contracted several alliances before the death of king William. He confirmed and improved these. He contracted others, after the accession

accession of queen Anne, and re-united the confederacy, which had been dissolved at the end of a former war, in a stricter, and a firmer league.

" Captain general and commander in chief of the forces of Great-Britain, the duke led to the field the army of the allies. He took, with surprising rapidity, Venlo, Ruremonde, Steenswaert, and Liege. He extended and secured the frontiers of the Dutch. The enemies whom he found insulting at the gates of Nimeghen, were driven to seek for shelter behind their lines. He forced Bonne, Huy, Limbourg, in another campaign. He opened the communication of the Rhine, as well as the Maes; he added all the country between these rivers to his former conquest. The arms of France, favoured by the defection of the elector of Bavaria, had penetrated into the heart of the empire. This mighty body lay exposed to immediate ruin. In that memorable crisis, the duke of Marlborough led his troops with unexampled celerity, secrecy, and order, from the ocean to the Danube. He saw; he attacked, nor stopped, but to conquer the enemy. He forced the Bavarians, sustained by the French, in their strong intrenchments, at Schellenberg. He passed the Danube. A second royal army, composed of the best troops of France, was sent to reinforce the first; that of the confederates was divided; with one part of it the siege of Ingolstadt was carried on; with the other, the duke gave battle to the united strength of France and Bavaria. On the second day of August, A. D. 1704, he gained a more glorious victory than the histories of any age can boast. The heaps of slain were dreadful proofs of his valour. A marshal of France, whole legions of French, his prisoners, proclaimed his mercy. Bavaria was subdued; Ratisbon, Augsbourg, Ulm, Memmingen, all the usurpations of the enemy, were recovered. The liberty of the diet, the peace of the empire, were restored. From the Danube, the duke turned his victorious arms towards the Rhine, and the Moselle, Landau, Treves, and Trarbach, were taken. In the course of one campaign, the very nature of the war was changed. The invaders of other states were reduced to defend their own. The frontier of France was exposed in its weakest part to the efforts of the allies.

" That he might improve this advantage, that he might push the sum of things to a speedy decision, the duke of Marlborough led his troops, early in the following year, once more to the Moselle. They, whom he had saved a few months before, neglected to second him now. They who might have been his companions in conquest, refused to join him. When he saw the generous designs he had formed, frustrated by private interest, by pique, by jealousy, he returned with speed to the Main. He returned, and fortune and victory returned with him. Leige was relieved; Huy retaken; the French, who had pressed this army of the states-general with superior numbers, retired behind intrenchments, which they deemed impregnable. The duke forced these intrenchments with inconsiderable loss, on the seventh day of July, A. D. 1705. He defeated a great part of the army which defended them. The rest escaped by a precipitate retreat. If advantages proportionable to this success were not immediately ob-

tained, let the failure be ascribed to that misfortune, which attends most confederacies; a division of opinions, where one alone should judge, a division of powers, where one alone should command. The disappointment itself did honour to the duke. It became the wonder of mankind, how he could do so much under those restraints, which had hindered him from doing more.

" Powers more absolute were given him afterwards. The increase of his powers multiplied his victories. At the opening of the next campaign, when all his army was not yet assembled; when it was hardly known that he had taken the field, the noise of his triumphs was heard over Europe. On the twelfth of May, A. D. 1706, he attacked the French at Ramillies. In the space of two hours their whole army was put to flight. The vigour and conduct with which he improved this success, were equal to those, with which he gained it. Louvain, Brussels, Malines, Liere, Ghent, Oudenarde, Antwerp, Damme, Bruges, Courtray, surrendered; Ostend, Menin, Dendermond, Aeth, were taken; Brabant and Flanders were recovered; places which had resisted the greatest generals for months, for years; provinces, disputed for ages, were the conquests of a summer. Nor was the duke content to triumph alone; solicitous for the general interest, his care extended to the remotest scenes of war. He chose to lessen his own army, that he might enable the leaders of other armies to conquer. To this it must be ascribed that Turin was relieved; the duke of Savoy re-united; the French driven with confusion out of Italy.

" These victories gave the confederates an opportunity of carrying the war on every side, into the dominions of France; but she continued to enjoy a kind of peaceful neutrality in Germany. From Italy she was once alarmed, and had no more to fear. The entire reduction of this power, whose ambition had caused, whose strength supported the war, seemed reserved for him alone, who had so triumphantly begun the glorious work.

" The barrier of France, on the side of the Low-Countries, had been forming for more than half a century. What art, power, expence could do, had been done to render it impenetrable; yet here she was most exposed; for here the duke of Marlborough threatened to attack her.

" To cover what they had gained by surprise, or had been yielded to them by treachery, the French marched to the banks of the Schelde. At their head were the princes of the blood, and their most fortunate general, the duke of Vendôme. Thus commanded, thus posted, they hoped to check the victor in his course. Vain were their hopes; the duke of Marlborough passed the river in the night. He defeated their whole army. The approach of night concealed; the proximity of Ghent favoured their flight. They neglected nothing to repair their loss, to defend their frontier. New generals, new armies appeared in the Netherlands. All contributed to enhance the glory; none were able to retard the progress of the confederate armies.

" Lille, the bulwark of this barrier, was besieged. A numerous garrison, and a marshal of France defended the place. Prince Eugene of Savoy commanded; the duke of Marlborough covered

covered and sustained the siege. The rivers were seized, and the communication with Holland interrupted. The duke opened new communications, with great labour, and much greater art. Through countries over-run by the enemy, the necessary convoys arrived in safety. One alone was attacked. The troops which attacked it were beat. The defence of Lille was animated by assurances of relief. The French assembled all their force. They marched towards the town. The duke of Marlborough offered them battle, without suspending the siege. They abandoned the enterprize. They came to save the town. They were spectators of its fall.

"From this conquest, the duke hastened to others. The posts taken by the enemy on the Schelde, were surprized. That river was passed a second time; and, notwithstanding the great preparations made to prevent it, without opposition.

"Brussels, besieged by the elector of Bavaria, was relieved. Ghent surrendered to the duke in the middle of a winter remarkably severe. An army, little inferior to his own, marched out of the place.

"As soon as the season of the year permitted him to open another campaign, the duke besieged, and took Tournay. He invested Mons. Near this city the French army, covered by thick woods, defended by triple intrenchments, waited to molest, nor presumed to offer battle. Even this was not attempted by them with impunity. On the last day of August, A. D. 1709, the duke attacked them in their camp. All was employed, nothing availed against the resolution of such a general, against the fury of such troops. The battle was bloody. The event decisive. The woods pierced. The fortifications trampled down. The enemy fled. The town was taken. Doway, Bethune, Aire, St. Venant, Bouchain, underwent the same fate, in two succeeding years. Their vigorous resistance could not save them. It seemed preserved to defend the capital of the monarchy.

"The prospect of this extreme distress, was neither distant nor dubious. The French acknowledged their conqueror, and sued for peace.

"These are the actions of the duke of Marlborough, performed in the compass of a few years; sufficient to adorn the annals of ages. The admiration of other nations will be conveyed to latest posterity, in the histories even of the enemies of Britain. The sense which the British nation had of his transcendent merit, was expressed in the most solemn, most effectual, most durable manner. The acts of parliament inscribed on this pillar shall stand, as long as the British name and language last, illustrious monuments of Marlborough's glory, and of Britain's gratitude."

We shall now resume the personal history of this great man. On the 13th of March, A. D. 1702-3, he was installed a knight of the most noble order of the Garter, by his proxy Sir Benjamin Bathurst, knight, having been, on the 14th of December preceding, created duke of Marlborough and marquis of Blandford; at which time was conferred upon him a grant for life, of five thousand pounds per annum out of the revenue of the post-office. After his victory at Blenheim, the com-

mons addressed the queen to perpetuate his memory; whereupon her majesty granted him the interest of the crown in the honour and manor of Woodstock, and hundred of Wotton, to him and his heirs for ever; and accordingly a bill having passed both houses, her majesty gave her royal assent to it March 14, A. D. 1704-5, whereby the said honour and manor of Woodstock, and hundred of Wotton, were vested in his grace, and his heirs, rendering to the queen, her heirs and successors, on the 2d day of August, in every year for ever, at the castle of Windsor, one standard or colours, with three fleur de lices painted thereon, for all manner of rents, services, &c.

For this action, glorious in its success, and much more glorious in its consequences, his grace received congratulatory letters from most of the potentates in Europe, and in particular from the states-general, and from the emperor, who desired his grace to accept of the title and dignity of a prince of the empire, which, with the queen's leave, was conferred upon him, by the title of prince of Mindelheim, in the province of Swabia. His imperial majesty also caused a pillar to be set up at Hochstet, to perpetuate the memory of the victory, which concludes,

Exercitui Victori cum Immortali Gloria

Imperavit

Johannes Dux de Marlborough

A N G L U S.

On the 17th of December, A. D. 1706, the house of peers (in consideration of the many great actions performed by his grace, in her majesty's service, to the honour of his country, and for the good of the common cause of Europe) addressed her majesty, and obtained her leave for bringing in a bill for settling the honours and dignities of the said duke upon his posterity, and annexing the honour and manor of Woodstock, with the hundred of Wotton, and house of Blenheim, to go with the said honours. Whereupon her majesty was pleased to consent, that a bill should be brought in, "That after the determination of the estate, which the duke had then in his titles and honours, the same should be limited to his eldest daughter, and the heirs male of her body; and then to all his other daughters successively, according to their priority of birth, and the heirs male of their respective bodies, and that the honour and manor of Woodstock, and the house of Blenheim, after the duchess of Marlborough's death (upon whom they are settled in jointure) should go with the title." Which bill passing both lords and commons, it received the royal assent on December 21, A. D. 1706. And soon after, the five thousand pounds per annum, out of the revenue of the post-office, which her majesty had some time before granted to the said duke, for term of his life, upon creating him to that dignity, was, in further consideration of his services, entailed, by a subsequent act of parliament, passed the 28th of January following, on his posterity, to descend in like manner as the honour and manor of Woodstock, &c.

It is pretty certain, that when queen Anne mounted the throne, he was so far from distinguishing himself in the whig party, that he was looked upon to be a tory; and that the sufferings

he met with from king William, were to be placed to that account. The whigs, on the other hand, knew the aversion which king James and the Jacobites had for him, and what king William's sentiments were of his merits. They were sensible, at the same time, that he was formed to shine at the head of armies, which he could not do if he attached himself to the Tories. They therefore were so far from obstructing, that they promoted his preferment to the head of the army. He had leisure there, by his merit and successes, to secure himself in the continuance of command. When he found that the Tories were averse to carrying on the war, he and his friends declared for the whigs, and the glorious battles he obtained secured him in his interest with the public, as his wife did with the queen, so that the Tories durst not directly attack him, though they made use of every opportunity to lessen his credit. It happened, however, that in reality the queen's connexions with the whigs, were not agreeable to her natural inclination, and formed only upon the glories, which her arms had achieved. The dutchess of Marlborough, at the same time, perhaps did not make so moderate and so respectful a use of her credit with the queen, as she ought to have done, and was perpetually ballancing her majesty's inclinations for the Tories, by her affections for herself. It is certain, that her grace, notwithstanding her fortune at court, which was as high as any female subject ever arrived at, was very ill formed, either for a courtier or a favourite. She was sarcastic, plain, open, and overbearing, and destitute of that prudence which is expected in those who want to rise, even in the most virtuous courts. At last, her impetuosity of temper drove her from her hold in the affections of her mistress, and another female favourite (introduced by herself) supplanted her. The consequence was, that her majesty's venturing to give way to her native inclinations and imbibed principles, changed her whig ministry for a Tory one, and gave to the duke of Ormond the duke of Marlborough's command. The duke of Marlborough, however, though he had long foreseen his disgrace, behaved with admirable temper, and even acquiesced in the measures of the new ministry, in hopes, as he said, that they would push the war against France. By this time, finding that the queen's aversion to his dutchess was unsurmountable, he carried to her majesty a surrender of all her places, which were those of groom of the stole, the robes, and the privy-purse. In the year 1711, the duke, who had been turned out of all his employments, on a frivolous pretext of bribery, entered, with his friends in the house of peers, into so vigorous an opposition to the court measures, that the ministers were driven to the desperate expedient of creating twelve new peers in one day; but though those unprecedented creations ballanced the whig interest in the house of peers, the temper of the mercantile part of the nation went entirely against the court, and the moderate Tories themselves condemned the proceedings of their leaders; but the queen was determined at all events to have peace, and his enemies made so unmerciful a use of their power, that the duke was driven from all that moderation, which had used to distinguish him. The earl Powlet in particular, said, in a debate concerning the duke of Ormond, "That nobody could doubt of the

duke of Ormond's courage and bravery; but that he was not like a certain general, who led troops to the slaughter; to cause a great number of officers to be knocked on the head in a battle, or against stone-walls, in order to fill his pockets, by disposing of their commissions." The duke of Marlborough did not, at the time, resent this gross affront; but, when the house broke up, the lord Mohun went to the earl Powlet, and told him, "that the duke of Marlborough desired to have an eclairsissement with his lordship, about some expressions he had used in that day's debate; and therefore desired him to go and take the air in the country." The earl Powlet, who was in no doubt about the lord Mohun's meaning, asked, "whether he had brought him a challenge?" and his lordship seeming to answer in the affirmative, the earl went home. His countess, however, by his unusual emotion, easily perceived that something extraordinary had happened to ruffle him. She instantly communicated her suspicions to the ministry, and the earl of Dartmouth, secretary of state, went to the duke of Marlborough, and desired him not to stir abroad, while two centinels were placed upon the earl Powlet's house. The queen herself then interposed; and the duke, at her request, promised that the affair should go no further. But, though his grace was thus deprived of his posts and power, he held the same place as he ever had done, in the esteem and affection of all true Englishmen. Some attempts in parliament were made to fasten upon him the charge of having spirited up the Dutch to continue the war; but they were in themselves ridiculous, and came to nothing. When the treaty of Utrecht was concluded, and when his grace saw, that either a civil war, or an intire submission to the court measures, must follow, he resolved to retire beyond seas. This resolution was much strengthened by the death of his great and worthy friend, the earl of Godolphin, and it was certainly wise in itself. He had many reasons to think, that, had he staid in England, his enemies would have fallen upon means of securing him, but, being abroad, and at liberty, he was free to employ the vast interest, which his reputation and merits had given him, not only in England, but all over Europe, in defence of the protestant succession, had any attempts been made to injure, or set it aside. Such, at this time, was the spight and meanness of his enemies, that two law suits were set on foot against his grace; the one for the two and a half per cent. which the foreign princes were content should be deducted for contingencies; the other was for arrears due to the builders of Blenheim-house, both of them shameful and unjust. He set out on the twenty fourth of November, from Dover; and, on the first of December he landed at Ostend, where he was received under a triple discharge of all the cannon upon the ramparts. He afterwards visited most of the Dutch garrisons, and repaired to Aix-la-Chapelle, to which place his dutchess followed him in the beginning of February, 1712-13. Wherever he came, he was received and entertained with a profusion of honours, and the court of England had the meanness to turn general Cadogan out of all his places, for treating his grace with a respect and civility due to his merit and character. Towards the close of queen Anne's life, the Tory ministry splitting

amongst themselves, his grace's friends were of opinion that his presence might be of service in England. It is even said that the divisions between the earl of Oxford and lord Bolingbroke ran so high, that each strove to secure his grace in his interest; and that had the queen lived, he must have been a much greater man than ever. After being detained by contrary winds for a fortnight, at Ostend, he landed at Dover the very day the queen died, and he entered London in a kind of triumph.

When king George I. came over, his grace was received by him with particular distinctions. He was afterwards made captain-general of the land forces, colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards, and master of the ordnance. His grace, after this, had no opportunity of distinguishing himself in a military capacity, and outlived all his great abilities, being, before his death, reduced to almost a second infancy. He died June 16, A. D. 1722.

By his dutchess, he had one son, John, marquis of Blandford, born on the thirteenth of January, A. D. 1686, and died at Cambridge, on the 20th of February, A. D. 1705, and four daughters. First, Henrietta, wife to Francis, earl of Godolphin, and who, according to act of parliament, succeeded her father, as dutchess of Marlborough. Her grace dying on the 24th of October, A. D. 1733, without leaving any male issue, the honours descended to the son of her sister; second, Anne, wife of Charles Spencer, earl of Sunderland. She died April 15, A. D. 1716, and left issue Charles, earl of Sunderland, who, in her right, became duke of Marlborough; third, lady Elizabeth, married to his grace, Scroop Egerton, afterwards duke of Bridgewater; fourth, the lady Mary, married to his grace, John, duke of Montague.

Having finished our account of the family of John, the great duke of Marlborough, we come to

JOHN SPENCER, esquire, born May 15, A. D. 1708, third son of Charles, earl of Sunderland, by the abovenamed Anne, second daughter to his

grace. He married Georgina Caroline, daughter of John Carteret, earl Granville, and by her, who surviving him, married secondly, William, earl Cowper, had issue an only son. He died June 10, A. D. 1746, and

(*Present Earl.*) JOHN SPENCER, his son, born December 8, A. D. 1734, was then a minor. By letters-patent dated April 3, 1761, he was created viscount Spencer, and baron Spencer, of Althorpe, in the county of Northampton; and by other letters-patent bearing date November 1, A. D. 1765, was created earl Spencer, and viscount Althorpe.

His lordship married Georgiana, daughter of Stephen Poyntz, esquire, of Midgeham, in the county of Berks; and has issue three daughters and one son.

George John Spencer, born September 1, A. D. 1758.

The daughters were,

1. Georgiana, born June 7, A. D. 1757.
2. Henrietta Frances, born June 16, A. D. 1761.
3. Charlotte, born August 26, A. D. 1765.

(TITLES.) John Spencer, earl Spencer, viscount Althorpe, viscount and baron Spencer, of Althorpe.

(CREATIONS.) Viscount Spencer, and baron Spencer, of Althorpe, in the county of Northampton, April 3, A. D. 1761 (1 Geo. III.) and earl Spencer, and viscount Althorpe, November 1, A. D. 1765 (5 Geo. III.)

(ARMS.) Quarterly, pearl and ruby, in the second and third a fret, topaz; over all on a bend, diamond, three eschallop shells of the first, a crescent for difference.

(CREST.)

(SUPPORTERS.)

(MOTTO.)

} The same as those belonging to his grace the duke of Marlborough. See page 290.

(CHIEF SEATS.) Althorpe in Northamptonshire, and at Wimbledon, and Battersea, in Surry.



EDWARD DEVARUX

THIS COPIED



THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

EDWARD DEVEREUX.

VISCOUNT * HEREFORD,

AND

BARONET.

THIS noble family, of Norman extraction, obtained a settlement in England immediately after the conquest. Their surname was taken from Evreux, a town of note in Normandy.

It is uncertain, whether only one, or many of this name, came into England with the Conqueror; but certain it is, from ancient records, that in a short time they multiplied greatly. The first we find, from whom we can lineally deduce the present family, was,

STEPHEN D'EBROIS, for so the name was written in the fifteenth of king John, when he attended that king in his expedition against Poictou. He served also under Henry III. in his wars against the Welch, and on that account had scutage of his tenants, in the counties of Gloucester and Hereford, who held of him by military service. To him succeeded his son,

WILLIAM D'EBROIS, who being one of the barons marchers, served Henry III. in his wars against the Welch; but in that fatal battle of Lewes, in Suffex, he forsook him, and siding with the rebellious barons, was slain at the battle of Evesham, 49th of Henry III. and his lands being seized for this disloyal action, continued in the king's hands till 51st of Henry III. when,

WILLIAM DEVEREUX, his son and heir, making his composition at three years value, (according to the decree called Dictum de Kenilworth) had livery thereof.

To this last mentioned William succeeded,

Sir WILLIAM DEVEREUX, knight, who, by his wife Alice, had issue,

Sir WALTER DEVEREUX, who, by Margery, his lady, had issue,

Sir JOHN DEVEREUX, knight, who, by Margaret, daughter of John de Vere, earl of Oxford, was father of

Sir JOHN DEVEREUX, knight, who, in the 40th of Edward III. engaged with others of the English and Gascoyners in the service of the prince, in Aquitaine, to go into Spain in assistance of Henry I. the bastard, newly legitimated by the pope, and to whom he had given that crown. He was afterwards made captain of Rochelle, and seneschal of Limosin: and, in 42d of Edward III. attended the Black Prince in Gascoign, and afterwards served in the wars in France; as he did king Richard II. in his fleet at sea, and also in his wars by land. After being made a knight banneret, he was installed knight of the Garter, in the ninth year of that king; in whose eleventh year he was made constable of Dover castle, and warden of the Cinque-ports; and joined in commission with Walter Skyrlaw, bishop of Durham, and others, to treat with the king of France touching peace, (being steward of the household at that time) so likewise to treat with the Flemings on certain important affairs.

And having been summoned to parliament amongst the barons of this realm, from 8th of Richard II. till the the sixteenth inclusive, died the year following; whereupon Margaret his widow, daughter of Sir John Barre, knight, had her dowry assigned her.

* The viscount was antiently sheriff of a county, and held his office under an earl, whose attendance was mostly required at court; and still bears the name of his substitution (in Latin Vice-Comes;) but in 1440, the 18th of Henry VI. it became a degree of honour, who conferred this title upon John lord Beaumont, by letters-patent, and gave him place above all barons; and to this honour belong a cap, coronet, and robe, as follows:

His mantle, which is called his parliament (or creation) robe, is the same as that of an earl, marquis, and duke, with this difference; a duke's robe has four guards and a lace quite round, a marquis's three and an half, an earl's three, and his but two and an half.

His cap is also the same as that of a duke, &c. but his coronet differs from all; that of a duke having only leaves; that of a marquis, leaves and pearls of equal height; that of an earl, the pearls much higher than the leaves; and this has only pearls set close together on the chaplet or rim: the surcoat and mantle, which they wear at the coronation of a king or queen, are of crimson velvet, lined with white taffeta, and doubled from the neck to below the elbow with ermine: but the robe of a viscount differs from that of a duke, marquis, and earl; the duke having four rows of spots, the marquis three and an half, the earl three, and the viscount but two and an half.

To him succeeded,

JOHN DEVEREUX, his son and heir, who was also a knight, but died three years after his father, before he had accomplished his full age, leaving Joan his sister, wife of Sir Walter Fitzwalter, his next heir.

Having thus done with the principal branch of this family, we come to

STEPHEN DEVEREUX, of Bodynham Devereux, in the county of Hereford, younger brother to Sir John Devereux, who married Margaret, daughter to the before-mentioned John earl of Oxford. Which Stephen, living in 3d of Edward III. was father of

SIR WILLIAM DEVEREUX, knight, of Bodynham and White-church, who, by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir John Barre, had issue,

SIR WALTER DEVEREUX, who, in the 50th of Edward III. was sheriff of Herefordshire, with Thomas de la Bere; as also the year after. And in 2d of Richard II. obtained licence for a market and fair at his manor of Bodynham. In 7th of Richard II. he married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Crophull, cousin and heir to Sir John Crophull, knight, and died in 4th of Henry IV. to whom succeeded his son and heir,

SIR WALTER DEVEREUX, who, by Maud his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Bromwich, knight, had issue,

Walter Devereux, his son and heir.

And a daughter,

Anne, married to William Herbert, earl of Pembroke: which

WALTER DEVEREUX was fifteen years old at the death of his father, in 14th of Henry VI. and by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Merbury, knight, had issue Walter Devereux, his son and heir.

This last mentioned

WALTER DEVEREUX, was married to Anne, sole daughter and heir to William, lord Ferrers, of Chartley, who, in 28th of Henry VI. was eleven years of age and eight months: and, in 31st of Henry VI. by the king's special favour, had livery of her lands, without any farther proof of her age.

In 34th of Henry VI. he was sheriff of Gloucestershire, being then a knight; and in 1st of Edward IV. was summoned to parliament as a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Ferrers; also, in farther recompence of his manifold services, vast expences, and sundry perils in the wars against king Henry VI. wherein he had exposed himself, he obtained a grant the same year, of divers manors and lordships, &c. Likewise in 10th of Edward IV. in consideration of his faithful services, had a grant for life of the county of Caernarvon, and chief forester of Snowdon-hills, in North-Wales; and in the same year was installed knight of the Garter: but adhering afterwards to Richard III. was slain with him at Bosworth-field; leaving

John Devereux, his son and heir, then a knight,

And a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to Sir Richard Corbet, of Morton-Corbet, Salop, and secondly, to Sir Thomas Leighton, of Watlesborough, in the county of Salop: which

JOHN DEVEREUX was summoned to parliament from 3d of Henry VII. till the 12th; and by Cecily his wife, daughter to Henry Bourchier, earl of Essex, sister and heir to Henry her brother,

left issue Walter Devereux, his son and heir: which,

(*First Viscount.*) WALTER DEVEREUX, in 2d of Henry VIII. was joint governor of Warwick castle, and served that king in his wars with France, in several expeditions; and in that sea fight with the French, near Conquet, in Brittany: whereupon for his gallant behaviour, he was elected on July 13, in 15th of Henry VIII. one of the knights companions of the Garter; and in 17th of Henry VIII. was constituted justice of South-Wales.

In 36th of Henry VIII. he was with the king at the taking of Boloign; and on the 2d of February, 4 Edward VI. was, in consideration of the laudable and acceptable services he had performed, as also in regard of his prudence, loyalty, and valour, advanced to the dignity of viscount Hereford, and to his heirs male for ever, with an annual rent of twenty marks, out of the profits of the county of Hereford. In the patent is a clause, that "he and his heirs male should enjoy the rank and degree of viscount Hereford, in all parliaments and councils within the realm of England, and other the king's territories and kingdoms," whereby (according to the opinion of Sir Richard St. George, garter king at arms) the viscounts Hereford are entitled to a seat, as well in the parliaments of Ireland, as England. He died on the 27th of September, in 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, as appears by inquisition taken at Brecknock the 20th of January, 3 Elizabeth, seized of the manors of Pipton, alias Pixton, Penkelly, Anglicana, and Lanthomas, in the parish of Hayft, in the county of Brecon; Walter, son of Sir Richard Devereux, being found to be his grandson and heir, and of the age of nineteen, the 6th of September, before the taking of the inquisition.

He had issue, by Mary his first wife, daughter of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, three sons, viz.

1. Henry Devereux, who died unmarried.
2. Sir Richard Devereux, knight, who died in his life-time.
3. Sir William Devereux, knight, who married Jane, daughter of John Scudamore, of Home-Lacy, in the county of Hereford, esquire, and left issue two daughters, his coheirs, viz. Barbara Devereux, first married to Edward Cave, esquire, and afterwards was wife of Sir Edward Hastings, knight, a younger son to Francis, earl of Huntington, from whom is descended a numerous posterity; and Margaret Devereux, married to Sir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton in the county of Stafford, knight, great grand-father to Sir Edward Littleton, of the same place, baronet. By his second wife, Margaret, daughter to Robert Garnish, of Kinton in Suffolk, esquire, he had a son, Sir Edward. But him we leave at present, and return to

SIR RICHARD DEVEREUX, second son before-mentioned, who died in his father's life-time, on the 13th of October, in 1 Edward VI. possessed of the manor of Bodringham in Herefordshire; as appears by inquisition taken at Hereford, the 22d of July, the 4th of Edward VI. and that by Dorothy his wife, daughter of George, earl of Huntington, he had issue,

1. Walter Devereux, his son and heir, at the time of his decease eight years and ten months old.

And

And two daughters,

1. Elizabeth, married to Sir John Vernon, of Hodnet, knight.

2. Anne, the wife of Henry Clifford.

The eldest son,

(*First Earl.*) WALTER DEVEREUX, succeeding his grandfather as aforesaid in the title of viscount Hereford, was created earl of Essex, May 4, 4th of Elizabeth, likewise styled earl of Eu, viscount Hereford, lord Ferrers of Chartley, Bouchier, and Lovain, and knight of the Garter. He died at Dublin, in Ireland, September 22, A. D. 1576; and by Lettice his wife, daughter to Sir Francis Knolles, knight of the Garter, and sister to William, earl of Banbury, left issue two daughters,

1. Dorothy, married to Sir Thomas Perrot, knight; and, secondly, to Henry, earl of Northumberland.

2. Penelope, married to Robert Rich, earl of Warwick.

Also an only son,

(*Second Earl.*) Sir ROBERT DEVEREUX, knight of the Garter, earl of Essex, and of Eu, earl marshal of England, &c. the great favourite of queen Elizabeth, born at Nethwood, or Netherwood, in the county of Hereford, who was beheaded within the Tower of London, on February 25, A. D. 1600, 42d of Elizabeth, leaving issue, by Frances his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state, and widow of the famous Sir Philip Sidney, one son and two daughters, viz. Robert, earl of Essex, Frances, and Dorothy, who were restored in blood (1st James I.)

Frances, the eldest daughter, was married to William Seymour, marquis and earl of Hertford, afterwards restored to the dukedom of Somerset.

Dorothy (the other sister) became the wife of Sir Henry Shirley, of Stanton-Harold, in the county of Leicester, baronet, (from whom descended the present earl Ferrers) after to William Stafford, esquire.

Which,

(*Third Earl.*) ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex, his son, was honoured with knighthood at Windsor, with his highness Charles, prince of Wales, after king Charles II. when he was to be installed knight of the Garter, May 20, 1638; and upon the first insurrection of the Scots, A. D. 1639, was, by king Charles, made lieutenant-general of his forces in that northern expedition; also afterwards lord-chamberlain of his household. But A. D. 1642, he accepted of a commission against that unhappy king, and became general of the parliament forces; but did not long continue in that command. He died A. D. 1646, having married two wives: first Frances, second daughter to Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk; but that marriage being nullified, he took to his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Pawlet, of Edington, in the county of Wilts, knight, by whom he had issue Robert, a son, who died an infant.

And dying without issue, the earldoms of Essex and Eu became extinct, and the title of viscount Hereford descended and came to Sir Walter Devereux, of Castle-Bromwich, in the county of Warwick, baronet, son and heir to Sir Edward Devereux, of the same place, knight and baronet, who was interred in Erdington chancel.

We return to,

Sir EDWARD DEVEREUX, knight, son of Walter, the first viscount Hereford, by Margaret his second wife, daughter to Robert Garnish, as before observed; which Sir Edward was created a baronet, and was seated at Castle-Bromwich, in the county of Warwick. He married Catherine, daughter to Edward Arden, of Park-hall, in the county of Warwick, esquire, by whom he had two sons,

1. Sir Walter Devereux.

2. Sir George Devereux, who became seated at Sheldon-hall, in the county of Warwick.

(*Fifth Viscount.*) Sir WALTER DEVEREUX, who succeeded his father at Castle-Bromwich, claiming to be viscount Hereford, by virtue of the intail on the heirs male, had the same allowed and confirmed to him by parliament, A. D. 1646, and marrying Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Knightley, of Borough-Hall, in the county of Stafford, esquire, had five sons, whereof Walter Devereux, the third son, died without issue male, and Edward and John died unmarried.

Of the other two sons, Essex Devereux, the eldest, married Anne, daughter of Sir William Courteen, of the city of London, knight, but died in his father's life-time without issue: whereupon,

(*Sixth Viscount.*) LEICESTER DEVEREUX, second son, succeeded his father as viscount Hereford, and departed this life on December 1, 1676, leaving issue, by Elizabeth his first wife, daughter and heir to Sir William Withipole, knight, (who brought him the lordship of Christ-church, in Ipswich) one daughter, named Frances, married to William, viscount Tracy, of the kingdom of Ireland: and by Priscilla, his second wife, daughter of John Catchpole, of the county of Suffolk, esquire, left issue two sons and two daughters, viz.

(*Seventh Viscount.*) LEICESTER DEVEREUX, his son and heir, who succeeded him in his honour, but died in March, A. D. 1682-3, being then about nine years of age.

Whereupon,

(*Eighth Viscount.*) EDWARD DEVEREUX, second son, was viscount Hereford, after the death of his brother, and took his place in the house of peers October 20, A. D. 1696. He married, A. D. 1689, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Walter Narborne, of Calne, in the county of Wilts, esquire, but died without issue the 9th of August, A. D. 1700.

Elizabeth, his eldest sister, died unmarried; and Anne, the second, becoming at length sole heir to her brother, the said Edward, viscount Hereford, married first with Leicester Martin, esquire, in her right of Christ-church, in Ipswich; and secondly, to James Berkley, of Stoke, in Gloucestershire, esquire; who died December 11, 1736, leaving by her a son, Narborne Berkeley, esquire, now lord Botetourt, and a daughter married to the lord Charles Noel Somerset, duke of Beaufort.

The male issue of this branch being thus extinct by the death of the aforesaid Edward, viscount Hereford, without issue, the honour devolved on,

(*Ninth Viscount.*) PRICE DEVEREUX, of Vaynor, in the county of Montgomery, esquire, as

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son

son and heir to Price Devereux, of Vaynor, esq. (who died in his father's life-time) by Mary, his wife, daughter of — Stephens, of the city of Bristol: which last mentioned Price Devereux was eldest son of George Devereux, of Sheldon-hall, in the county of Warwick, esquire, and of Vaynor aforesaid, by Bridget his wife, daughter and sole heir to Arthur Price, of Vaynor, esquire; and the said George Devereux was son and heir to Sir George Devereux, knight, of Sheldon-hall before-mentioned, by Blanch his wife, daughter and heir to John Ridge, of Ridge, in the county of Salop, esquire.

Which said Price Devereux, viscount Hereford, took his place in the house of peers, February 19, A. D. 1700. His lordship married Mary, second daughter of Samuel Sandys, of Ombersley-court, in the county of Wigorn, esquire, and by her (who died on the 14th of January, A. D. 1728-9,) left issue one son and one daughter, viz.

1. Price Devereux, born June 9, A. D. 1694.
2. Mary, married to William Price, of Vaend, in the county of Flint, esquire.

His lordship died in October, A. D. 1740, at his seat at Vaynor, in Montgomeryshire, in the seventy-seventh year of his age; to whom succeeded his only son,

(*Tenth Viscount.*) PRICE DEVEREUX, esquire, late lord viscount Hereford, who married January 3, A. D. 1720-21, Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Leicester Martin, esquire, before-mentioned; which lady leaving no issue, his lordship in July, 1740, married secondly —, daughter and heir of — Price, esquire, of Merionethshire; and dying in August, A. D. 1748, without issue, the honour descended to the issue male of Vaughan Devereux, esquire, younger brother of Price Devereux, esquire, father of Price, lord viscount Hereford, who succeeded to the honour on the death of Edward Devereux, viscount Hereford, August 9, A. D. 1700, and was father of Price, late lord viscount Hereford, who died A. D. 1748, as aforesaid.

We are therefore to deduce the descent of Vaughan Devereux, esquire, brother of Price as before-mentioned. He was second son of George Devereux, of Sheldon-hall, in the county of Warwick, and of Vaynor, in the county of Montgomery, esq. son and heir of Sir George Devereux, knight, second son of Sir Edward Devereux, baronet, only son of Walter, viscount Hereford, who died, A. D. 1558, by his second wife Margaret, daughter of Robert Garneys, of Kenton, in the county of Suffolk, esquire.

The said Vaughan Devereux, esquire, was seated at Nanteribba, in the county of Montgomery; and was buried at Berrew, A. D. 1700, leaving issue by his wife, daughter of — Fox, Arthur Devereux, of Nanteribba, esquire, who married two wives, first a daughter of Evan Glynn, of Glynn, esquire, by whom he had two sons, Arthur Devereux, buried at Forden, January 25, A. D. 1737, without issue, and Vaughan Devereux, who died an infant, A. D. 1712. The said Arthur Devereux, esquire, by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Glynn, esquire, had issue Edward Devereux, the present lord viscount Hereford. Which,

(*Eleventh Viscount.*) EDWARD DEVEREUX, now lord viscount Hereford, took his seat in the house of peers, April 3, A. D. 1750. His lordship married Catherine, daughter of Richard Mytton, of Gartle, in the county of Montgomery, esquire; which lady died February 22, A. D. 1748: and their issue were,

1. Bridget Devereux, born May 9, A. D. 1739.
2. Arthur Devereux, born March 25, A. D. 1740, and died September 17, A. D. 1743.
3. Edward Devereux, born February 19, A. D. 1740-41.
4. Arthur Devereux, born February 10, A. D. 1741-2, and died September 17, A. D. 1743.
5. Catherine Devereux, born February 7, A. D. 1742-3.
6. George Devereux, born April 25, A. D. 1744.

(*TITLES.*) Edward Devereux, viscount Hereford, and baronet, premier viscount of England.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baronet November 25, A. D. 1612, (10th of James I.) viscount of the county of Hereford, by letters patent, February 2, A. D. 1549, (4th of Edward VI.)

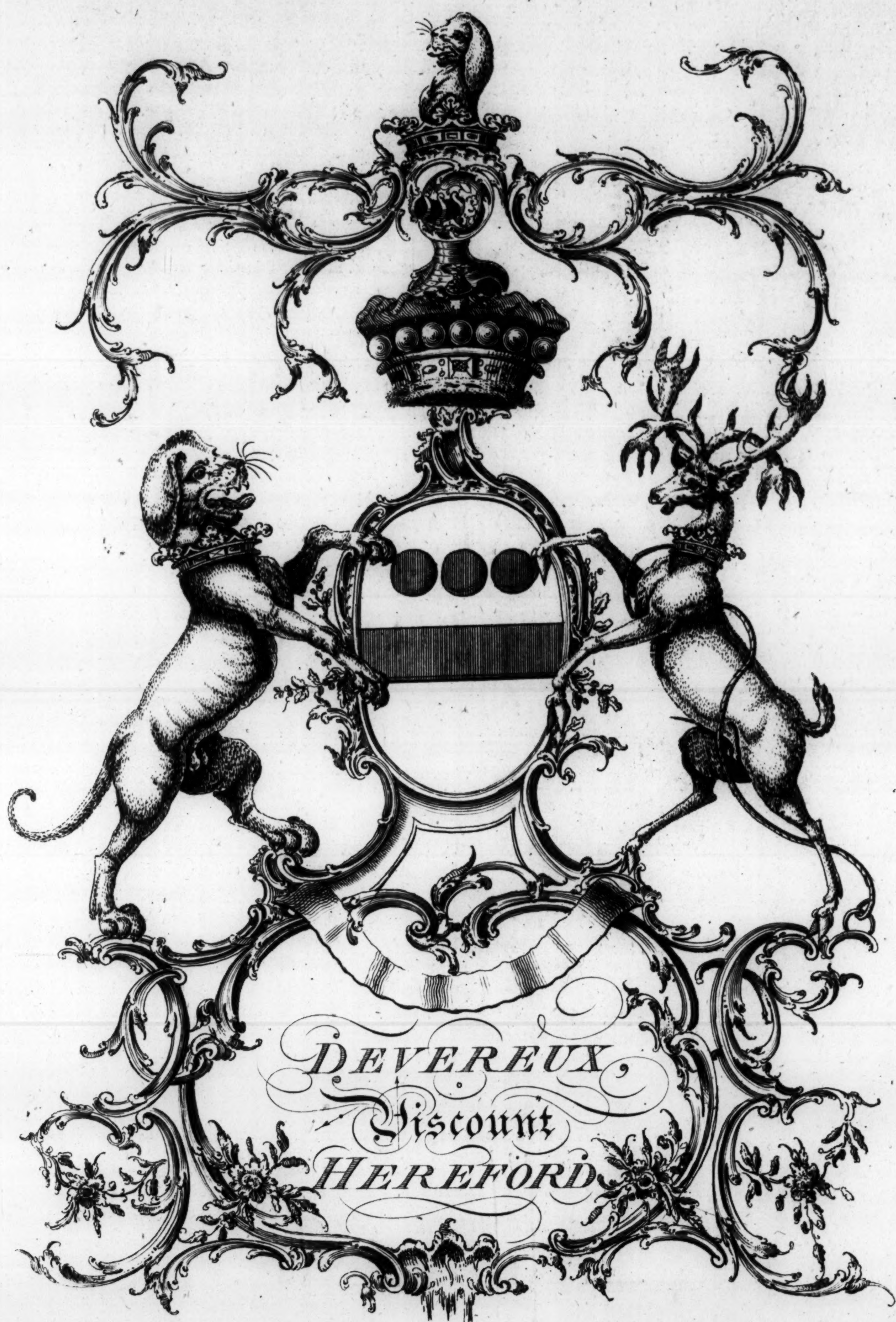
(*ARMS.*) Pearl, a fess, ruby, in chief three torteauxes.

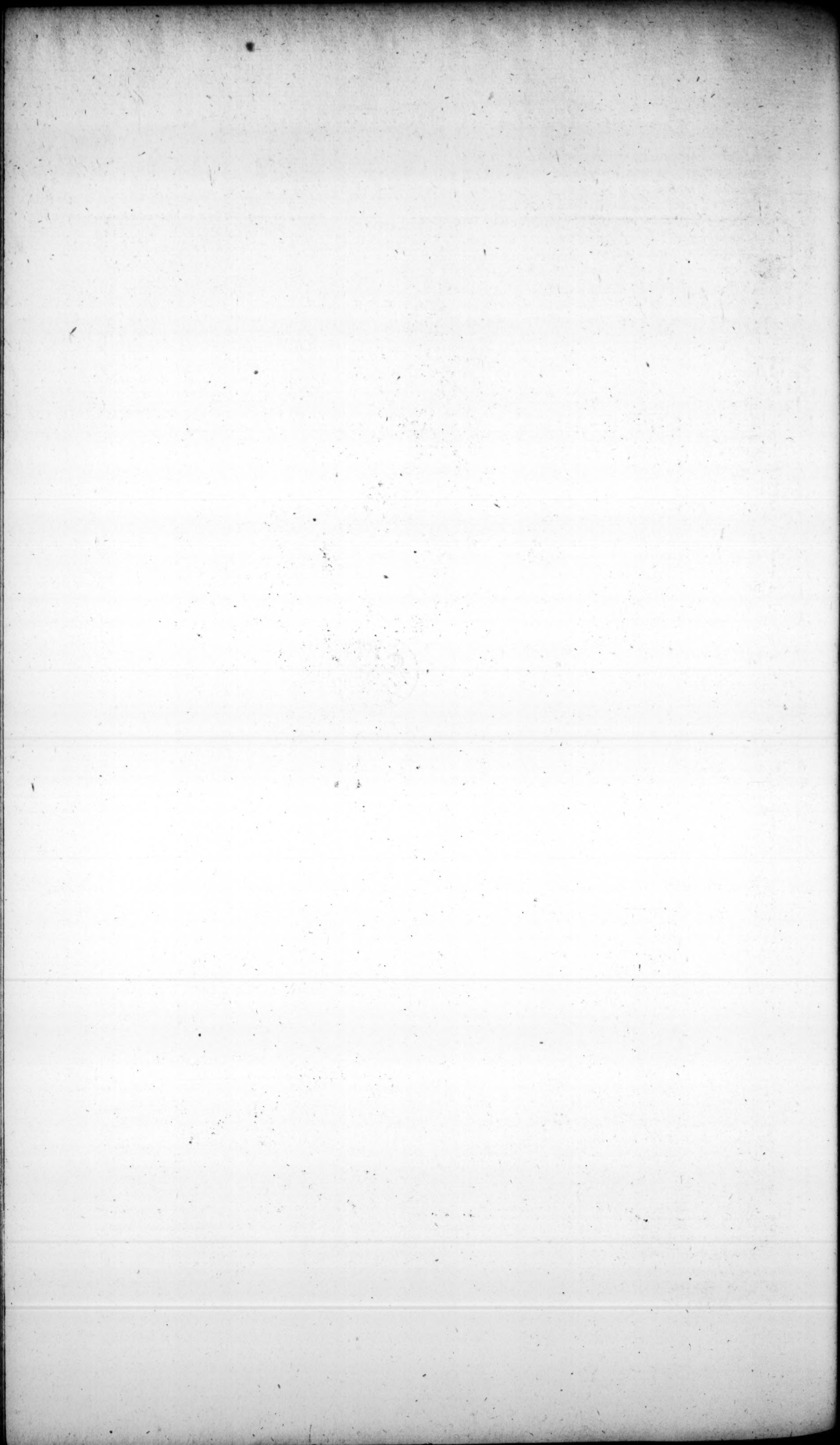
(*CREST.*) In a ducal coronet, topaz, a talbot's head, pearl, eared ruby.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) On the dexter side, a talbot, pearl, eared ruby, with a ducal coronet of the second. On the sinister, a rein-deer of the last, attir'd, gorg'd with a ducal coronet, and chain'd, topaz.

(*MOTTO.*) "Basis virtutum constantia."

(*CHIEF-SEAT.*) At Nanteribba, in the county of Montgomery.





B R O W N, Viscount M O N T A G U.

THE first of the family we meet with, was Sir ANTHONY BROWN, made knight of the Bath at the coronation of Richard II. who left issue Sir Robert Brown, knight, and Sir Stephen Brown, second son; who being lord-mayor of London, A. D. 1439, 17 Hen. VI. when there was a great scarcity of wheat, he sent ships into Prussia, ordering their laden with rye; and on their return, he distributed it among the poorer sort of people.

Sir ROBERT BROWN, his elder brother, was father to

Sir THOMAS BROWN, knight, who was treasurer of the household to king Henry VI. and in the 36th year of his reign, was in commission, with others, to meet at the city of Rochester, on the 29th of August, to summon persons, and inquire upon oath into a certain disturbance that happened at sea, between Richard, earl of Warwick, and his retinue, and certain persons of Luby, who were under a league of friendship with the king. And in right of his wife Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Fitzalan, alias Arundel, knight, brother of John Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, had the castle of Beechworth in Surry. He had issue five sons.

1. Sir George Brown, of Beechworth-castle, knight, who in 1 Richard III. was among those that by proclamation were ordered to be apprehended for aiding and assisting that great rebel the late duke of Buckingham: from whom descended Sir Ambrose Brown, of Beechworth, in the county of Surry, baronet, created to that dignity July 7, A. D. 1627, 3 Car. I. who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to William Adair, of Saffron-Walden, in the county of Essex, esquire, and left issue Sir Adam Brown, of Beechworth-castle, baronet, whose only son, Ambrose, dying in his life-time unmarried, A. D. 1690, this line terminated in the said Adam Brown.

2. William Brown, who died without issue.

3. Anthony Brown.

4. Thomas Brown.

5. Sir Robert Brown, who married Mary, daughter of Sir William Mallet, knight, and left issue Eleanor, his only daughter and heir; wedded first, to Thomas Fogo, esquire, and secondly, to William Kempe, of Olantye, in Kent, esquire.

Also a daughter, Catherine, wife of Humphry Sackville, of Buckhurst, in the county of Sussex, ancestor to the present duke of Dorset.

The said

ANTHONY BROWN, third son, in the first year of king Henry VII. was made standard-bearer

throughout the whole realm of England, and elsewhere; and in 2 Hen. VII. being one of the esquires for his body, was constituted governor of Queenborough-castle in Kent; and the same year being in the battle of Newark, on Trent, June 16, when the earl of Lincoln and Lambert Simnell were defeated, he was knighted for his gallant behaviour. In 18 Hen. VII. being constable of the castle of Calais, he, and Sir Richard Nanfan, deputy-lieutenant of Calais, were commissioned, in consideration of their loyalty, industry, foresight, and care, to receive the sum of twenty-five thousand franks in gold, due November 1, A. D. 1502, being an annual payment from Lewis, the French king, according to an agreement concluded November 3, A. D. 1492. Also in 20 Hen. VII. being lieutenant of the castle of Calais, was again commissioned to receive the annual payment due that year.

His last will and testament is dated at Calais, September 25, A. D. 1505, and was proved November 19, A. D. 1506, wherein being wrote Sir Anthony Brown, knight, lieutenant of the castle of Calais, he orders his body to be buried in the Resurrection church in St. Nicholas chapel, by his wife; and bequeaths to every brotherhood within the said church ten shillings, and to the lord prior of Christ church, Canterbury, a standing cup of silver gilt; also two others to Sir Edward Poyning and Sir Hugh Conway, whom he constitutes overseers of his will, with Lucy, his wife executrix; whereby it appears that she was his second wife.

He had issue by the said Lucy, one of the daughters and coheirs to John Nevil, marquis of Montagu, and widow of Sir Thomas Fitzwilliams, of Aldwarke, in the county of York, knight,

Anthony Brown, his son and heir.

And two daughters.

1. Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Somerset, earl of Worcester, ancestor to the present duke of Beaufort; and

2. Lucy, married to Sir Thomas Clifford, knight, ancestor to the lords Clifford, and earls of Cumberland.

Which

Sir ANTHONY BROWN, was with the earl of Surrey, lord high-admiral, at Southampton, in 14 Hen. VIII. when he convoyed the emperor from that port to Biscay; and after landing at Morleis in Brittany, he was knighted for his valour in the assault, and winning of that town. In 16 Henry VIII. being one of the esquires of the king's household, he was one of the challengers in
feats

feats of arms against the feast of Christmas, at Greenwich, before the king; and the year after, was made lieutenant of the isle of Man, and those other islands belonging thereto, during the minority of Edward, earl of Derby. In 19 Hen. VIII. he, with Arthur Plantagenet, viscount Lisle, knight of the Garter, and others, were sent ambassadors to Francis, the French king, to invest him with the order of the Garter; as also to take his oath that he should not violate the league made with king Henry. In 24 Hen. VIII. he was again sent into France with the duke of Norfolk, the lord Rochford, brother to the queen, and Sir William Paulet, comptroller of the household, in embassy to the French king, and to accompany him to Nice; as also to commune with the pope there, concerning his stay in the king's divorce.

In 30 Hen. VIII. he obtained a grant of that eminent office of master of the horse, with the yearly fee of forty pound for that service; and on the 15th of August the same year, had a grant of the house and site of the late monastery of Battle, in the county of Sussex, to him, his heirs and assigns for ever. Also on the 12th of March, the year following, was made master of the horse for life; and on the 23d of April ensuing, he, and the lord Audley, lord chancellor, were elected knights of the Garter. His installation plate is the fifth in the twenty-first stall in St. George's chapel at Windsor, as follows, "Du Vaillant Chevalier, Anthony Brown, grand Esquier du Roy nre. Soveraigne-Sire, ferer et Compaignon du resplendissant Ordre du Garter, fust installé a Windesovre, le 8 jour de May en l'an du regne du Nostre Soveraigne Henry le 8 par le Grace de Dieu, Roy d'Angleterre et de France, Seignr. D'Irlande, Defenseur de la Foy, et en Terre supreme Chief de l'Eglise Anglicane, 32".

In 34 Hen. VIII. he accompanied the duke of Norfolk, then lieutenant-general of the English army, in that expedition made by him with above 20,000 men into Scotland. And in 36 Hen. VIII. was with Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, the king's lieutenant, in that voyage to Bologne, where they encamped on the east side of the town, the king himself shortly following. And the town being brought almost to the terms of yielding, and certain ambassadors from the French king arriving at Hardloe castle, to treat of a general accord, the duke of Suffolk, and this Sir Anthony Brown, were sent to confer with them.

In 37 Hen. VIII. the king, confiding in his loyalty, valour, industry, foresight and care, being master of the horse, and knight of the Garter, commissioned him, with Sir Thomas Wriothesley, lord chancellor, Henry, earl of Arundel, and William, lord St. John, chamberlain of the household, to levy, array, and try all men able to bear arms in the counties of Surry, Sussex, Southampton, Wilts, Oxon, and Berks, and to arm them according to their degrees, and to muster them in proper places; and to march all his liege subjects, so arrayed and tried, as well men at arms and archers, as other horse and foot, by themselves, or others by them deputed, to suppress his enemies, as often as occasion shall require. The same year (37 Hen. VIII.) he was made justice in eyre of all the forests beyond Trent; and in 38 Hen. VIII. was constituted standard-bearer to the king, (as his father had been to Henry VII.) And was in such

favour with his sovereign, that he appointed him one of his executors, with trust likewise to be of the council to prince Edward his son, and left him a legacy in his will of three hundred pound.

This Sir Anthony died on the 6th of May, A. D. 1548, 2 Edward VI. at Byfleet-house in Surry, by him builded, being then master of the horse to that king; and was buried at Battle-abbey, in Sussex, where in the chancel he has a noble altar-tomb erected to his memory, whereon is a figure of a man in armour, lying on his back, habited with the mantle, collar, &c. of the noble order of the Garter; his head resting on a helmet, and at his feet an eagle (the crest of his family): by him lies his lady, in the habit of the times, reposing her head on a cushion, and at her feet a wolf with a collar about his neck. Underneath are several cherubs, and under them escutcheons of arms, curiously cut in marble, and painted, but now worn out. The inscription gives an account of her death, whom he survived eight years, which shews the tomb was erected by him in his life-time, the date of his decease being not mentioned. It is as follows:

"Here lieth the Right Honourable, Sir Anthony Browne Knyght of the Garter, Master of the King's Majestis Horsys, and one of the most honorable Prive Counceel of our most Dread Sovereyne Lorde and Valliant Kyng Henry the Eyght; and Dame Alis His Wyfe."

"Which Alis decesid the 31 Day of Marche Ao. Dni. 1540. And the sayd Sir Antony decesid the Day of — Ao. Dni. On whose Sowls and all Cristens IHV Have Mercy Amen."

He had issue, by Alice his wife, daughter of Sir John Gage, knight of the Garter, four sons, viz.

1. Anthony Brown, his son and heir.
2. Thomas Brown.
3. William Brown, esquire, who married Anne, daughter and coheir of Hugh Hastings, and attained by his marriage Elsing, in the county of Southampton, from whom the Browns of Elsing descend; and
4. Francis Brown.

And three daughters.

1. Mary, married to John Grey, second son to Thomas, marquis of Dorset.

2. Mabel, married to Gerard, earl of Kildare, in Ireland.

3. Lucy, married to Thomas Roper, of Eltham, in Kent, ancestor to the lord Teynham.

Which
(First Viscount.) ANTHONY BROWN, his eldest son, was one of the forty knights made at the coronation of king Edward VI. the duke of Suffolk, the earls of Hertford and Ormond, with other nobles being of the number: and was sheriff for Surry and Sussex in the last year of that king. And for the more honourable reception of the prince of Spain, then to be married to queen Mary, he was, on the 8th of April, A. D. 1554, appointed master of his horse. Also 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, the king and queen, "in consideration of the good and laudable service done by their beloved and faithful servant Sir Anthony Brown, and which he still continues to do, as also the nobility of birth, early care, loyalty, and honour,

do

do create the said Sir Anthony Brown, knight, viscount Montagu, to have and to hold the same honour to him and the heirs male of his body; and further grant to him twenty marks yearly, payable out of the fines and profits of the county of Surry. Dated at Hampton-court the 2d of September." Which title he chose, by reason that the lady Lucy, his grand-mother, was one of the daughters and coheirs to John Nevil, marquis Montagu. After which honour being conferred on him, he was, by order of parliament, sent to the pope (together with Thomas Thurlby, bishop of Ely) for reducing of this realm to an union with the church of Rome, and to the obedience of that see.

In the 4th of queen Mary, he was lieutenant-general of the English forces at the siege of St. Quintins in Picardy, and afterwards being of her privy-council, and much in her favour, he was consulted in most affairs during her reign; and on the 22d of October, A. D. 1555, was installed a knight of the Garter.

On the accession of queen Elizabeth, he was left out of her privy council; and in the second year of her reign, on that grand dispute in parliament for abolishing the pope's supremacy, and restoring it to the crown of this realm, he was the only peer, who, with the earl of Shrewsbury, then voted against it, out of a sentiment of zeal and honour, as Camden has observed in his History of Queen Elizabeth; urging, "That it would be a very disgraceful reflection for England, which was so lately, and so well reconciled to the apostolic see, to make so sudden a revolt from it: and moreover, that the hazard would be as great as the scandal, should the pope thunder out his excommunication, and expose the nation, by that means, to the resentment of its neighbouring enemies, upon the score of this defection: that he, for his part, had, by authority of parliament, and in the name of the whole body of England, tendered obedience to the pope; the performance of which he could by no means dispense with."

In 3 Elizabeth, being highly esteemed for his great prudence and wisdom, though earnestly devoted to the Romish religion, he was thought a person the most acceptable to be employed ambassador into Spain, to satisfy the king of those realms, what just cause queen Elizabeth had to send an army into Scotland; and to represent, that the practices of the Guises might be of as dangerous consequences to his provinces in the Netherlands, as well as in Spain, as to England. But all that is farther memorable of him is, that he was one of the peers which sat on the trial of the queen of Scots, and that departing this life at Horsley, in the county of Surry, October 19, A. D. 1592, (34 Elizabeth) he was buried at Coudray.

Camden makes this mention of him in his annals: "Queen Elizabeth having experienced his loyalty, had a great esteem for him (though he was a stiff Romanist) and paid him a visit some time before his death: for she was sensible that his regard for that religion was owing to his cradle and education, and proceeded rather from principle than faction, as some people's faith did. He was succeeded by Anthony, his grandson, who very commendably followed the good example set him by his grandfather."

By the inquisition taken after his decease, at Midhurst in Suffex, the 19th of April, in 35 Elizabeth, the jury found, that he made his will the 19th of July, 34 Elizabeth, and died on the 19th of October following; and that Anthony Brown, viscount Montagu, was his grandson and heir, and of the age of nineteen years the 1st of February last, and was son and heir, of Anthony Brown, (who died in his father's life-time) son and heir to the aforesaid Anthony, viscount Montagu, deceased. They also found that he died seized of the manor of Battell, the manors of Barnehorne, Bread, Gateborough, Chiling, Mitchelham; the farm of Maxfield, with the appurtenances in Gosling, and Westfield, Gatesborough, Marshes, &c. in Rye and Winchelsea; the manors of Chiting-Poynings, and Chiting-Balney; the manors of Loddesworth, West-Horseley, Effingham, and Verdley, and lands and tenements called Tadham; the manors of Lurgershall, Fullam, Saddlescomb, Shulbread, Willinchmere, alias Linchmere, Verdley, alias Boxtan, Begham, Calceto, Westbrock, near Bourne, Levenhot, and North and South Key: the college of Hastings, and rectory and advowson of the same; the scite of the priory and demesne lands of the monastery of Welperley; the scite of the demesne lands of the priory of Eastborne; the manors of Wainborowe, Monkenhoke, Neatham, Dockenfield, Worthinge; the farms of Oxenford, Northolt, alias Monkton; the rectories of Eastborne and Farnhurst, and divers lands there; the manors of Poynings-Pearching, Preston-Poynings, and Piggedean: a capital house called River-Park-house; the manors of Cowdray, Midhurst, Cocking, Lynch, Rustington, Ripley, and Send, and Chapel-Farm, and Fendbarnes; Jury Farm, Newark priory, and the rectory of Send; all in the county of Suffex: the scite and mansion-house and priory of St. Mary Overies, with the tenements, wharf, and liberties of the same; the manors of Stralsford, Clifford, South Bradstone, Downe alias Downefarm, Blackwell-farm; the Warren-house, and lands near Guilford-park; the alms-houses in Fryer-lane in the parish of the blessed Mary, in Guilford; the manors of Pirbright, Stockwell, Pitford, Wichambreaux, Clayton, and Stedham, and Oxenford-farm; all in the county of Surry; and the manor of Levenshothe, in the county of Kent.

He married two wives, first, Jane, daughter of Robert Ratcliff, earl of Suffex, by whom he had issue, Anthony, his son and heir, and a daughter, Mary, married first to Henry Wriothesley, earl of Southampton; next to Sir Thomas Henneage, knight, and lastly to Sir William Harvey, knight, and baronet, created lord Ross, in Ireland, and afterwards baron of Kidbrook, in England.

To his second wife he married Magdalen, daughter to William, lord Dacres, of Gillesland, by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters.

1. Sir George Brown, of Wicham-Breus, in the county of Kent, knight, who, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Tirwhit, of Kettleby, in the county of Lincoln, knight, had issue George Brown, of Shefford, and of Wicham-Breus, who married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Richard Blount, of Mapledurham, in the county of Oxford, knight,

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by whom he was father of George Brown, esquire, Richard, and Eleanor.

2. Thomas Brown, who died unmarried.

3. Henry Brown, who was seated at Kidding-ton, in the county of Oxford, and by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir William Catesby, knight, had issue Sir Peter Brown, of Kiddington, knight, slain in the service of king Charles I. who left issue two sons, Henry and Francis; Henry, the eldest son, succeeded to the estate at Kiddington, and was created a baronet by king Charles II. by letters-patent, bearing date at Brussels, A. D. 1658, & Reg. Car. II. 10. with remainder, for want of issue male, to Francis his brother.

4. Francis Brown.

The three daughters were,

1. Elizabeth, married to Sir Robert Dormer, (afterwards lord Dormer)

2. Mabel, married to Sir Henry Capel; ancestor to the earl of Essex.

3. Jane, married to Sir Francis Lacon, of Wil-ley, in the county of Salop, knight.

ANTHONY BROWN, his son and heir, married Mary, daughter to Sir William Dormer, of Ethorp in the county of Bucks, knight, and had issue three sons and three daughters; Anthony, suc-cessor to his grandfather; John, who by his wife Anne, daughter of — Gifford, had issue Stan-islavus Brown, George Brown; and William, third son, died without issue. His three daugh-ters were, Dorothy, wife of Edmund Lee, of Stanton-Barry, in the county of Bucks, esquire, Jane, married to Sir Francis Englefield, knight, and baronet; and Catharine, wife of — Treganian. The said Anthony died before his father three months two weeks and six days, viz. on June 29, A. D. 1592, 34 Elizabeth, the said Mary his wife, surviving, who afterwards was married to Sir Edmund Uvedale, knight, and lastly, to Sir Thomas Gerard, of Bryn, in Lancashire, knight, and baronet.

His eldest son,

(*Second Viscount.*) ANTHONY BROWN, in Feb-ruary 1591, took to wife Jane, daughter to Tho-mas Sackville, earl of Dorset, lord high treasurer of England; and the year after succeeded both his father and grandfather in their estates and honour, being then in the twentieth year of his age. And departing this life October 23, A. D. 1629, (5 Car. I.) was buried in the county of Sussex, leaving issue Francis, his son and heir, and six daugh-ters.

1. Mary, first married to William, lord St. John, of Basing, (son and heir to William, marquis of Winchester) and afterwards to William, second son to Thomas, lord Arundel, of Wardour.

2. Catherine, married to William Tirwhitt, of Kettleby, in the county of Lincoln, esquire.

3. Anne, } both nuns beyond sea.

4. Lucy, }

5. Frances, wedded to John Blomer, of Ha-thorp, in the county of Gloucester, esquire.

6. Mary, married to Robert Petre, son and heir to William, lord Petre, afterwards lord Pe-tre.

The inquisition taken after his decease, in Southwark, February 1, 5 Car. I. sets forth, that he died possessed of the manors of Pytfold, West Horsley, and East Horsley, Rixley, and Send, and

lands called Chapel-farm, Jury farm, Ride-farm, and Newark priory, with the appurtenances; the scite and demesnes of the priory of Newark, and a messuage called Lollesworth, &c. in West Horsley, all in Surry: of the manor of Cowdry, scite of the priory and demesne of Eastborne, and rectory of Farnehurst; lands called Todham, in Eastborne, and rectory of Eastborne; lands called Aldersham alias Ball's-farm in Woollavington; the manor of Mid-hurst, manor of St. John's, lands called Almar lands in Woollavington; the manors of Cocking, Bexton, alias Bepton, alias Bebbington; the ma-nors of Lynch, Culcete, and Pigdeane, alias Pres-ton-Poynings; the manors of Perching, and Pyn-ings; the manors of Saddlecombe, Ladesworth, and Lurgafalle; Sullam, and messuage and park called River, and demesne lands in the manor of Calceto; all in Sussex: the manors of Shalford, Bradley, and Shalford-Clifford, and a messuage and eighty acres of land in Neatham; all in the county of Southampton. And also, that Francis, viscount Montagu, was his son and heir, and then of the age of twenty years, A. D. 1629.

Which

(*Third Viscount.*) FRANCIS MONTAGU was a great sufferer in the time of the civil war, in the reign of king Charles I. his goods and papers, &c. being plundered and burnt at his houses. He had to wife Elizabeth, fourth and youngest daughter to Henry Somerset, marquis of Worcester, and had issue three sons by her.

1. Anthony Brown, baptized at Battle-abbey the 19th of August, A. D. 1629, who died un-married.

2. Francis Brown, his heir.

3. Henry Brown, successor to his brother.

As also Elizabeth, a daughter, married to Chris-topher Roper, the fifth lord Teynham. He de-parting this life on November 2, A. D. 1682, was succeeded by,

(*Fourth Viscount.*) FRANCIS BROWN, his eldest surviving son, who was appointed lord lieutenant of Sussex, in 1687, by king James the Second. He took to wife Mary, daughter of William Her-bert, marquis of Powis, widow of Richard Mo-lineux, eldest son of Carryl, lord viscount Moli-neux; but dying without issue, Henry, his only brother and heir, succeeded him in his honour and estate.

(*Fifth Viscount.*) HENRY BROWN, married Bar-bara, daughter to James Walsingham, of Chester-ford, in Essex, esquire, son of Thomas Walsing-ham, of Scadbury, in Kent, esquire, by Anne Howard, daughter of Theophilus, the second earl of Suffolk, and dying on the 25th of June, A. D. 1717, left Anthony his heir, and six daughters.

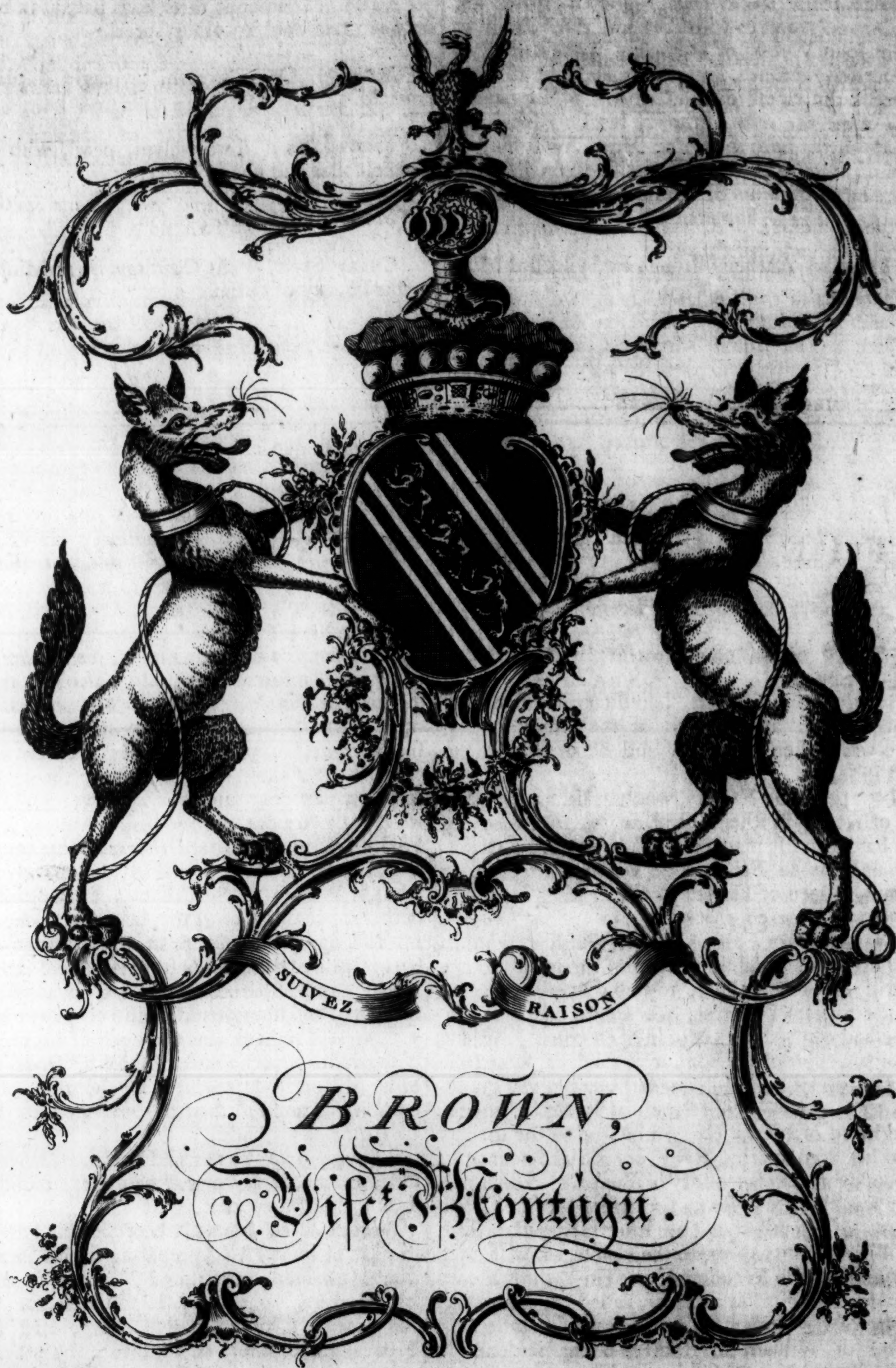
1. Mary, who died unmarried.

2. Blizabeth, a nun, who died at Pontoise in Normandy.

3. Barbara, married to Ralph Salvin, esquire, who, with one daughter, survived him.

4. Catherine, married to George Collingwood, of Northumberland, esquire, who left her a wi-dow, with a daughter, the second wife of Sir Ro-bert Throckmorton, of Buckland, in the county of Bucks, baronet, whom she married January, A. D. 1737-8.

5. Anne, married to Anthony Kempe, of Slin-don, in Sussex, esquire, who left three daughters, one



one of whom married Charles, lord Kinnaird, in Scotland, and died 1738, without issue.

6. Henrietta, married ——— Harcourt, esq.

(Sixth and present Viscount.) ANTHONY BROWN, A. D. 1720, took to wife Barbara, third daughter of Sir John Webb, of Hathorp, in the county of Gloucester, baronet, by whom he had two sons, whereof the eldest died at Roan, in Normandy, aged one year; and Anthony, his only surviving son and heir, born in Straton-street, Westminster, A. D. 1728, and unmarried. Also an only daughter, Mary, born in Bloomsbury-square, Middlesex, A. D. 1735, unmarried.

(TITLES.) Anthony Brown, lord viscount Montagu.

(CREATIONS.) Viscount Montagu (the name of a family) by letters-patent, September 7, A. D. 1554, 1st and 2d Philip and Mary.

(ARMS.) Diamond, three lions passant in bend, between two double cotises, pearl.

(CREST.) On a wreath, an eagle displayed, emerald.

SUPPORTERS.) Two wolves, pearl, with each a plain collar and chain, topaz.

(MOTTO.) "Suivez raison."

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Cowdray, near Midhurst, in the county of Suffex.

FIENES, Viscount SAY and SELE.

THIS noble and ancient family is descended from

John, baron of Fienes, hereditary constable of Dover-castle, and warden of the Cinque-ports, who was father of *James*, and he of *John*, who had issue,

INGELRAM DE FIENES, who was slain at the battle of Acon, in the Holy-land, A. D. 1190, 2d Richard I. He married Sibyl de Tyngrie, daughter and heir to Faramus de Boloign, nephew to Maud, queen of England, wife of king Stephen; from which match proceeded,

WILLIAM DE FIENES, his son and heir, who, in 8th of John, obtained that king's mandate to the sheriff of Somersetshire, to make livery unto him of the manor of Mertoc, whereunto Sibyl his mother had quitted her claim in open court. Which manor, as part of the honour of Eustace, some time earl of Boloign, William earl of Boloign, grandson to Eustace, gave to the said Faramus in fee; and in 2d of Henry III. paid a fine to the king of two hundred marks, for livery of the manor of Wendover, in the county of Bucks. Which manor was likewise given to the before-specified Faramus, his grandfather, by king Henry II. This William having given to the canons of Missenden certain lands in Wendovre, died in 25th of Henry III. for then his son and heir, called Ingelram, had livery of his lands; his relief, with all other the debts of William his father, being pardoned in respect of his special services. This

INGELRAM DE FIENES, in 32d of Henry III. being to receive the honour of knighthood by bathing, &c. had an allowance of his robes, and all other accoutrements for that solemnity, at the king's charge: and in 33d of Henry III. doing his homage, had also livery of his lands in Northamptonshire. In 37th of Henry III. he had com-

mand to send Baldwin de Fienes, his brother, well fitted with horse and arms, into Gascoign, there to stay in the king's service; as also William, his own son, to be educated with prince Edward: and furthermore, to provide eighty sufficient men at arms, besides those forty for whom the king had formerly written: and the next year following, was in his service beyond sea. And in 47th of Henry III. in consideration of his long continued and laudable services, obtained the custody of the lands of William de Beauchamp, of Bedford, then deceased, to hold until the heir shall accomplish his full age. Moreover, in consideration of his great fidelity and constancy to the royal interest in the time of the barons wars, so soon as the king recovered his liberty and rightful power by that victory at Evesham, in the 49th of his reign, he obtained his precept, that all those his lands, whereof he had been dispossessed in the time of those troubles, should forthwith be restored to Robert de Amnese, his bailiff.

This Ingelram Fienes had two sons, whereof Sir Giles Fienes, ancestor to the present family, was second; but the eldest,

WILLIAM DE FIENE, succeeded his father, and in 54th of Henry III. preparing for his journey to the Holy-land, constituted William de Amnese, his attorney, to transact all business for him in his absence; giving power also to Reginald de Fienes, his brother, to constitute any other attorney during the space of five years. In 22d of Edward I. he had command to fit himself with horse and arms, and to attend the king at Portsmouth, on September 1, thence to sail with him into Gascoigne. And it seems, that on the differences which were about that time between king Edward and the king of France, he favoured the French; whereupon his lands in England were seized. But

in

in 27th of Edward I. making his peace, command was given for the restoring them again. And 30th Edward I. he departed this life, being then seized of the manor of Clapham, in the county of Surry, as also of the manor of Wendovre, in the county of Bucks, &c. and Mertock, in the county of Somerset, leaving John Fienes his son and heir, twenty-six years of age, as saith the inquisition. But by the fine rolls it appeareth, that proof could not be made of his age, according to the custom of England, in regard he was born beyond sea: yet by reason that William his father had done his homage to the king, and died a loyal subject, his homage was also accepted, and livery made to him of all his lands.

In 10th of Edward II. this

JOHN DE FIENES having lands in Flanders, wherein much damage had been done by the inhabitants of St. Omers, he obtained the king's letter to the mayor and commonalty of that town, to make him satisfaction, in which letter king Edward calls him his kinsman. And 18th of Edward II. his lands in England having been seized, in respect of his residence within the power of France, on security given for his fidelity, restitution was made of them, until farther order should be given therein; but we find no issue from him.

Those of the name now existing, descend from

SIR GILES FIENES afore said, who was of Oldcourt, in Suffex, in 7th of Edward II. in right of his wife Sibil, daughter and heir of William Filliol, by whom he had issue

JOHN FIENES, his son and heir, who died in 5th of Edward III. and by Joan his wife, daughter and heir of John Jordeyn, forester of the fee of Twichen, in the forest of Windsor, had issue

JOHN DE FIENES, who had to wife Maud, sister and heir of John Monceaux, of Herst-Monceaux, in Suffex; and dying in 25th of Edward III. left issue

SIR WILLIAM FIENES, knight, who died in 34th Edward III. and having married Joan, youngest daughter to Geoffrey, lord Say, and at length coheir to William her brother, his posterity thereby shared in the inheritance of that family; being succeeded by William Fienes, his son and heir: which

SIR WILLIAM FIENES was a knight, and was sheriff of Surry and Suffex, in 20th of Richard II. as also in 1st of Henry IV. and in 6th of Henry IV. was found to be son of William Fienes (son of John Fienes) and Joan his wife, third sister and coheir to William de Say. He had to wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Batisford, by Margery, heir to Simon Peplesham, by whom he had issue two sons, Roger Fienes, and James Fienes; whereof the elder left a son Richard, who marrying Joan, daughter and heir of Thomas, lord Dacre, was declared lord Dacre, in 37th of Henry VI. which determined in an heir female, married to Sampson Lennard, esquire, whose issue by her were lords Dacre.

But we return to James Fienes, second son, of whom we are now to treat: which

JAMES FIENES, being very serviceable to king Henry V. in his wars in France, obtained a grant from that victorious king, in the sixth year of his reign, of the lordship of De la Court le comte, within the bailiwick of Caux, in Normandy, part of the possessions of the lord of Lymers; and likewise of all those lands lying within the bailiwick of

Roven, and Caux, which did belong to Roger Bloset and his wife. And the year after, upon the surrender of Arques, he was constituted governor there. In 8th of Henry VI. he attended the king into France, for the better defence of those parts.

In 18th of Henry VI. being esquire for the body to that king, he had a grant of one hundred pounds yearly pension, to be paid by the prior of Lewes out of a certain rent due by him unto the exchequer. Moreover, in 23d of Henry VI. being then a knight, he had a grant from Henry Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, of a yearly pension of twenty pounds sterling, issuing out of the manor of Rotherfield, in the county of Suffex. And in 25th of Henry VI. by reason that Joan his mother was third sister and coheir to William de Say (a descendant of the former barons Say) by a special writ, bearing date at St. Edmundsbury, March 3, had summons to that parliament then held there, by the title of lord Say and Sele. Whereupon, the third day after, in consideration of his eminent services, performed as well beyond the seas, as in this realm of England, he was in open parliament there, by the assent of the lords spiritual and temporal, advanced to the degree and dignity of a baron of this realm, by the same title of lord Say and Sele. And for farther corroboration of that title and honour, on November 1, next following, had a full confirmation and quit-claimer thereof, from John, lord Clinton, as also of the arms of Say; which, by reason of the descent of the said John, lord Clinton, from Idonea, the eldest sister of the before-specified William de Say, did or might belong unto him.

After which, viz. February 24, he obtained a grant of the office of constable of Dover, and warden of the Cinque-Ports, and to the heirs male of his body: and having been made lord chamberlain to the king, as also one of his council, June 18, the same year, in consideration of his exercise of that office, he had a grant of one hundred marks per annum, to be received out of the customs of wools in the port of London, also on August 7, next ensuing, he was made constable of the Tower of London, during the minority of Henry, son and heir to John, duke of Exeter; and on October 30, 28th of Henry VI. was constituted lord treasurer of England.

But about the octaves of Easter following, the parliament being adjourned to St. Edmundsbury, the commons there laid treason to his charge, as also to the duke of Suffolk, and some others, who had assented to the release of Anjou, and delivery of Maine, to the French. Whereupon the king, to appease them, banished the duke, and sequestered this James, lord Say, from his office of treasurer: and shortly after, on the insurrection of the Kentish men, under the command of Jack Cade, the king, to qualify their passions, committed him to the Tower of London, in regard he discerned how much they clamoured against him. But this riotous mob entering the city of London, and finding their numbers increase, fetched him thence to Guild-hall, and there arraigned him before the lord-mayor, and other the king's justices, notwithstanding his request to be tried by his peers; whence hurrying him to the standard in Cheapside, they cut off his head, and carried it on a pole, causing his naked body to be drawn

drawn at a horse's tail into Southwark, to St. Thomas of Waterings, and there hanged and quartered.

This his untimely end happened on July 4, in 29th of Henry VI. leaving Sir William Fienes, his son by Emeline his wife, daughter of — Cromer, of Willingham, (and by her mother, one of the coheirs of Tryllow) then about twenty-four years of age: which

Sir WILLIAM FIENES, by special writ, was summoned to parliament the same 29th of Henry VI. Before the end of which year, being seized of an estate in tail (to himself, and the heirs male of his body) of the office of constable of Dover-castle, and warden of the Cinque-ports, by virtue of a patent thereof to James his father, he granted all his right and title thereunto to Humphry, duke of Buckingham, and to his heirs male.

In 30th of Henry VI. he was retained to serve the king in his wars in France, with twenty men at arms, and eighty archers; and the next year with forty-nine men at arms, and nine hundred archers, in Aquitain; continuing in those parts to the 38th of that king's reign.

In 1st of Edward IV. he obtained a grant of the office of constable of Porchester-castle, in the county of Southampton, for life, and the like of Pevensey-castle, in the county of Suffex. And being one of the lords who attended that king into the North, the same year was made vice-admiral to Richard Nevil, the great earl of Warwick, then high-admiral of England. And in 10th of Edward IV. was one of the lords that fled with the king into Flanders; and on his return landed with him at Ravenspur, in Holderness, but soon after was slain in the battle at Barnet.

This William married Margaret, the daughter and heir to William Wickham, son and heir to Sir Thomas Wickham, knight, son of William Perot, by Alice his wife, daughter of William Champneis, by Agnes his wife, sister to William of Wickham, bishop of Winchester, and founder of New-college, in Oxford. By which match he had the lordship of Broughton, near Banbury, in the county of Oxford, and had summons to parliament from 29th of Henry VI. (as is observed before) to 9th of Edward IV. inclusive.

It is said by Leland, in his Itinerary, that the last of the lords Say, which was this William Fienes, (for after him, for divers descents, none had summons to parliament) being in renown, was twice taken prisoner, whereby he suffered much, and was forced to mortgage the greatest part of his lands, so that the barony became extinct; and that the heirs male of the family were only called Fienes.

Consonant whereto,

HENRY FIENES, the son and heir of this last mentioned Sir William Fienes, (residing at Broughton) tho' he used the title of lord Say, had never summons to parliament. He died August 1, 16th of Edward IV. leaving issue, by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Harcourt, of Stanton-Harcourt, in the county of Oxford, knight, Richard, his son and heir, then two years of age: which

RICHARD FIENES afterwards married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Crofts, of Chipping-Norton, in the county of Oxford, esquire, and by her had one son, Edward Fienes, and three daughters; of whom Elizabeth was wife to William D'Anvers, of Culworth, in Northamptonshire,

esquire, and, by her, ancestor to the present baronet of that name. Which

EDWARD FIENES took to wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Danvers, of Dantley, in the county of Wilts, knight, and having made his will, June 12, A. D. 1527, died at Broughton, in the county of Oxford, as appears by inquisition taken at Ivilcher, September 25, in 21st of Henry VIII. seized of the manors of Burnham, and Brerie, in the county of Somerset; leaving Richard his son and heir, of the age of eight years and fourteen days, at the taking of the inquisition.

Also two daughters.

1. Elizabeth, who became the wife of Francis Barentine, esquire.

2. Diana.

This last mentioned

RICHARD FIENES, married Ursula, daughter of Richard Farmer, of Easton-Neston, in Northamptonshire, esquire, ancestor to the earl of Pomfret; and deceased, leaving by her,

RICHARD FIENES, his son and heir, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir William Kingmill, knight, and, A. D. 1592, was knighted; but by reason of that discontinuance of summons to parliament of his great-grandfather, grandfather, and father, (tho' the two first had used the title of lord Say) he obtained letters-patent from king James I. whereby the said title of baron Say and Sele, was fully recognized and confirmed to him, and the heirs male of his body, August 9, A. D. 1603, 1st of James I. and it appears by inquisition after his decease, taken at Oxford, May 28, in 11th of James I. that he died seized of the manors of Broughton, and the advowson of the church of Bloxham-Fenys, alias Bloxham-Wickham, and the hundred of Bloxham; the manors of Bloxham-Beauchamp, North-Newington, and Shutteford, in Oxfordshire; and the manor of Norton, with the appurtenances, in Weston, in Gloucestershire: and that William Fienes, by Elizabeth his wife, was his son and heir, and of the age of twenty-eight years, the said 28th of May: which

(*First Viscount.*) WILLIAM FIENES (as the said inquisition farther shews) in 43d of queen Elizabeth, in his father's life-time, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Temple, of Stow, in the county of Buckingham, esquire: and by letters-patent, dated July 7, 22d of James I. was created viscount Say and Sele. By his said wife he had four sons,

1. James Fienes.

2. Nathaniel Fienes.

3. John Fienes.

4. Richard Fienes, ancestor to the present lord viscount Say and Sele.

Also five daughters,

1. Bridget, married to Theophilus, earl of Lincoln.

2. Elizabeth, married to Richard Norton, esq.

3. Constance, married to Sir Francis Boynton, of Barmpton, in the county of York, baronet.

4. Susan, married to Thomas Earle, esquire, son of Sir Walter Earle, knight.

5. Anne, married to Sir Charles Wolseley, of Wolseley, in the county of Stafford, baronet.

On the restoration of king Charles II. he was made lord privy seal; and dying April 14, A. D. 1662, was succeeded in his honours by his eldest son,

(*Second Viscount*) JAMES FIENES, who took to wife Frances, one of the daughters and coheirs of Edward Cecil, viscount Wimbledon; and March the 11th, A.D. 1677, was appointed lord-lieutenant of Oxfordshire. He died March 15, A.D. 1683, having had issue three sons, James and William, who died in their infancies; and another William, who died in France, before he arrived at man's estate; as also two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Sir John Twisleton, of Barlow, in the county of York, knight; and Frances, to Andrew Ellis, of the county of Flint, esquire.

Whereupon the title of viscount Say and Sele devolved on

(*Third Viscount*) WILLIAM FIENES, the only surviving son of Nathaniel Fienes, second son to the before specified William, viscount Say and Sele, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Eliot, of Port-Eliot in the county of Cornwall, knight.

Which William Fienes took to wife Mary, one of the daughters of his uncle Richard Fienes, fourth and youngest son of the aforesaid William, viscount Say and Sele; and by her had issue his only child Nathaniel, of whom his mother died in childbed October 23, A.D. 1676. The said William married secondly, September 8, A.D. 1685, a daughter of John Walker, of Banbury in the county of Oxford, by whom he had no issue, and was succeeded by his only son,

(*Fourth Viscount*) NATHANIEL, viscount Say and Sele, who took his seat in the house of peers, May 3, A.D. 1699, and died unmarried the 10th of January, A.D. 1709-10. Whereupon the title devolved on

(*Fifth Viscount*) LAURENCE FIENES, son of John Fienes, third son of William, viscount Say and Sele: which

John Fienes married Susanna, the daughter and sole heir of Thomas Hobbs, of Amwell in the county of Hertford, esquire; and had issue six sons and four daughters, viz. John, Thomas, and Henry, who all lived to men's estate, but died unmarried; William, who married Cecile, daughter of — Ellis, esquire, widow of Richard Langley, esquire, and grand-daughter of James, lord viscount Say and Sele, but left no issue; Laurence, the viscount of whom we treat, took his seat in the house of peers, February the 24th, A.D. 1709-10; and Richard, who died young.

The four daughters were, Susanna, married to Thomas Filmer, esquire; Hannah, to John Knight, of Broughton in the county of Oxford; Elizabeth, who died young; and Martha, who died unmarried in May, A.D. 1738.

No issue male surviving of this branch, except Laurence, who succeeded to the title of viscount Say and Sele, as before-mentioned, and died in September, A.D. 1742; having survived Cecile, his lady, who died at her house in Mare-street, Hackney, April the 10th, A.D. 1741. We shall now take notice of the descendants of Richard, fourth and last son of William, viscount Say and Sele, and uncle of this Laurence: which

RICHARD FIENES married two wives, first the daughter and heir of Andrew Burrell, of the isle of Ely, esquire, and had issue surviving him.

1. Faramus Fienes, who died without issue.
2. William Fienes, who married Prudence, only surviving daughter of William Coldwell, prebend of Ely, and vicar of Wisbech in that isle, by whom he had two daughters; and died October 6, A.D. 1689, aged thirty-five, and was buried in the church of Wisbech aforesaid.

Also four daughters.

1. Elizabeth, married first to William Danvers, of Broughton, in the county of Oxford; secondly, to John Brawn, of the county of Gloucester.
2. Mary, to William lord Say and Sele, father of the late viscount, as is already mentioned.
3. Anne, to doctor Beaumont Percival, of Harding in the county of Flint.

4. Arabella.

5. Alice, married to John Horn, of Winchester, in the county of Southampton.

He married secondly Susanna, daughter of Sir William Cobb, of Adderbury, in Oxfordshire, by whom he had issue one son,

RICHARD FIENES, who having taken holy orders, was rector of Akely, in Buckinghamshire; and, by Penelope his wife, daughter of George Chamberlain, of Wardington in the county of Oxford, esquire, left issue one son and four daughters, viz.

Richard Fienes, now lord viscount Say and Sele.

1. Susanna, married to — Gordon, of Greenwich, esquire.
2. Penelope, married to Richard Wickham, of Strateley in the county of Oxford, esquire.
3. Elizabeth, married to the reverend Mr. Henry Quartley, rector of Wicken in Northamptonshire.
4. Cecilia. The son

(*Sixth Viscount*) RICHARD, viscount Say and Sele, married, January 28, A.D. 1754, Isabella, daughter of Sir John Terrel, of Buckinghamshire, baronet, relict of John Pigot, of Tatterfal in the county of Buckingham, esquire.

(TITLES.) Richard Fienes, viscount, and baron Say and Sele.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Say (name of a family) and Sele by writ of summons to parliament, 3d of March, A.D. 1446, 25 Henry VI. which title was recognized 9th of August, A.D. 1603, 1 James I. and viscount Say and Sele aforesaid, the 7th of July, A.D. 1624, 22 James I.

(ARMS.) Sapphire, three lions rampant, topaz.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a wolf segeant, pearl, his radiant collar and chain, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two wolves, pearl, collared radiant, and chained, topaz.

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Tatterfal, near Ailsbury in Buckinghamshire.





TOWNSHEND, Viscount TOWNSHEND.

LODOWIC, or Lewis, furnamed *Townshend*, married in England soon after the conquest, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Haywell, and was succeeded by his son,

WALTER de TOWNSHEND, who married Maud, daughter of Sir Roger Scogan, knight, and had issue

ROGER de TOWNSHEND, who married Catherine, daughter of John Atherton, of the county of Suffex, and was father of

Sir THOMAS TOWNSHEND, who married Eleanor, daughter of William Pain, of the county of Norfolk; and departing this life, was interred in the east-part of the church of White Friars, near Fleet-street. His son and heir,

Sir ROGER TOWNSHEND, married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Gigges, of Rollirby, in Norfolk, and had issue a son and heir,

JOHN TOWNSHEND, who by his last will dated at Raynham St Mary, A. D. 1465, orders his body to be buried in the parish church of Raynham, in the middle of the body of the church, before the image of the crucifix of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was accordingly done, and the following memorial of him raised:

“Orate pro anima Johannis Townshend, filii Rogeri & Elianore, qui obiit iii. die Octobris ann. dom. MCCCCLXV.

He married first, Agnes, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Lunsford, of Rumford, in Essex; after her decease, he married secondly, Isabel—. By the former marriage, besides a daughter Joan, the wife of John Blakeney, esquire, he had a son and heir,

ROGER TOWNSHEND, who was entered at Lincolns-Inn for the study of the laws, in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, which was then so chargeable, and in such high estimation, that none but gentlemen were of the Inns of Court, as is observed by that great and famous lawyer Sir John Fortescue, chief justice of the King's-Bench in king Henry the Sixth's time. He arrived to such a degree of eminency, that he was elected one of the governors of the society of Lincoln's-Inn in the 1st, 3d, 5th, and 6th years of the reign of king Edward IV. and two years after, was chosen Lent reader to that society, to which none but persons of great learning were elected. In 12 Edward IV. he was returned to parliament for Calne, in Wiltshire, and was double reader to the society of Lincoln's-Inn in 14 Edward IV. and the same year again chosen one of the governors thereof; as also in 16 Edward IV. In 17 Edward IV. he was called to the degree of serjeant at law; and in 1 Edward V. con-

stituted the king's serjeant at law. The year following, he was made one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, wherein he continued till he died, his patent being renewed by king Henry VII. on his accession to the crown, who also conferred on him the honour of knighthood in his chamber at Worcester, on Whitsunday before his coronation. He enlarged his estate by his marriage with Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir William de Brewse, of Wenham-hall, in the county of Suffolk, knight, who deceased on the 31st of October, in 5 Henry VII. They had a numerous issue, whereof six sons and five daughters lived to men and women's estate, and were honourably disposed of.

1. Thomasine was wife of Sir Thomas Woodhouse, of Kimberley, in the county of Norfolk, knight of the Bath at the marriage of prince Arthur, eldest son of king Henry VII. from whom the present baronet of that name is descended.

2. Another was wedded to Anthony Castel, of Raveningham, in the county of Norfolk.

3. Anne, was betrothed to Philip Crescener, of Attilborough, in the county of Norfolk, esquire.

4. Susan, was wife of Sir Edward Windham, of Felbrig, in the county of Norfolk, knight; and

5. Catherine, married to Sir Henry Bedingfield, of Oxborough, in the county of Norfolk, knight; of the privy-council to queen Mary, and made by her governor of the Tower.

His sons were,

1. Roger Townshend.

2. John Townshend, ancestor to the present lord viscount Townshend.

3. Robert Townshend.

4. George Townshend, of Dereham-abbey.

5. Thomas Townshend, of Testerton, in the county of Norfolk.

6. Giles Townshend.

The said Sir Roger Townshend died in the eighth year of king Henry VII. and by his last will, bearing date the 14th of August the same year, orders his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Catherine, in the church of St. Mary Rainham, if he deceased there; but if he died at London, in the White Friars church in Fleetstreet. before the crucifix. He constitutes Eleanor his wife, sole executrix, and leaves her guardian to his eldest son, Roger Townshend. He was buried at Raynham, where a fair tomb was erected to his memory; but no inscription is remaining.

Robert Townshend, his third son, was of Brackinnashe, in the county of Norfolk, and betaking himself to the study of the laws at Lincoln's-Inn, was elected autumn reader of that society in 37 Henry VIII. and constituted justice of Chester; also

also knighted by the king the same year, on Trinity-Sunday, at Hampton-Court, after his return from Bulloign. He was continued in his post of justice of Chester, both by king Edward VI. and queen Mary; and deceased on the 8th of February, in the third and fourth of Philip and Mary, possessed of the manor and rectory of Gayst, and advowson of the vicarage of the church, the manors of Swantons, Foxleys, and Southall, in the county of Norfolk, and the priory and house of St. Augustine, in Ludlow, which descended to Thomas, his son and heir, who was at that time twenty-two years of age, and had to wife Anne, daughter of Henry D'Oyley, of Shottisham, in Norfolk, Esq. He had also Roger Townshend, ancestor to those of the name in the county of Salop; and Sir Henry Townshend, who became as eminent as his father by the study of the law. In 21 Elizabeth, he was constituted justice of Chester; and in 35 Elizabeth was in commission with William, lord Cobham, warden of the Cinque-ports, Thomas, lord Buckhurst, &c. to inquire what persons came from beyond the seas, and adhered to the bishop of Rome, and to put the laws in execution against jesuits. In the first year of king James I. he was continued justice of Chester, and chosen one of the vice-chamberlains of that city, a post to which none but persons of honour were elected; and in the fifteenth year of the same reign, was of the council to William, lord Compton, lord president and lieutenant within the dominion of the principality and marches of Wales. He deceased in 19 Jac. I. whose issue still remain in Shropshire and Worcestershire.

ROGER TOWNSHEND (eldest son and heir of Sir Roger Townshend) in 5 Henry VIII. was nominated a commissioner by act of parliament, among other discreet persons of the county of Norfolk, justices of the peace, (as the words of the act are) for assessing and collecting a subsidy of 163,000 pounds, by a poll-tax, &c. for defraying the expence of taking Teroven and Tournay. In 10 Henry VIII. he covenanted to serve the king with ten men at arms. He was thrice sheriff of the county of Norfolk, viz. in the third, tenth, and seventeenth of king Henry VIII. and in 33 Henry VIII. chosen one of the knights for Norfolk, in the parliament then held. In 37 Henry VIII. he was knighted, on the king's return from Bulloign; and was one of the principal persons of the county of Norfolk entrusted by the king and his council, as appears by a letter from the duke of Somerset, protector of the realm, dated at the Tower of London, February 12, 1 Edward VI. wherein he signifies to the earl of Sussex, Sir Roger Townshend, Sir William Pafton, knights, the death of king Henry VIII. desiring them to take care of the peace of the county, and to call together all such who were in the commission of the peace, to execute their charge in maintaining of the peace.

This Sir Roger Townshend died without issue; so that we shall now treat of

JOHN TOWNSHEND, second son of judge Townshend, who was seated at Brampton in the county of Norfolk; and having married Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Heydon, of Baconsthorp, in the same county, knight of the Bath at the coronation of king Henry VIII. had issue two daughters and four sons.

1. Richard Townshend.

2. Henry Townshend.

3. John Townshend, of Holloughton, in the county of Norfolk, esquire, who left an only daughter and heir.

4. George Townshend.

The daughters were,

1. Catherine, married to Francis Colvil, of Marshland, in the county of Norfolk, esquire.

2. Anne, the wife of Thomas Croftes, of Felmingham in the same county, esquire.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

RICHARD TOWNSHEND, esquire, who resided also at Brampton, and died in the fifth year of king Edward VI. as appears by his will, bearing date the 20th of July the same year, (and the probate thereof February 12, A. D. 1544) at which time he was dangerously ill, and appoints Thomas Townshend, esquire, his uncle, sole executor. He married Catharine, third daughter and coheir of Sir Humphry Brown, of Ridley, in Cheshire, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, who was afterwards espoused to Sir William Roper, knight, ancestor to the Ropers of Welhall; but by her first husband had issue a son named Roger, and a daughter Elizabeth, married to Thomas Godsalve, of Buckenham, in the county of Norfolk, esquire, who deceased on August 2, in 30 Elizabeth, leaving by her Roger Godsalve, of Buckenham, his son and heir, at that time twenty years of age.

SIR ROGER TOWNSHEND, esquire, son and heir of Richard, resided at Raynham, and became famed for his prudence, valour, and other accomplishments. He enlarged his estate by divers purchases of manors, lands, &c. in the counties of Middlesex, Norfolk, and Essex, as appears by several authorities. And in the memorable intended invasion by the Spaniards, in the year 1588, shewing an undaunted spirit and bravery, Charles lord Howard, lord high admiral, conferred the honour of knighthood on him, the lord Sheffield, and two others, who had likewise signalized themselves in that great fight at sea; having power from the queen so to do.

He lived but two years afterwards, departing this life in the flower of his age, at a seat he had purchased of Thomas Sutton, esquire, at Newington, in the county of Middlesex, and was buried in the parish church of Cripplegate, London, June 30, 1590. His lady was Jane, youngest daughter of Sir Michael Stanhope, of Shelford, in the county of Nottingham, ancestor to the present earls of Chesterfield and Stanhope; by whom he left two sons, John, and Robert Townshend: she lived a widow till about seven years after his decease, when she was married to Henry Berkley, lord Berkley, viz. on March 10, A. D. 1597.

Robert Townshend, youngest son of Sir Roger, was knighted at the Charter-house by king James I. on May 11, A. D. 1603; and took to wife Anne, daughter of William lord Spencer, but died without issue, having been elected for Castle-rising, and Orford, to all parliaments from 42 Elizabeth, to the last parliament of king James I.

JOHN TOWNSHEND, esquire, the eldest son, was elected to parliament for Castle-rising in Norfolk, in 35 Elizabeth; and four years after, when the earl of Essex had concerted the invading of the Spanish dominions, in the year 1596, he followed the example of his father, going in person in the service of his country, in that expedition; and

and for his signal valour in entering the town of Cales, was knighted by the general.

After his return, he was the same year elected to parliament one of the knights for the county of Norfolk; and in the 35th of Elizabeth, for the borough of Castle-rising in the same county; also in the 43d of Elizabeth, for the borough of Orford in Suffolk; and was a leading member in the first parliament called by king James; being appointed, among others of the principal members, to consider of the grievances of the nation; and in a committee for a conference with the lords, concerning wardships; as also in other special affairs, as the Journals of the house of commons shew. During the sitting of this parliament he had the misfortune of falling into a quarrel with Sir Matthew Brown, of Beachworth castle, in Surry, which ended in a duel fought between them on horseback, on Hounslow-Heath, wherein they were both mortally wounded, Sir Matthew dying on the spot, and Sir John Townshend soon after, on August 2, A. D. 1603, in the first year of king James I. He was possessed of a very great estate, as appears by two inquisitions taken after his death, at Thetford, one in the 8th of June, and one on the last of November the same year, wherein it was found that Roger Townshend, his son and heir, was eight years of age, and that he died possessed in the county of Norfolk of the manors of Reynham, and Sherbornes in West Reynham, the manor and castle of Rudham, with the rectory, the lordship of Holloughton, the site of the priory of Coxford, the manors of Ingaldethorpe, Scales, Barwick, Haviles, Reyton, Halles-Payne and Morehouse, Scales, Horsham, with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of the church, Buckenhams in Barwick, Eatshall and Stanhoe, Sherburnes in Stanhoe, Stinton-hall, Stibard, Pandles, and Barnier, with other lands and tenements. He left a daughter, Elizabeth, who was married to John Spelman, esquire, and a second son, Stanhope Townshend, who went a volunteer in the service of the States of Holland against the Spaniards; and being wounded in a duel in the Low-countries, it occasioned his death, tho' he lived to come into England, dying at London, unmarried.

His eldest son,

Sir ROGER TOWNSHEND, was created a baronet by king James I. by letters-patent bearing date April 16, A. D. 1617, in the 15th year of his reign, and the ninety-eighth in order of creation. He rendered himself so conspicuous, and was so well esteemed in his country, that in the third year of king Charles I. A. D. 1627, he was unanimously elected one of the knights in parliament for the county of Norfolk; was sheriff of that county in the fifth year of king Charles I. and served in all other offices suiting his degree. He resided for the most part of his life in the country, an eminent example of all christian virtues; and is mentioned with honour by Sir Henry Spelman, and other writers of those times; being universally esteemed for his piety and charity, having nobly endowed several churches with impropriations, to the yearly value of some hundred pounds. He built from the ground a stately house at Raynham, now the mansion-seat of the family, and departed this life on January 1, A. D. 1636, aged forty-one years; and was buried in the church of East-Raynham. He took to wife Mary, second daughter and coheir of the fa-

mous Horatio Vere, lord Vere of Tilbury, by whom he had two sons, and five daughters; and she surviving him, was afterwards married to Mildmay Fane, earl of Westmoreland, by whom he was father of Vere Fane, earl of Westmoreland.

Her sons by Sir Roger Townshend were,

1. Sir Roger Townshend,
2. Sir Horatio Townshend,

} both baronets.

And her daughters, who were married after their father's decease, were,

1. Mary, wedded to Thomas, lord Crewe, of Steen, in the county of Northampton.
2. Jane, married to John Windham, esquire.
3. Anne, married to William Cartwright, of Ayno, in the county of Northampton, esquire.
4. Elizabeth, who died after her father's decease unmarried.

5. Vere, married to Sir Ralph Hare, of Stowhall, in the county of Norfolk, baronet.

Sir ROGER TOWNSHEND, baronet, born December 21, 1628, was in ward to the king, and dying in his minority, was succeeded by his brother, (*First Viscount*.) Sir HORATIO TOWNSHEND, bart. who was under age during the civil war begun A. D. 1641; but when he became possessed of the estate of his ancestors, which was one of the best of the county of Norfolk (as the inquisition taken after the death of his father shews) he was soon distinguished for his eminent abilities, and courted by all those who had the interest of their country at heart; and the part he acted during those times of confusion, was a principal means of the restoration of monarchy and episcopacy. Lord Clarendon says of him, "That he was a gentleman of the greatest interest and credit in that large county of Norfolk, and was able to bring in a good body; that he had been under age till long after the end of the war, and so liable to no reproach or jealousy, yet of very worthy principles, and of a noble fortune, which he engaged very frankly to borrow money, and laid it out to provide arms and ammunition; and all the king's friends in those parts were ready to obey him, and the lord Willoughby of Parham (whom he had brought over to his side) in whatsoever they undertook." And he says, their design in the year, A. D. 1659, for surprizing of Lynn, a maritime town of great importance in respect of its situation, was the best digested, and the most likely to succeed in restoring of the king, of any that had been formed. He took to heart the oppression of his country, and had the courage, with the lord Richardson, and Sir John Hobart, to bring an address from the county of Norfolk, which, on January 28, A. D. 1659, he presented to the members then sitting, "wherein they demanded the secluded members to be admitted, or a free parliament chosen." This forwarded the arrival of general Monk; and most counties in England followed the example, and delivered addresses to the same purpose. During the time of his being in the council of state, he contracted a friendship with the lord Fairfax, who was general of the army; and being entrusted by the king with his affairs, he delivered that lord a letter from his majesty, and brought him into the king's interest; which, as lord Clarendon writes, greatly facilitated general Monk's advance into England, and his reception into the city of York. When the long parliament was dissolved, and another called to be holden at Westminster, April 29, 1660, this Sir Horatio

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and the lord Richardson were elected knights for the county of Norfolk: and he was nominated by the house of commons, with six lords (sons of peers) of their body, and five other commoners, to attend the king at the Hague, "to desire his majesty to make a speedy return to his parliament, and take the government of the kingdom into his hands." He was the first named of the commoners: and arriving at the Hague, they had their audiences of the king May 16, A. D. 1660; and Sir Horatio came over with his majesty, who had a full sense of his great services; and, in consideration thereof, advanced him to the dignity of a peer of this realm, by the title of baron Townshend of Lynn Regis, April 20, A. D. 1661; and August 19 following, constituted him lord-lieutenant of the county of Norfolk, and city and county of Norwich. Also further advanced him to the title of viscount Townshend, of Raynham, in the county of Norfolk, on December 11, A. D. 1682, 34 Charles II. He departed this life in December, A. D. 1687, having married two wives.

His first lady was Mary, daughter and sole heir to Edward Lewkenor, esquire, son and heir of Sir Edward Lewkenor, of Denham in Suffex, knight, who deceasing without issue, A. D. 1673, his lordship married, a short time after, Mary, daughter to Sir Joseph Ashe, of Twickenham, in the county of Middlesex, baronet, by whom he had three sons,

1. Charles, his successor.

2. Roger Townshend, who in the reign of queen Ann was elected one of the knights for the county of Norfolk, also for the borough of Yarmouth, and died May 22, A. D. 1709, unmarried, and was buried at Raynham.

3. Horatio Townshend, born June 8, 1682-3, who was member of parliament for Yarmouth, in Norfolk, and Heytesbury, in Wiltshire, also one of the commissioners of excise; and died in October, A. D. 1751, leaving issue by his wife, — Starkey, an only daughter and heir Letitia, married to Brownlow, earl of Exeter.

The eldest son,

(*Second Viscount*) CHARLES TOWNSHEND, took his seat in the house of peers, December 3, A. D. 1697; and June 24, 1702, was constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Norfolk, and of the city and county of Norwich. In 1706, he was one of the commissioners that treated of the union between the two kingdoms; and on November 16, A. D. 1707, was appointed captain of the yeomen of her majesty's guard, and was sworn of the privy-council to her majesty the 20th of May following. In 1709 his lordship, with the duke of Marlborough, were appointed plenipotentiaries to treat of a peace with those of France, and arriving at Gertruydenburgh, had several conferences with the French ministers about a general peace; and preliminaries were signed by the plenipotentiaries of the allies, the duke of Marlborough, and his lordship, May 28, A. D. 1709; and monsieur de Torcy went with them to France: but the French monarch refusing to ratify them, his lordship continued at the Hague as her majesty's ambassador extraordinary. On the change of the ministry, A. D. 1710, his lordship not coming into the measures of the court, desired to be recalled; and thereupon it was published in our Gazette, March 7, A. D. 1710, "That the

lord viscount Townshend, her majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the states-general of the United Provinces, having desired leave to return home, her majesty had appointed the lord Raby to succeed him." And, on June 13th following, he was removed from his post of captain of the yeomen of her majesty's guard. His lordship concurred in all measures for the securing of the protestant succession; and on the demise of the queen, he was, by George I. according to the power invested in him by act of parliament, nominated one of the lords-justices of Great-Britain, till he arrived from Hanover. And in pursuance of his majesty's pleasure, signified to the lords-justices, he was, on September 17, A. D. 1714, sworn principal secretary of state, and took his place at the board accordingly. Three days after his majesty's arriving, he was received with great marks of his favour. On December 12, A. D. 1716, he resigned the seal of secretary of state; and January 23, A. D. 1716-17, was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland; but declined going over to that kingdom, and resigned on the 19th of April following. On June 11, A. D. 1720, he was constituted president of the council: and the same year was one of the lords-justices in his majesty's absence.

On February 10, A. D. 1720-21, he was again made principal secretary of state; and the 26th of May, A. D. 1723, on his majesty's going abroad, one of the lords-justices of Great-Britain; and embarking with the king, in his passage through Osnaburgh was very graciously received by the duke of York. On July 9, A. D. 1724, being elected a knight of the most noble order of the garter, he was installed at Windsor on the 28th of the same month. On June 1, A. D. 1725, he was likewise one of the lords-justices, and waited on his majesty that year at Hanover; from whence he returned to Rye with the king, after a very dangerous passage, in stormy weather. In 1727 he was again one of the lords-justices, and waited on the king, who arrived at Helvoetsluys the 6th of June, and departed this life the 11th following, at Osnaburgh; thereupon his lordship returned, and waited on his late majesty on the 19th of June. On July 24, ensuing, delivering the seals of his office of secretary of state, to his late majesty, he was pleased to deliver them to him again; after which, on September 5, he was appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Norfolk, and city and county of Norwich. In 1729, he also attended the king to Hanover. And on May 15, 1730, resigned his post of secretary of state, of which our Gazette makes this mention: "Whitehall, May 16. The right hon. the lord viscount Townshend having received his majesty's permission, resigned the seals of secretary of state on Friday last." His lordship was ever indefatigable in his concern for the honour and interest of the nation; and peace being fully settled in Europe, he chose to retire to his seat in Norfolk, where he departed this life in June, 1738, aged 64.

His lordship married first Elizabeth, only surviving daughter and sole heir of Thomas lord Pelham, father of his grace Thomas duke of Newcastle, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter to Sir William Jones. Her ladyship died on May 11, A. D. 1711, leaving issue a daughter, Elizabeth, married

married to Charles, earl Cornwallis; and four sons*:

1. Charles Townshend, born June 2, 1701, who on May 15, 1739, was appointed secretary to his grace the duke of Devonshire, as lord-lieutenant of Ireland; and after that one of the tellers of his majesty's exchequer, and was chosen member for five parliaments for the university of Cambridge. He married, May 2, 1730, Albinia, daughter to colonel John Selwyn, of Matson, in the county of Gloucester; and by her (who died in 1739) had issue three sons, 1st, Thomas Townshend, born February 24, 1732-3, member in the present parliament for Whitchurch, in the county of Southampton. On the 2d of August, A. D. 1766, he was appointed one of the lords of the treasury. He married Elizabeth, daughter of — Powis, esq. and has issue one son, John Townshend, and three daughters, Georgiana, Mary, and Albinia. 2d, Charles Townshend, born 1736. 3d, Henry Townshend, born September 27, 1736, who was killed in Germany, A. D. 1760; also two daughters, Albinia, married April 25, 1752, to George, viscount Middleton, of the kingdom of Ireland; and Mary, born March 24, 1734, unmarried.

3. William Townshend, who was chosen member for Yarmouth, in that parliament which sat first on business May 10, A. D. 1722, and served in the two succeeding parliaments for the same place. On May 29, A. D. 1726, he was married to Henrietta, only daughter and heir of the lord William Paulet, by his second wife Anne, daughter and coheir of Randolph Egerton, of Betley, in Staffordshire, esquire, by his wife Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of Henry Murray, esquire, by Anne his wife, viscountess Bayning. Having been aid-de-camp to his majesty, he was on December 7, 1728, appointed groom of the bed-chamber to his royal highness Frederic prince of Wales. He was also usher of his majesty's exchequer, and member of parliament for Great-Yarmouth in Norfolk, to the time of his decease, January 29, 1737-8, having had issue† by his lady, who died in January, A. D. 1755, one son Charles, who was appointed secretary to his majesty's embassy in Spain, September 17, A. D. 1751; and was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty in 1766; he serves in the present parliament for Yarmouth, in Norfolk; and also three daughters, Caroline, married to Frederic Cornwallis, bishop of Litchfield; Anne, born Nov. 10, 1730, married to Charles Hedges, esq. (this lady died 1758) and Dorothy, born Sept. 6, 1737, married to Miles Allen, esquire.

4. Roger Townshend was captain of a troop of horse in general Wade's regiment; and, on the death of his brother William, was chosen member of parliament for Great-Yarmouth aforesaid; also was chosen there in the succeeding parliament; and in 1747 served for Eye in Suffolk. On July 9, 1743, he was appointed aid-de-camp to his majesty, and was that year at the battle of Dettingen;

and afterwards, the 5th of January, A. D. 1744-5, made governor of the forts and batteries of Yarmouth. On February 28, A. D. 1747-8, he was made receiver-general and cashier of his majesty's customs, being then member of parliament for Eye in Suffolk. He died August 7, A. D. 1760.

His lordship married secondly, in July 1713, Dorothy, daughter of Robert Walpole, of Houghton, in Norfolk, esquire, and sister to Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford, who left him a widower, March 29, A. D. 1726, by whom he had issue four sons†, and two daughters.

1. George Townshend, born Oct. 29, 1715, who taking to a maritime life, has distinguished himself in several actions during the former war with France; and, in 1747, being commodore of a squadron of his majesty's ships in the West Indies, took a large fleet of French merchant ships; and on the 4th of February, 1755, was appointed rear-admiral of the White in his majesty's navy; and in 1766, admiral of the Blue.

2. Augustus Townshend, who made several voyages to China, as chief super-cargoe and captain in the service of the East India company; in which station he died at Batavia, unmarried, in 1746, having then the command of the *Augusta*.

3. Horatio Townshend, who died unmarried in February, A. D. 1764.

4. Edward Townshend, born May 11, 1727, prebend of Westminster, and deputy clerk of the closet to his majesty, and after that was appointed dean of Norwich, and died such, Jan. 27, 1764. By his lady, Mary, daughter of brigadier-general Price, whom he married in 1747, he has left issue one son Edward, and five daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Henrietta, Charlotte, and Lucy.

Of his lordship's two daughters, by this second marriage, Dorothy is married to Dr. Spencer Cowper, dean of Durham, only brother of William, earl Cowper; and Mary, born Aug. 20, 1720, wedded to the honourable colonel Edward Cornwallis, member of parliament for the city of Westminster, and brother to Charles, late earl Cornwallis.

(*Third Viscount*) CHARLES TOWNSHEND, born July 11, A. D. 1700, the eldest son, was, in his father's life-time, summoned to the house of peers, by the stile and title of baron Townshend, of Lynn-Regis, in the county of Norfolk, May 24, A. D. 1723, in the ninth of George I. and took his place according to his grandfather's patent of creation. Also on the same day, his majesty was pleased to appoint him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, in the room of the lord Teynham, deceased. And on June 15, A. D. 1730, his majesty appointed his lordship lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Norfolk, and of the city of Norwich and county thereof, at the desire of his father the lord viscount Townshend, who resigned to him. And also the same day granted to his lordship the office of master, or treasurer of his majesty's jewels; which, on succeeding his father in his honours and

* A London register gives us two more, Horatio, son of Charles, lord viscount Townshend, and Elizabeth, born August 13, 1699.

William, of ditto, born June 9, 1702.

† We find the following two children entered in a London register.

Frederic, son of William Townshend and Henrietta, born March 8, 1731-2.

Henrietta, of ditto, born December 4, 1735.

† There is an entry made in a London register of another son,

Richard, born September 8, 1721.

estate, he resigned in 1723. In May 1723, his lordship married Audrey, daughter and sole heir of Edward Harrison, of Balls, in the county of Hertford, esquire, who had been governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies; and by her had issue a daughter, Audrey, who is unmarried, and four sons,

1. George Townshend.
2. Charles Townshend, who was chosen member for the town of Yarmouth, in the parliament which sat first on business, November 12, A. D. 1747, as also in the two last parliaments. In June, A. D. 1749, he was appointed lord of trade and plantations. In 1756, lord of the admiralty. In 1757, treasurer of the chambers. In 1760, secretary of war. March 2, 1763, first lord of trade. In 1764, paymaster of the forces; and, on the 2d of October, A. D. 1766, was appointed treasurer of the exchequer, and one of the lords of the treasury; in which former capacity he departed this life, Sept. 4, 1767, greatly lamented by all those who know how to set a proper value upon extraordinary merit. In 1755, he married Caroline, eldest daughter and coheir to John, duke of Greenwich, widow of Francis, earl of Dalkeith, and mother, by him, to the present duke of Buccleugh. His issue are Thomas-Charles Townshend, born June 22, A. D. 1758; William-John Townshend, born March 29, A. D. 1761; and Anne, born June 29, A. D. 1756.

3. Edward Townshend died of the small-pox, June 29, A. D. 1731.

4. William Townshend, who was killed at Ticonderago, in the service of his country, July 25, A. D. 1759.

We now come to the eldest son,

(Fourth and present Viscount) GEORGE TOWNSHEND, born February 28, A. D. 1723-4, who was chosen knight of the shire for the county of Norfolk, in the parliament which met the 3d of August, A. D. 1747, being then colonel of a company, and aid de camp to his royal highness William, late duke of Cumberland; both which he resigned in 1750. He was also chosen for the same county in the last and the present parliament, till his seat was vacated by his accession to the peerage, upon the death of his noble father, in 1764; two years before which he was appointed lieutenant-general of the ordnance, an honour he has enjoyed ever since.

His lordship is also colonel of the twenty-eighth regiment of foot, and of the western battalion of the Norfolk militia; and on the 6th of March,

A. D. 1761, was raised to the rank of major-general.

On the third of August, A. D. 1767, he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in which kingdom he landed on the 14th of Oct. following. The first year of his presiding in that important post, will be ever memorable in the Irish history, as productive of a bill for septennial parliaments, which passed both houses there, and was recommended to the consideration of the English parliament.

In December, A. D. 1751, he married Charlotte, only surviving issue of James Compton, earl of Northampton; which lady is now baroness Ferrers, of Chartley, in her own right (see the account of her ladyship as a peeress.)

Their issue have been,

1. George Townshend, born April 18, A. D. 1753.

2. John Townshend, born January 19, A. D. 1757.

And three daughters,

1. Charlotte,
2. Caroline,
3. Frances, born March 18, 1761,

} died young.

(TITLES.) George Townshend, viscount Townshend, of Raynham, baron Townshend of Lynne-Regis, and baronet.

(CREATIONS.) Baronet, April 16, A. D. 1617, (15th James I.) baron Townshend of Lynne-Regis, in the county of Norfolk, by letters patent, April 20, A. D. 1661, (13 Charles II.) and viscount Townshend, of Raynham, in the county of Norfolk, December 2, A. D. 1682, (34 Charles II.)

(ARMS.) Sapphire, a chevron, ermine, between three eschallop shells, pearl.

(CREST.) On a wreath a buck, diamond, attired proper.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side a buck, as the crest, on the sinister a greyhound, pearl.

(MOTTO.) Hæc generi incrementa fides.

(CHIEF SEATS.) Raynham hall, in the county of Norfolk; Denham hall, in the same county; and Rabley, in Middlesex.



[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. A circular stamp is visible in the center of the page.]

THYNN E, Viscount WEYMOUTH.

BY the name of Boteville the ancestors of this noble and ancient family held lands in the manor of Stretton in Shropshire, for many generations, from the time of king John; in whose reign the two brothers, Jeffry and Oliver Boteville, of considerable rank in Poitou, came into England, in order to assist him against his barons.*

Geoffry BOTEVILLE, the elder brother, was the first that settled at Stretton, on the lands given him by the then earl of Arundel, which have been ever since called Botevilles-Lye, and are still in the possession of one of that name. This Geoffry was by king John constituted governor of Belvoir-Castle, which had been taken from the said earl. In the said parish of Stretton did this family reside, from the said Geoffry's time, till Sir John Thynne, the elder, settled at Longleat in Wiltshire, retaining still his ancient lands in Shropshire. His only son,

WILLIAM BOTEVILLE, died A. D. 1256, leaving one son,

Sir JOHN BOTEVILLE, who was knighted soon after the 20th of Edward I. his name occurring in an old roll among the knights of Shropshire, who attended that king at the siege of Caerlaverock-Castle.

Sir ADAM BOTEVILLE, the son of this Sir John, was also a knight, but attainted of treason in 15 Edward II. for taking part with Thomas, earl of Lancaster, at the battle of Borough-bridge. This was a great blow given to the family, which they never well recovered. His son,

John Boteville, was father of
Thomas Boteville, who was father of,
Richard Boteville, whose son,
William Boteville, was father of,
Richard Boteville, whose son,
John Boteville, of Stretton, Esq; was called *John of the Inne*, from his mansion in Stretton, in the latter end of Edward IV. from which the name of Thynne is derived.

Francis Thynne, the herald, who drew up the pedigree of this family (now in the library of Longleat) has not mentioned any of the matches of his ancestors, before the said John Boteville, who married Joan, daughter of — Boulder, by whom he had issue three sons, William (or Ranulphus,

according to Mr. Edmondson) Roger, and Thomas; which last died without issue.

Roger Thynne, second son, was father of William, who was father of Thomas Thynne, of Deverell, in the county of Wilts, who married Elizabeth, daughter of — Done, and was living A. D. 1625, very aged, as the pedigree affirms.

Ranulphus Thynne, of Stratton, in the county of Salop, (eldest son of the said first John le Thynne) died in 6 Henry VIII. A. D. 1515, and was buried with solemnity at Stretton. He married Joan, daughter of John Higgons the younger, of Stretton, by whom he had issue, Thomas Thynne, of Stretton, and William Thynne, master of the household to Henry VIII. father to Francis Thynne, one of the Lancaster heralds, whose manuscript collections sufficiently shew his great skill in the antiquities of his country, which are in the Cotton library, and in the hands of John Antis, Esq; the late worthy garter king at arms. The sisters of this Francis, were, Elizabeth, who married Thomas Pigot, Esq; Anne, who married Richard Maudley, Esq; and Isabel, who married George Paget, Esq;

THOMAS THYNNE, of Stretton, the youngest brother, married Margaret, daughter, and, at length, heir of Thomas Heynest, of Stretton Esq; His son

Sir JOHN THYNNE was knighted by the duke of Somerset, in the camp before Rocksburgh in 1 Edward VI. having been in the great battle of Musselburgh, and the siege of Leith in Scotland. In the first year of queen Elizabeth he served in parliament for Wiltshire, and afterwards for Heytesbury in that county. He was the founder of the family-seat at Longleat in the county of Wilts. By his last testament, dated at Longleat the 6th of May, A. D. 1580, (the probate whereof is on the 12th of November following) he orders his body to be buried in the church of Deverell-Longbridge in the county of Wilts, and that a convenient tomb be made for him and his late wife in the said church, according to a plot thereof, made and signed with his own hand, and to the value of 100 l. He bequeaths to John Thynne, his eldest son, the present possession of his house at Longleat, with the inheritance thereof; as also of all

* Matthew Paris.

† Which Thomas Heynes married Jocosa Gatacre, daughter and heir of Humphrey Gatacre, and his wife Eleanor Blyke; which Eleanor, was daughter and heir to Richard Blyke, whose father Richard, was son of another Richard

Blyke, who married Catharine Fylilode, daughter and heir to Egidicus Fylilode, whose father of the same name, married the daughter and heir of John Astley, Esq; who was son and heir to John Astley, lord of Astley, in Shropshire.

other manors, according to a conveyance made by him in his life-time, and constitutes him sole executor, provided he gives security for the performance of his will, in the sum of 10,000 l. And ordains the lord-treasurer of England, (whom he trusts will take it on him, in respect of the friendship that had been between them of old time) together with Sir Amias Paulet, knt. overseers. He further wills, that Francis, Thomas, Harry, Charles, Edward, William, and Egremont, his sons, enjoy all such lands and annuities, which, by his deed, or this his will, he had conveyed and assured to them. And bequeaths to Elizabeth, his daughter, two thousand marks; also to Catherine, and Gresham, his daughters, a thousand marks each; and to every other of his daughters, a thousand marks; likewise to Dorothy Colles, the daughter of his son-in-law John Collis, and Anne his wife, 100 l.

He bequeaths to Dorothy, his wife, the third part of all his plate and household-stuff at Longleate, and Corseley in Wilts, and the two other third parts, to him, her, or them, of his blood, that after his decease, ought to have the lawful possession of his freehold at Longleate. And that all his said plate, hangings, bedding, &c. remain and be heir looms to such persons, as shall or ought to have the freehold of his house at Longleate; and that an inventory be made thereof within one month after his decease, to be filed to his will, and to remain on record with the probate of his will. He died on the 21st of May, A. D. 1580. At his funeral sixty gowns were given to so many poor men, which cost 72 l. 12 s. Sixty-one mourning suits were given to so many servants; also cloaks were given to a great number of gentlemen for mourning gowns, which came to a great sum of money. He was attended by the heralds with pennons, and a great number of escutcheons, &c. The whole sum came to 320 l. 8 s. 3 d. as appears from the bill indorsed by Sir John Thynne, and was in those days a great sum. His body was carried to the church of Deverell-Langbridge in a waggon, there being then no hearses.

He married for his first wife Christiana, daughter of Sir Richard Gresham, lord-mayor of London, and sister and heir to Sir Richard Gresham, who founded and endowed Gresham-College, and built the Royal-Exchange in London, by whom he had issue,

1. John Thynne, his son and heir.
2. Francis Thynne, of Kemsford in the county of Gloucester, who married Alice, daughter of Arthur Kocker, in Staffordshire, esq; and had a son of his own name, who was seated at Hildesley in Gloucestershire, and married Eleanor, daughter of Richard Rogers, of Bristol, esq; Their only daughter and heir, Eleanor, was alive in 1620.
3. Thomas Thynne, of Billson in Staffordshire.

Also three daughters.
Anne, married to John Cole, of Devonshire, and of Barton, in Somersetshire, Esq; the heiress of which family, not long after, brought a very considerable estate to the family of Portman, of Somersetshire.

2. Dorothy, was married to John Strangwaies, of the county of Dorset, Esq;

3. Catherine, married to Sir Walter Long, of Wraxhall, in Wilts.

Sir John Thynne, their father, had a second wife, Dorothy, daughter to Sir William Broughton, and sister to Sir Thomas Broughton, knight, by whom he had his other children mentioned in his will. Of which,

1. Henry Thynne, was seated at Kingswood, Wilts.

2. Charles Thynne, at Chedder, in Somersetshire.

3. Edward Thynne, married Theodosia, daughter of Roger Manners, by whom he had a son, Edward.

4. William Thynne, married Alice Talbot, and had issue a daughter Dorothy, who became the wife of — Wrightston, of Hampthill, in Bedfordshire. And a son, William Thynne, who married Mary, daughter of Anthony Wooly, of Hambden, Gloucestershire.

5. Egremont Thynne, is mentioned as the youngest son in the will; but Mr. Edmondson, I suppose not without some reason, has made him the eldest.

This Sir John Thynne was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir JOHN THYNNE the younger, who was knighted at the Charter-house, London, May 11, A. D. 1603, 1 Jac. I. and died the 21st of November, A. D. 1604. He married Jane*, daughter of Sir Rowland Hayward, twice lord mayor of London, and coheir of her mother, Joan, daughter and heir of William Tyllsworth, Esq; This lady added Cawse-castle, and the manor of Stratton, in Shropshire, and other lands, to the estate of the family.

He had three daughters.

1. Dorothy, the wife of — Roscarrock, in Cornwall, Esq;

2. Christian, married to Sir Francis Legh, of Adington, in the county of Surrey, ancestor to the late Sir Francis Legh, baronet, of that place. And two sons.

Thomas and John.

The eldest,

THOMAS THYNNE, seated at Longleate, A. D. 1623, married two wives, first Mary, daughter of George, lord Audley, and Lucia his wife, daughter and heir of Sir James Mervin, of Fontell, in the county of Wilts, by whom he had three sons.

1. John Thynne, who died without issue.
2. Sir James Thynne, who married Isabella, daughter of Henry Rich, earl of Holland, but died without issue at Richmond, in Surry, October 12, A. D. 1670.

3. Sir Thomas Thynne, who married] Steuart, daughter of Dr. Walter Balquanquill, dean of Durham, and master of the Savoy, by whom he had two daughters, Steuart, married to Sir Edward Bainton†, of Bromham Bainton, in the county of Wilts; and Elizabeth, the wife of John Hall, of Bradford, in the same county, Esq; and an only son, Thomas Thynne, seated at Longleate, who was contracted to Elizabeth Percy, heiress of the noble family of Percy, on which account, he

* Collins says Joan.

† This family anciently spelt the name Bainton, with the addition of Bromham, in the county of Wilt; which estate is in the possession of Sir Edward Baynton, bart. of Spye-

park, in the same county, who spells his name different, but is of the same family, by the female line, as the Bayntons of Oxfordshire and Gray's Inn, who are of the male line.

was barbarously murdered by count Conningmarke, Feb. 12, A. D. 1682.

There is a tomb of white marble for the said Thomas Thynne, Esq; in Westminster-Abbey, whereon his effigies is cumbent, and on the front, cut in relievo, the figure of him in his coach, with three assassins, one stopping the horses, and a second securing the footman behind, whilst a third shoots him; as was his cruel case.

It was performed at the cost of his executor and brother-in-law John Hall, Esq; and a Latin inscription was prepared, and intended to be engraved on it; but Dr. Sprat, then bishop of Rochester, and dean of Westminster, having the perusal thereof, he thought some passages in it offensive to the then government, and therefore would not suffer it to appear on the monument; so that there is only this inscription:

THOMAS THYNNE, of Longleat in the county of Wilts, Esq; who was barbarously murdered on Sunday the 12th of February, 1682.

The inscription the bishop of Rochester would not permit, as before-mentioned, is as follows:

Juxta hoc Marmor,
Immaturo fato extinctus, jacet
THOMAS THYNNE, de Long-Leate in Agro
Wiltoniensi, Armiger:
Vir, illustri generi haud dispar,
Cui magnas facultates Familia,
Majorem animum Natura dederat.
Religionem a Romanensium corruptelis vindicatam,
Et jura Patriæ, ac Civium Libertatem,
Non semel suæ fidei a Comprovincialibus commissa,
Nec minus Majestatem Imperii Britannici,
Summo studio coluit & propugnavit.
Uxorem duxit Elizabetham Comitissam de Ogle,
Antiquissimæ ut & Illustrissimæ familiæ de Percy,
Northumbriæ Comitum Filiam & Heredem
Unicam.
Hinc illæ Lacrymæ.
Summæ Felicitatis summa Invidia semper est Comes,
In unius Caput conjurarunt
Germanus, Suecus, & Polonus,
Nomina marmore indigna:
Quorum duo erant e satellitio Caroli Comitiss
De Conningmarke.
Heu! quam nefarium scelus moliebantur
Homines ad vim & cædem delecti?
Cui Patrando unus non suffecerat populus,
Tres Armati, equis insidentes, & tenebris cooperti,
Unicum inermem, Curru sedentem, & nihil mali
suspicientem,
Quatuorque plumbeis adoriuntur globis in viscera
displois,
Totidem emigranti animæ exitum aperuere.
Sed Scelus a tergo sequitur Vindicta,
Sicarii non sine numine deprehenfi
Manifesti criminis, quod Germanus jussit,
Polonus exequabatur, in subsidiis collato Sueco,
Damnati laqueo omnes periire:
Quin & ipse Comes de Conningmarke
Sceleris non solum ut conscius, sed & author
postulatus,
Et a turpi fuga retractus, capitis judicium subiit:
Verum juratorem suffragiis crimine solutus evasit;
In quem tamen ex reis duo ad mortem
Usque facinus rejecerunt,
Tertius silere maluit.

We come now to the issue of Thomas Thynne, by his second wife Catherine Howard, daughter of

Charles Howard, son of Thomas viscount Rindon.

By this lady, who was buried in Westminster-Abbey, May 23, 1650, he had issue one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Nott, of Richmond in Surry, and three sons; of the eldest William, and the youngest Theophilus, we have nothing but the names; most probably they died young; of the middle one Sir Henry Frederic Thynne, we shall have occasion to speak as father to the first peer in this noble family. But we must not omit a collateral branch descended from John Thynne, second and youngest son of John Thynne and Jane Haywood, already observed.

This JOHN THYNNE, was seated at Church-Stretton, in Shropshire, A. D. 1623, and married Susannah, daughter of Robert Rawson, of Shrewsbury, in Shropshire, by whom he had issue one daughter, Dorothy, and three sons, John, Walter, and Thomas. The eldest and youngest both had issue. THOMAS, married Mary Goodfellow, and was by her father of two sons, Thomas and James, and one daughter, Mary, who became the wife of ———— Urrey, of London. JOHN, the elder brother, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Manwaring, knight. His eldest son John Thynne, married Judith, daughter and coheir of John Balston, of Shelly, in Nottinghamshire, Esq; and by her had issue two sons, John and Thomas, and two daughters, Judith and Elizabeth.

We return to SIR HENRY FREDERIC THYNNE, who was born March 1, A. D. 1613, and raised by king Charles I. to the dignity of a baronet, July 15, A. D. 1641. He departed this life at Kempsford, where he had been seated; and his remains with those of his lady were there deposited, and a plain stone laid over them.

By his wife, Mary, daughter to Thomas lord Coventry, he had four sons and two daughters. Catherine married to Sir John Lowther, afterward lord Lonsdale; and Mary married to Sir Richard How, of Wishford, in Wilts, bart. The sons were,

1. Thomas Thynne.
2. James Thynne, who died unmarried in 1709.
3. Henry Frederic Thynne, of whom hereafter as great grandfather to the present viscount.
4. John Thynne.

The eldest son,

(First Viscount) THOMAS THYNNE, inherited not only the great estate of his father, but also that of Thomas Thynne, Esq; who was murdered the 22 d of February, A. D. 1681-2, by virtue of an entail made by Sir James Thynne, his uncle. He was born in the year 1638, the day he would never let any of his family know. He was educated at school under the famous William Burton, who wrote the Commentary on Antoninus's Itinerary, &c. and under him he acquired a taste of the Roman antiquities of this kingdom, which never after left him. His other schoolmaster was Dr. Triplet, another eminent man, who published lord Falkland's book of infallibility. But the very learned and pious Dr. Henry Hammond, and Dr. Fell, (a late bishop of Oxford) were afterwards the chief directors of his studies; the latter especially, whilst he was at Christ Church in Oxford.

When Sir Heneage Finch was made lord keeper, this Thomas Thynne, Esq; then seated at Drayton in Shropshire, was in his place returned one of the members of parliament for the university of Oxford,

ford, the 16th of January, A. D. 1673; and was one of the representatives for Tamworth, whilst he continued a commoner. In November A. D. 1679, he was chosen honorary steward of Sutton-Coldfield in the county of Warwick. In consideration of his great merits he was created baron Thynne of Warminster in the county of Wilts, and viscount Weymouth in the county of Dorset, December 11, A. D. 1682, 34 Car II. with limitation for want of issue male, to James, and Henry-Frederick Thynne, his brothers. He married Frances, eldest daughter of Heneage, earl of Winchelsea, and of Mary his wife, daughter of William duke of Somerset, by the lady Frances Devereux, his wife, sister and one of the coheirs of Robert earl of Essex, her brother. By which match he had an only son, Henry, and two daughters, Devereux, who died an infant, and Frances, married to Sir Robert Worsley, of Appledrecombe in the county of Southampton, bart. by whom she was mother of the lady Carteret, and of Thynne Worsley, esquire. She died April 2, A. D. 1750.

On June 18, A. D. 1702, his lordship was sworn of her majesty queen Anne's most honourable privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly: and was again sworn of the privy council for Great Britain, March 8, A. D. 1711, according to the act of union. On July 6, A. D. 1711, he was appointed custos rotulorum of Wiltshire; and March 31, A. D. 1712, keeper of her majesty's deer, and woods, in the forest of Deane. This Thomas, lord viscount Weymouth, was a person of strict piety, honour, and integrity. Among other his charities, he settled, by deed for ever, on the vicarages of Deverill-Longbridge, and Monkton-Deverill, an augmentation of thirty pounds per annum. He died the 28th of July, A. D. 1714, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried at Deverill-Longbridge.

His only son Henry, born February 8, A. D. 1675, had to wife Grace, daughter and sole heir to Sir George Strode, knight, serjeant at law, and of Leweston, in the county of Dorset, second son of Sir John Strode, of Parnham, in the same county, by Ann his wife, eldest daughter of Sir John Wyndham, ancestor to the present earl of Egremont; by this lady, who died April 3, A. D. 1725, he had two daughters, Frances, the wife of Algernon Seymour, lord Piercy and duke of Somerset. He died June 4, A. D. 1754. 2d, Mary, married to William Greville, lord Brook, and died in the nineteenth year of her age, March 29, 1720, and was mother to Francis, now earl Brook and earl of Warwick. And the said Henry their father dying without issue male, aged thirty-three, on December 20, A. D. 1708, the title, on the decease of his father Thomas, lord viscount Weymouth, descended to,

(*Second Viscount.*) Thomas Thynne, father of the present lord, grandson to Henry Frederic Thynne, younger brother to the first viscount: we must therefore return to the said

HENRY FREDERIC THYNNE, who was under the particular care of his uncle Henry Coventry, esquire, who, when he became principal secretary of state, made him his under secretary, or first clerk in his office: and afterwards he was appointed one of the clerks of the privy council, library keeper of the royal library at St. James's, and treasurer to Catherine, queen dowager of king

Charles II. Upon Mr. secretary Coventry's death in 1686, he was sole executor to him by his will, which enriched him very much: and he had upwards of ten thousand pounds with his wife Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Francis Philips, of the Inner-Temple, esquire, an eminent counsellor, who had a seat at Sunbury, near Hampton-Court, and was the son of Ambrose Philips, esquire, cousin-german, by his mother, to Sir Robert Sawyer, knight, attorney-general to king Charles II. whose sole daughter and heir, Margaret, was married to Thomas Herbert, earl of Pembroke.

THIS GENTLEMAN had been for many years much afflicted with the gout, which at last put an end to his days, in the year 1705, at London, being aged about sixty years. He was buried near his lady at Sunbury, where they had an estate, leaving by her two sons, and two daughters; Thomas, and John, Dorothy, and Mary.

He bequeathed in his last will three thousand pounds for charitable uses, which the lord Weymouth, his brother, laid out for lands in East Pennard, in the county of Somerset, and settled as part of the annual income belonging to the new church, erected on Rottenbury Common, near Longleate.

Dorothy, his eldest daughter, born Jan. 27, 1692, was married to John How, esquire, only son of John How, of Stawel, in Gloucestershire, esq.

Mary, the youngest daughter, died of the small pox, at her uncle the lord Weymouth's house, in St. James's-square, in 1710.

John Thynne, the youngest son, died of the small-pox, at Bristol, in 1708.

THOMAS THYNNE, esquire, eldest son, born at Little-Holland-house, at Kensington, was about the age of eighteen when his father died, and then at Eaton school, where he had spent some years. Soon after he was removed to Christ-church college, in Oxford; and about two years after that, his uncle, the lord viscount Weymouth, who was his godfather and guardian, sent him to travel. At his return, after an absence of two years, A. D. 1709, he, as the last heir male of this noble family, obtained in marriage Mary Villiers, daughter to Edward, earl of Jersey.

He died at London of the small-pox, on April 24, A. D. 1710, and was buried at Deverill-Longbridge, leaving his lady big with child; who, on May the 21st following, was brought to bed of a son, Thomas, late lord viscount Weymouth. By his father's will he was not to be in possession of his lands, &c. till he arrived to the age of twenty-four, which he never attained to; but in the meantime his guardians purchased for him, and his heirs, out of his father's money, the manor of Backwell, near Bristol, lands in Dorsetshire, and the noble house at Cosham, with lands, &c. and Toghill farm, at Colston, in the county of Wilts.

His widow, in December, A. D. 1711, was married to George Granville, esquire, who was immediately after created, by queen Anne, lord Lansdown; and deceased on January 17, A. D. 1734-5, leaving several daughters by him.

THOMAS THYNNE, only son and heir of the said Thomas Thynne, esquire, succeeded to the title and estate of his grandfather's elder brother, Thomas, viscount Weymouth, who died in 1714, as before-mentioned.

Which Thomas, lord viscount Weymouth, on December

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in two columns. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list includes names such as "John Doe", "Jane Smith", and "Robert Brown", along with their respective addresses in various cities and states.

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. second of these is the fact that the
3. third of these is the fact that the
4. fourth of these is the fact that the
5. fifth of these is the fact that the
6. sixth of these is the fact that the
7. seventh of these is the fact that the
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Other countries, such as the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom, have also been affected by the pandemic. The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared the pandemic a global health emergency, and many countries have implemented strict measures to control the spread of the virus. The impact of the pandemic has been significant, with millions of people losing their lives and billions of people experiencing economic hardship. The pandemic has also highlighted the importance of public health and the need for international cooperation in addressing global health challenges.

[illegible]



December 6, A. D. 1726, was married to Elizabeth Sackville, eldest surviving daughter to his grace Lionel duke of Dorset: which lady died on June 29, A. D. 1729, whilst his lordship was on his travels. His lordship returned to England the same year: and, December 4, A. D. 1739, was appointed keeper of Hyde park, and ranger of St. James's park. He married, secondly, in July 1733, Louisa, daughter of John, lord Carteret, afterwards earl of Granville, and by her ladyship, who died December 25, 1736, and was interred at Longbridge Deverill, had issue three sons,

1. Thomas Thynne, his successor.
2. Henry-Frederic Thynne, born November 17, A. D. 1735, member in the present parliament for Weobly, in Hertfordshire.
3. James Thynne, born December 16, A. D. 1736, who died March 19, 1741, and was buried at Longbridge Deverill.

His lordship dying on Saturday, January 2, A. D. 1750-51, in the forty-first year of his age, was buried at Horningham, Wilts; and the honour of the family devolved upon his eldest son,

(*Third and present Viscount*) THOMAS THYNNE, born September 13, A. D. 1734, who was on his travels in 1753. He was appointed lord of the bed-chamber to his present majesty in 1760, and master of the horse to queen Charlotte in 1764. In May 1765, he was appointed lord lieutenant and general governor of Ireland, and sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council; but his lordship resigned this high post a few weeks after, without ever visiting that kingdom.

He married May 22, A. D. 1759, Elizabeth Cavendish Bentinck, eldest daughter to William, late duke of Portland; and by her ladyship he had issue one son,

- Thomas Thynne, born June 25, 1765:
- And four daughters,
1. Louisa, born March 25, A. D. 1760.
 2. Charlotte, born November 7, A. D. 1761, who died May 19, A. D. 1764.
 3. Henrietta, born November 17, 1762.
 4. Sophia, born December 19, A. D. 1763.
- Also two sons still born, June 25, A. D. 1766.

(*TITLES.*) Thomas Thynne, viscount Weymouth, baron Thynne of Warminster, and baronet.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baronet 15th of July, A. D. 1641, (17 Charles I.) baron Thynne of Warminster, in the county of Wilts, and viscount Weymouth, in the county of Dorset, December 11, A. D. 1682, (34 Charles II.)

(*ARMS.*) Baruly of ten, topaz and diamond.

(*CREST.*) On a wreath, a rein-deer, topaz.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) On the dexter side a rein-deer, topaz, gorged with a plain collar, diamond; on the sinister a lion, ruby.

(*MOTTO.*) J'ay bonne cause.

(*CHIEF SEATS.*) At Longleat, in the county of Wilts; and at Botsfield, in the county of Salop.

St. JOHN, Viscount BOLINGBROKE.

WE have two families in England, of the name of St. John, who have the honour of seats in the upper house of our British parliament, and both descendants of one common ancestor. Baron St. John of Bletsho claims family precedency as the elder branch; therefore in our account of his lordship, we are naturally led to trace their ancestry as high as any authentic records will countenance our enquiries. Viscount Bolingbroke takes place of the elder branch as a peer of superior rank; therefore his lordship claims the first place in this work. His descent is from

OLIVER ST. JOHN, second son of Sir Oliver St. John, by Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Beauchamp, of Bletsho, (who was afterwards duchess of Somerset) and younger brother to Sir John St. John, from whom the present baron St. John of Bletsho, derives his descent.

This Oliver St. John had the lordship of Lidiard Tregoz, part of his mother's inheritance; and was, as Leland writes in his Itinerary, a stout black man, and died at Fontarabia in Spain, in 1497. His last will and testament is as follows:

Ex Registr' vocat Horn in Cur' Prærog' Cant'

In the Name of GOD, Amen. This is the laste will of me Olyver St. John, esquier, sonne to the excellent dutchesse of Somersett. First, I bequeath my soule to Almighty GOD, and to our lady seynt Mary, and to the saynts of heven; and my body to be buried in the quier afore saynt Andrew, in the parish church of Stoke. Also I will, that my wife have durying her life, all my lands and tenements in Legeard Tregoes, and Polton, with the manor of Borwode and Whatfield-hall, which is myne by the resonne and gift of my lady my modre, with a place which I purchased in the lordshippe of Hachsmore, called Hillisthing in Dorsetshire. Also I will, that my wife have all suche lands as be myne, by the reason and gift of the kyng's grace, as Hatfeld Peverell, with the ternyns and wayes south, with Dapford and Depford Strond, otherwise called West Grenewich. Also I will, that she have the lordship of Garseynton; and that after her decease all the foresaid lordshippes, landes and tenements returne unto my sonne John,

B b b b and

and to his heirs. Also I will, that my wife have the lordship of Lollan, the which I purchased to geve and sell, as in fee simple. Moreover I will, that Rauf Rochford have all such landes and tenements as I purchased within the lordship of Sowth Stoke, and North Stoke. Also I will, that my wife have all my goodes, movcable and unmoveable, and that she occupie as myne executrix, sole by herself, and to dispose all my goodes for the helth of my soule, as she thinks best. Thre being witnesses, master Richard Bullock, John Wrieth, Henry Bigate, and Rauf Rochford, with other yeomen; and made the seconde day of Marche, in the year of oure Lord God MCCCCLXXXVI.

The probate is dated the 10th of April, 1492. The inquisition taken after his decease, sets forth, That he died in the wars of Fontenabia in Biscay, the 1st of September, in the 24th of Henry VIII. leaving John, his son and heir, aged eight years. He was in the inquisition denominated of Ewell, in the county of Surry; and died seised of the manors of Lydiard Tregose, in Wiltshire; the manor of Warrington, in Oxfordshire; the manors of Hatfield Peverel, and Oermynis, in Essex; and manor of Deptford, called West-Greenwich, in Kent.

His wife was Elizabeth, daughter to Henry lord Scroop of Bolton, by whom he had a son, John, and three daughters. Elizabeth married to Gerald Fitz-Gerald, earl of Kildare; Eleanor, to Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset; and Margaret, lady abbess of Shafton.

JOHN ST. JOHN was knighted by king Henry VII. having in 2 Henry VIII. brought forces to the aid of the king against the earl of Lincoln, Lambert Simnel, and their adherents, in the battle of Stoke, near Newark upon Trent, the 16th of June, when they were defeated, and the earl of Lincoln slain. And Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother to that monarch, who died on the 29th of June, in the first year of her grandson's reign, king Henry VIII. by her last will, dated 6th of June, 1508, 23 Henry VII. styling herself Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, and mother to king Henry the seventh, constitutes this Sir John St. John, who was then her chamberlain, one of her three executors; and the king, her son, supervisor, desiring him "To shew his special favour, help, and assistance, to her said executors, and to every of them."

She was foundress of Christ's and St. John's colleges in Cambridge, having left the issues and profits of her estate for that purpose, which was wisely applied by the executors, who were (as our historians relate) true to the trust and confidence reposed in them, in doing their part, by pursuing the foundress's intention. This Sir John St. John died in parts beyond the seas, 1st of September, 4 Henry VIII. leaving John, his son and heir, seven years of age, whom he had by Jane his wife, daughter and heir to Sir John Ewarby, by Catherine his wife, daughter and coheir to Sir Hugh Annesley, of Mapledurham in the county of Oxford. Also a second son, Oliver St. John, who was seised at Lambeth, in Surry, and married Margaret Love, of Winchelsea, in Suffex, by whom he had three sons, Sir Oliver St. John, Nicholas St. John, seised at Winchelsea, and John St. John.

His eldest son,

JOHN ST. JOHN, was in ward to Sir Richard Carew, of Bedington in the county of Surry, knt. who married him to Margaret, one of his daughters, by which lady he had three sons, Nicholas, William, and John. Whereof the eldest, Nicholas, was seised at Lydiard Tregose, married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Richard Blount, of Mapledurham, in Oxfordshire, and by her had five sons and five daughters.

The latter were, Catherine, married to Edmund Webbe, Esq; Eleanor, married Sir Thomas Cave, knight. Jane, married Nicholas, of Manningford, in Wilts. Elizabeth, married Sir Richard St. George, knight, Norrey king of arms. Dorothy, married — Eggeck.

The former, John St. John, his heir, was sent to study the law in the Inns of court, and happening into a quarrel with one Bell, captain of the guard to queen Elizabeth, and champion of England, killed him in single duels, for which he was forced to leave the kingdom. He first served in the army under Sir Francis Vere, and Sir Horace Vere, in Flanders, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, where he had the honour of knighthood conferred on him. In 1600, by Elizabeth, he was sent with his regiment into Ireland, against the Spaniards, who had invaded there, and taken possession of Kingsale, and gave great proof of his courage and conduct at the battle of Kingsale, and performed other memorable services against the rebels. He was president of Munster, vice-president of Connaught, and master of the ordnance in that realm.

In 1613, on the meeting of the parliament, the 18th of May, there was a dispute in the election of a speaker of the house of commons, Sir John Davis being proposed by the protestants, and Sir John Everard by the papists: on which occasion Sir Oliver St. John, master of the ordnance, voted for Davis, who had a great majority; but the papists placing Everard in the chair, Sir Oliver St. John told him, if he would not leave the chair, they should be obliged to pull him out; and accordingly he and others gently removed him, and placed Davis in the chair. On the 3d of April, 1616, he was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, but did not go over for that kingdom till August following.

Over the choir-door, in Christ church, Dublin, it is thus written:

The Right Honourable Sir Oliver St. John, Knt. descended of the Noble House of the Lord St. Johns of Blesso, Deputy General of Ireland, who took the Sword of State and Government of this Kingdom into his Hands, August 30, 1616.

Sir Richard Cox, in his preface to the second part of the History of Ireland, gives this account of him, "That he was of a generous temper, and not inferior to any of his predecessors, in a sincere concern for the protestant religion, and the

the good of the kingdom; but he happened in an ill time, as did also his father, the worthy lord Falkland, whilst the Spanish match was in agitation. So that both these brave men, by the clamour of the Irish, and the prevailing power of their popish enemies; came away in disgrace.

However, Sir Oliver was not manag'd in his own vindication; and therefore wrote to the king, that he met a cloud of malicious enemies instead of good subjects; and that even some of the privy-council were spies upon him, and took occasions to lessen him, tho' they had no provocation for it; but his examination of a certain patent, according to his majesty's special order, and his righting the church against their depredations. And tho' the king in answer, assured him, "That his reputation stood without blemish; yet, his enemies afterwards not only prevailed by getting the lord Falkland to succeed him, but were so importunate for his coming over, that his majesty from Newmarket, on January 28, 1620, answered them, "That it were dishonourable to serve one in that eminent station so unkindly without a crime;" and adds this postscript, "He was never wont to be my fashion, so disgrace any ancient minister of mine before he was heard." He was sworn of the privy-council to king James in both realms; and in the government of Ireland behaved without any blemish on his character, except from the papists, who endeavoured to blacken him; and desiring to resign, he arrived in England in May, A. D. 1622, and was found so deserving, that on the 2d of June following he was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of viscount Grandison, of Limonick (by reason of his descent from an heir female of that house) with limitation, for want of issue male, to the issue of Sir Edward Villers, his nephew (half brother to the duke of Buckingham) whose son, Sir George Villers, accordingly enjoyed the honour, and was father of Barbara Villers, Duchess of Cleveland.

On the accession of king Charles the First to the throne, he was in the first year of his reign, the 13th of August, constituted high-treasurer of Ireland; and by letters patent, dated May, 21, 2 Car. I. was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this kingdom, by the title of baron Tregoeze, of Highworth, in the county of Wilts. The next year, 3 Car. I. he obtained a grant from that king, of the manors of Battersea and Wandsworth, in the county of Surry. He married Joan, daughter to Henry Roydon, of Battersea, Esq; and widow of Sir William Holdcroft, knight, and departing this life without issue on the 30th of December, A. D. 1630, 6 Car. I. being then aged seventy years; his dignity of baron Tregoeze, became extinct; and his brother's son, Sir John St. John, baronet, was heir to his estate.

Which

Sir JOHN ST. JOHN, his brother, had the estate at Lydiard, and having married Lucy, daughter and heir to Sir Walter Hungerford, of Farley-Castle, Wilts. (afterwards the wife to Sir Anthony Hungerford,) had issue by her, four sons.

1. Walter St. John, who died young.
 2. John St. John, who died young.
 3. John St. John, his heir.
 4. Oliver St. John, who died young.
- Also seven daughters.
1. Barbara, married to Sir Edward Villiers, by

whom she was mother to three of the name of Villiers, viz. viscount Grandison.

2. Lucy, married to Sir Allen Apsley, knight, baronet of the Tower.
3. Joan, married first to Robert Ayte, and afterwards to Sir Charles Pleydell, knight.
4. Catharine, married to Sir Giles Mompeston, knight, of Sarum, in the county of Wilts.
5. Anne, married to Sir George Ayliffe, of Grettingham, in the county of Wilts.
6. Eleanor, married to Sir William St. John, of Hightley, in Glamorganshire, knight.
7. Martha, who died young.

John St. John, the only surviving son of the last Sir John, succeeded at Lydiard Tregoeze, and was knighted at Whitehall, February 2. A. D. 1608. He was created a baronet at the first institution of that order, May 22, A. D. 1611, being the seventeenth in precedence by creation. His uncle, the lord Grandison, gave him his estate at Battersea, and Wandsworth, &c. and being zealously attached to the interest of the royal party, in the civil war, had three of his sons slain in the king's service. William, his second son, was killed at the taking of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, under prince Rupert; Edward, the third son, at the battle of Newberry, in Berkshire; and John, the fifth son, in the North. He married first Anne, daughter to Sir Thomas Leighton, of Feckingham, in the county of Worcester, secondly, Margaret, the widow of Sir Richard Grubham, knight, and had issue by the former, seven sons, and three daughters.

1. Anne, married first to Sir Henry Lee, baronet, secondly, to Henry Willmot, earl of Rochester.
2. Lucy, married to Richard How, Esq;
3. Barbara, married to Egerton.

His sons were,

1. Oliver St. John, who died in the life-time of his father, having married Catharine, daughter and co-heir to Florio, lord Vere, of Tibury, (which lady, after his decease, married John, baron Poulet) and had issue Sir John St. John, baronet, who died three months before he came of age, having succeeded his grandfather in his honours; and a daughter, Mary.

2. William St. John, slain in behalf of Charles I.
3. Edward St. John, as observed above.
4. Nicholas St. John, died unmarried.
5. John St. John, who shared the fate of his two elder brothers; he married Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Ayliffe, of Grettingham, but had no issue.

16. Sir Walter St. John, ancestor to the viscounts St. John.

17. Henry St. John, who married Catharine, daughter of Oliver St. John, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, and left issue an only daughter, Anne, married to Anthony Bowyer, of Camberwell, in Surry, Esq;

Sir WALTER ST. JOHN, the sixth son, succeeded his nephew, Sir John St. John, baronet at Lydiard Tregoeze, and in the estates of Battersea and Wandsworth. He served for the county of Wilts. in two parliaments, in the reign of king Charles II. as also in that of the second year of king William and queen Mary. He had his chief residence at Battersea, and was famed for his piety, and all moral virtues. Dr. Patrick, bishop of Ely,

Ely, so justly celebrated for his many religious discourses, and his commentaries on the bible, was his domestic chaplain, and in January, A. D. 1659, dedicates to him his *Mensa Mystica*, wherein he acknowledges the civilities he had received from him and his lady, and tells us how commendably they lived. This Sir Walter St. John died on July 3, in the year 1708, at his seat at Battersea, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and was interred in the parish church there; leaving issue by his wife Johanna, another daughter of the lord chief justice St. John, an only son, Henry, lord viscount St. John, and two daughters, Barbara, married to Sir John Top, bart. and Anne, to Thomas Cholmondley, of Vale-Royal in Cheshire, Esq; Which,

(*First Viscount St. John.*) HENRY ST. JOHN, having served his country in parliament the space of twenty-one years, was the 2d of July, in George I. created baron St. John of Battersea, and viscount St. John, of that part of Great Britain called England, with limitation to John St. John, his second son, by his second wife, and the heirs male of his body; and in default of issue male, to his third son, Holles St. John; and in default of issue male, to his son by his first lady, Henry St. John viscount Bolingbroke. His lordship died in the ninetieth year of his age, in April, A. D. 1742.

He married to his first wife Mary, second daughter and coheir to Robert Rich, earl of Warwick, by whom he had an only son, Henry lord viscount Bolingbroke; and by his second wife, Angelica-Magdalene, daughter to George Pillesary, treasurer-general of the marines, and super-intendant of all the ships and galleys of France, under Lewis XIV. his lordship had three sons, and a daughter, Henrietta, married to Robert Knight, of Barrels in the county of Warwick, Esq; created lord Luxborough of the kingdom of Ireland, and one of the members for Castle-Rising in Norfolk.

His lordship's sons by his second lady, who died at Battersea, in August 1736, were,

1. George St. John, who was secretary to the English plenipotentiaries in the congress at Utrecht, and died at Venice, in January, 1715-16.

2. John St. John, successor to his father's honours.

3. Holles St. John, who died A. D. 1738, unmarried.

(*Second Viscount St. John.*) JOHN ST. JOHN, the second surviving son, succeeded his father in his honours; and died in France in February, and his body was brought to England in March, A. D. 1748-9, to be interred with his ancestors.

He married first on the 17th of April, A. D. 1729, Ann, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Furness, of Waldershare, in Kent, bart. which lady died July 11, A. D. 1747, and was buried at Lydiard Tregoze. He married secondly, Hester, eldest daughter of James Clarke, of Warton, in Hertfordshire, Esq; By this lady, who died March 8, 1752, and was buried at Wootton-Waven, in Warwickshire, he had no issue.

His lordship had served in the first parliament of the late king for Wootton-Basset, and in 1740, was appointed comptroller of the customs.

His issue by his first wife, were three daughters.

1. Louisa, married to William Bagot, Esq; eldest son of Sir Walter Bagot, bart.

2. Ann, died young.
3. Louisa, died young.
And three sons.

1. Frederic St. John, successor to his father as viscount St. John, &c. and to his uncle as viscount Bolingbroke, &c.

2. Henry St. John, member in the present parliament for Wootton-Basset, lieutenant-colonel in his Majesty's service, and groom of the bed-chamber to his late royal highness Edward duke of York.

3. John St. John.

We must now return to the half uncle of these children.

(*First Viscount Bolingbroke.*) HENRY ST. JOHN, who having distinguished himself in the house of commons, soon after queen Anne's accession to the throne, was made secretary at war; which post he resigned in 1708; and two years after was made secretary of state, and one of the privy-council: On July 7, A. D. 1712, in the eleventh of that reign, he was created baron St. John of Lydiard Tregoze, in the county of Wilts, and viscount Bolingbroke, in the county of Lincoln, with remainder, for want of issue male, to Sir Henry St. John his father, and the heirs male of his body; also October 24, A. D. 1713, was constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Essex: but in 1714, the first of George I. his honours were forfeited by his attainder; however, he was restored in blood the 28th of May, A. D. 1723, and came to England. He died December the 15th, A. D. 1751, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

He married, to his first wife, Frances, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Winchcomb, of Bucklebury, in the county of Berks, bart. and to his second, Mary Clara des Champs de Marilly, widow of the marquis de Villeta, in France; but had no issue by either.

A monument is erected to his memory, of grey and black marble, standing against the church wall of Battersea, near the altar: on the top is his shield, impaling his and her coats of arms; and from the top falls a rich marble curtain, partly drawn up, which discovers a double urn of a brownish yellow: underneath is spread a sheet of black marble, with inscriptions in gold letters; on the right thereof is her busto, and on the left his lordship's. The inscriptions are as follows:

Here lies

HENRY ST. JOHN,

In the Reign of Queen Anne
Secretary of War, Secretary of State, and
Viscount Bolingbroke.

In the Days of King George I. and King
George II.

Something more and better.

His attachment to Queen Anne

Exposed him to a long and severe persecution;

He bore it with Firmness of Mind,

He passed the latter Part of his Time at home,

The Enemy of no national Party;

The Friend of no Faction.

Distinguished under the Cloud of a Proscription,

Which had not been entirely taken off,

By Zeal to maintain the Liberty,

And

his lordship. The attention was attracted to his lordship on the right hand, is described, and the black marble with inscription. It is a brownish yellow: underneath it is a black marble, which lies over a dark green drawn up, which lies over a dark green from the top of the wall, and the wall itself, impaling his and his coat of arms of Battersea, near the altar, on the top of and black marble, lying against a wall. A monument is erected to his memory, and

John St. John, brother to Mr. Father's
and lived at Venice in Italy, 1718
John St. John, who was secretary to the
king in August 1730, were
by his second lady, who died

and died in London in February, and his
was brought to England in March, a. d.
to be interred with his ancestors.
e married him on the 24th of April, a. d.
Agnes, daughter and coheiress of Sir Robert
de Walsingham, in Kent, baron which lady
died in A. d. 1247, and was buried at
Walsingham. She married secondly, Hester,
daughter of James Clarke, of Warron, who died
in 1247. By this lady, and was buried at Warron.
In Warron, he had no issue.
This lady lived in the 12th parliament
for Warron, and in the
12th parliament.



And to restore the ancient Prosperity
of Great-Britain.

In the same Vault

Are interred the Remains of

Mary-Clara des Champs de Mareilly
Marchioness of Villette*, and Viscountess
Bolingbroke,

Born of a noble Family,

Bred in the Court of Lewis XIV.

She reflected a Lustre on the former.

By the superior Accomplishments of her
Mind;

She was an Ornament to the latter,

By the amiable Dignity and Grace of her
Behaviour.

She lived

The Honour of her own Sex,

The Delight and Admiration of ours.

She died

An Object of Imitation to both,

With all the Firmness that Reason,

With all the Resignation that Religion

Can inspire.

"Her fortune, says Voltaire, was scarcely any thing; she had little else besides expectations; and has often told me, 'she reproached her aunt for doing so little for her family.' Her uncommon understanding, however, made up for this deficiency; and madam de Maintenon, in her letters lately published, styles her, 'The most sensible person among her female relations.'"

We are sorry that impartiality obliges us to say, that his lordship carried himself so ambiguously in his public walk, and betrayed the confidence of every party with which he was connected, so notoriously, that the privacy of his latter days was not the result of his own choice. His abilities were never disputed, were always courted, till the perversion of them destroyed their value. In a literary way his parts were conspicuous; but even here he quarrelled with nature, and turned them to the worst of purposes. Conscious that he could not support his own positions, he left others the task of publishing a monument of his infidelity, which will damn his memory to all posterity, so long as the press shall be contaminated with fresh editions of his impious and detestable . . .

* She was the relict of the marquis de Villette, and niece to the celebrated Madame Maintenon, wife to Lewis XIV.

By his decease, the titles of viscount Bolingbroke, and baron St. John of Lydiard Tregoze, devolved upon his nephew,

(Second and present Viscount.) FREDERIC

ST. JOHN, at that time viscount St. John, &c. and he was introduced into the house of peers under his new honours, February 12, A. D. 1754. He was appointed lord of the bed-chamber to his present majesty, in January, A. D. 1768.

His lordship was married in September, A. D. 1757, to Diana, eldest daughter of Charles, late duke of Marlborough. By her ladyship, (who was appointed one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to her present majesty upon the first establishment of her household, but was succeeded therein by the countess of Hertford, January 7, 1768) he has had issue,

1. George St. John, born March 5, A. D. 1761.
2. Frederic St. John, born December 20, 1763.
3. Charlotte, died young.

(TITLES.) Frederic St. John, lord viscount Bolingbroke, and lord viscount St. John, baron St. John of Lydiard Tregoze, and baron St. John of Battersea, and baronet.

(CREATIONS.) Baronet May 22, A. D. 1611, (9 James I.) baron St. John of Lydiard Tregoze, and viscount Bolingbroke, July 7, A. D. 1711, (11 Queen Anne); and baron St. John of Battersea, in the county of Surry, and viscount St. John, July 2, A. D. 1716, (2 George I.)

(ARMS.) Pearl, on a chief, ruby, two mullets pierced, topaz.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a mount proper, and therefrom a faulcon rising, with bells, or, and ducally gorged, gules.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two eagles, with wings expanded, topaz, crowned ducally, ruby, and upon each breast a pair of horses hames, tied at the bottom and top, proper, within which is party per pale, pearl and ruby.

(MOTTO.) Nec quære nec spernere honorem.

(CHIEF SEATS.) Battersea, Surry; Lydiard Tregoze, Wilts.

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BOSCAWEN, Viscount FALMOUTH.

IN the reign of king John the ancestors of this noble family were in possession of the lordship and manor of Boscawen Rose, in Cornwall, from which place, according to the custom of ancient times, they assumed the surname which their descendants have borne ever since.

The first mentioned in the visitation of the heralds in the office of arms, is

HENRY DE BOSCAWEN, who had two sons,
1. Robert de Boscawen.

2. Alan de Boscawen, who had issue John, the father of Mirable, his only daughter and heir.

ROBERT DE BOSCAWEN, eldest son of Henry, was living in the reign of king Henry III. and left issue,

HENRY DE BOSCAWEN, living in 21 Edward I. A. D. 1292; who, by his wife Hawise, relict of William de Trewoef, had issue,

HENRY DE BOSCAWEN, his son and heir, living in 1 Edward III. A. D. 1327; who, by Nicha de Lulyn his wife, was father of

JOHN DE BOSCAWEN, who came to the estate in 8 Edward III. 1332; he married Joan, daughter and heir of John de Tregothnan, with whom he had that estate, and had issue by her two sons,

1. John de Boscawen, his son and heir.

2. Otho de Boscawen.

Also a daughter,

Amy, married to John Chiderton.

The said

JOHN DE BOSCAWEN succeeded his father, in 31 Edward III. A. D. 1356. He wedded Joan, daughter and heir of Otho de Albalanda, lineally descended from Osbert de Albalanda, living in 1313, 7 Edward II. who bore for his arms, gules, three bends argent. By this match a great estate accrued to their son and heir,

JOHN BOSCAWEN, who, by Rose his wife, daughter of William Brett, esquire, had issue,

HUGH BOSCAWEN, his son and heir, that succeeded him in his estate; and married Joan, daughter of Robert Trenowith, and heir of her mother Maud, daughter and heir of — Tregarick, of an ancient family in Cornwall. His son and heir was

RICHARD BOSCAWEN, living in 6 Edward IV. 1465, who, by his wife Maud, daughter and heir of Laurence Haslep, of Trewonall, in Cornwall, esquire, (by Eleanor his wife, daughter and heir of William Trevilla, of the same county) had issue Bennet Boscawen, esquire, who died without issue, and

JOHN BOSCAWEN, of Tregothnan, in the county of Cornwall, esquire, who, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Nicholas Loare, living in 22 Edward IV. had issue three sons and five daughters.

1. Jane was first the wife of Richard Trevenor, and, after his decease, of — Courtenay.

2. Christian, married first Thomas Ninnis; secondly, Walter Burlace.

3. Isabell, married Sampson Mannington.

4. Elizabeth, married Richard Curtis.

5. Grace, married Richard Kempe, of Blisland.

His sons were,

1. John Boscawen, of Tregothnan, esquire.

2. Hugh Boscawen.

3. Laurence Boscawen, who died unmarried.

Which John Boscawen, esquire, the eldest son, died on the last of February, in 15 Henry VIII. as is evident from the inquisition taken after his decease, which sets forth, that he was son and heir of John Boscawen, and of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Nicholas Loare, esquire, and he of Richard Boscawen; and that he died possessed of the manors of Tregarreck, with the appurtenances; and of lands and tenements in Trevele, Tregithvant, and Trenorta, in the county of Cornwall; leaving Thomas Boscawen, his son and heir, (by his wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Iretharfa, esquire, and coheir of Edward Courtney, earl of Devon) who was six months old at his father's decease, and died in his infancy. Whereby

HUGH BOSCAWEN, brother and heir of John Boscawen, father of the said Thomas, was heir to the estate; which said Hugh Boscawen, esquire, married Philippa, daughter and coheir of Nicholas Garminow, of the county of Cornwall, esquire; by whom he had issue seven sons;

1. John Boscawen, died young.

2. John Boscawen, who succeeded to a great part of the estate of his father; and died the 4th of May, in 6 Elizabeth, possessed of the manors of Tregarreck, Trevilla, and Nonsabellan, with thirty messuages in Boscawen, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging in Tregonye, Penbyrth, Trefraow, &c. as appears by inquisition taken the 12th of July, in 6 Elizabeth.

3. Nicholas Boscawen, of Tregothnan, was his brother and heir, of whom we shall have occasion to treat as ancestor to the viscounts Falmouth.

4. William Boscawen died without issue.

5. Hugh Boscawen, born A. D. 1550, married Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Tredynick, by whom he had issue Hugh Boscawen, aged twenty-four in 1620; and a daughter Margaret, wife of William Bird, of Foy.

6. George Boscawen, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Carnarthen, esquire, by whom he had issue three sons, Hugh, aged twenty-three in 1620; Edward, aged twenty, who died in 1649, and was buried at Penkivel; and John.

7. Edward,

7. Edward Boscawen died, without issue, February 15, A. D. 1619, aged sixty-three, and was buried at Penkivel.

NICHOLAS BOSCAWEN, the third son, succeeding to the estate of his brother John, had to wife Alice, daughter and heir of John Trevanion, esq; by whom he had issue,

Hugh Boscawen, his son and heir.

And two daughters,

1. Grace, who died unmarried.

2. Radigund, the wife of Richard Cole, of Buckish, in Devonshire, and, secondly, of Sir William Cook, of Highnam, in Gloucestershire, knt.

The father of these children died May 1, 1626, aged eighty-five; and the mother September 17, 1580. They were both buried at Penkivel: and

HUGH BOSCAWEN, their son, having succeeded his father as lord of the manor and borough of Tregony, &c. was chosen one of the knights of the shire for the county of Cornwall, in that parliament summoned to meet at Westminster in 16 Charles I. and also in that parliament which restored king Charles II.

He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Rolle, of Heanton, in Devonshire, and by this lady, who died in December, A. D. 1635, had issue eight sons and three daughters.

1. Joan, born A. D. 1624.

2. Margaret, born A. D. 1631, married to Robert Car, but died without issue.

3. Alice, born A. D. 1633.

The sons were,

1. Nicholas Boscawen, born 1623, who joined the parliament army with a regiment of horse of his tenants. He died without issue. It is reported of this gentleman, that he accepted of a challenge from Sir Nevill Grenville for single combat, at the battle of Lansdown, in which Sir Nevill fell.

2. Hugh Boscawen, born 1625, who died in June, 1701, and was buried at Penkivel with his wife Margaret (daughter and coheir of Theophilus Clinton, earl of Lincoln) who had departed this life thirteen years before. Their issue were eight sons, who all died without issue. 1. Hugh, born July, A. D. 1649, who married Ann, daughter of Wentworth Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, which lady married, secondly, Francis Robarts, and by him was mother to John Robarts, earl of Radnor. She died May 4, 1715.

2. Theophilus, born 1656. 3. William, 1657. 4. Edward, 1658. 5. Robert, 1659. 6. Charles, 1661. 7. Samuel, 1662. 8. Nicholas, 1664. Also two daughters, Margaret, born 1654, who died unmarried; and Bridget, born March 1, 1693, who at length was the only surviving daughter and heir. She married Hugh Fortescue, of Filleigh, in Devonshire; whose son and heir, Hugh Fortescue, was summoned as baron Clinton, in right of his mother.

3. Robert Boscawen, born 1626, who died young. 4. Charles Boscawen, born 1627, who died without issue. 5. Edward Boscawen, of whom hereafter. 6. Robert Boscawen, born 1630, died young. 7. John Boscawen, born 1634. 8. Samuel Boscawen, born 1635, who died 1663.

EDWARD BOSCAWEN, esquire, the fifth son, served for Tregony in that parliament which met January 27, A. D. 1658-9, which dissolved them-

selves, and ordered a new parliament to meet April 25, A. D. 1660, which restored king Charles the Second. He was one of the leading members of the house of commons in the reign of king Charles II. and one of the twelve commoners, who, with six of the house of peers, were appointed to examine and state the public accounts, the king having promised his two houses of parliament, that he would constitute commissioners for taking the accounts of the several sums of money assigned to carry on the war with the Dutch, to the end that his majesty and people might be satisfied in the faithful application thereof. He served in parliament for the borough of Tregony, from the restoration of king Charles II. to the last year of his reign. He married Jael, daughter to Sir Francis Godolphin, knight of the Bath, and sister to Sidney earl of Godolphin, lord high treasurer of Great-Britain, by whom he had four sons and two daughters; Dorothy wedded to Sir Philip Meadows, knight-marshal, and one of the comptrollers of the accounts of the army; and Anne married to Sir John Evelyn, of Wotton in Surry, bart. She died January 20, A. D. 1752.

This gentleman, who was born in 1628, departed this life October 31, A. D. 1685; the three youngest of their four sons, Edward, William, and Edward, died young. Both parents and children were interred at Kensington; and the only surviving son,

(First Viscount.) HUGH BOSCAWEN, succeeded to the estates, &c. In the reign of queen Anne he was a member in several parliaments for the county of Cornwall, and boroughs of Truro and Penryn; and was groom of the bed-chamber to his royal highness prince George of Denmark, and attended in that post at his funeral, November the thirteenth, A. D. 1708. He was constituted warden of the Stannaries thirtieth of April, A. D. 1708; and on the accession of George I. he was made comptroller of his majesty's household, and sworn of the privy-council, October 12, A. D. 1714. On the thirteenth of June, A. D. 1720, in the sixth of that reign, he was created baron of Boscawen-Rose, and viscount Falmouth in the county of Cornwall. On the third of April, A. D. 1724, he was appointed vice-treasurer of Ireland, &c. and on his resignation of that post, was constituted lord warden of the Stannaries: he was also captain of St. Maw's castle, and recorder of the towns of Tregony and Penryn. His lordship, who died suddenly at Trefusis in the county of Cornwall, on the twenty-fifth of October, A. D. 1734, was a true Englishman; had the interests of his country much at heart, and steadily pursued them. He was zealously attached to the Hanover succession and family, both before it took place, and ever after. The services he exerted in that respect cost him immense sums of money, particularly on the noble stand he made in his own county in the rebellion in 1715, being the chief in preserving the quiet and peace of the county of Cornwall. His attendance in parliament was very regular and constant: and in private life, as a husband, father, master, and friend, he was kind, indulgent, punctual, and exemplary. He was beneficent by nature, compassionate, and ready to forgive injuries, and had a peculiar generosity to those who were in distress and

and want. He treated all ranks of people on an equality, and at the same time supported his character and dignity. He understood, and behaved as a man, who considered himself as such, and was not a stranger, in any respect, where good offices and humanity were requisite and necessary.

He was married April 23, A. D. 1700, in king Henry the Seventh's chapel in Westminster-abbey, to Charlot, eldest of the two daughters and co-heirs of Charles Godfrey, esquire, (by Arabella Churchill his wife, sister to that great general John duke of Marlborough) and had issue by her (who was one of the maids of honour to queen Mary, consort to king William, and surviving his lordship, died in the seventy-sixth year of her age, March 22, A. D. 1754) eight sons, and ten daughters.

1. Charlotte, born August 5, A. D. 1702, married to Henry Moor, earl of Drogheda, whom she survived, and died April 3, A. D. 1735, and was buried at Twickenham, Middlesex.

2. Anne, born February 17, A. D. 1703-4, O. S. married to Sir Cecil Bishop, baronet, and dying May 6, A. D. 1747, was buried at Parham in Suffex.

3. Diana, born December 18, A. D. 1704, who died young.

4. Mary, born November 12, A. D. 1705, wedded in August, A. D. 1732, to John Evelyn, esquire, eldest son and heir of Sir John Evelyn, of Wotton in Surry, baronet. She died, and was buried at Wotton.

5. Harriot, born April 25, A. D. 1708,

6. Betty, born April 20, A. D. 1709,

7. Eleanor, born February 18, A. D. 1714-15.

8. Arabella, born February 13, A. D. 1715-16,

9. Lucy, born May 6, A. D. 1719, married to Sir Charles Frederic, knight of the Bath.

10. Catherine, born December 11, A. D. 1720, who died June 5, A. D. 1736, and was buried at Bedington.

The sons were,

1. Hugh Boscawen, successor to the honours, &c.

2. Charles Boscawen, born June 12, A. D. 1710, who dying young, was buried at St. Michael Penkivel.

3. Edward Boscawen, of Penrose, near the Land's-End, Cornwall, born August 19, A. D. 1711; who during the two last wars shone forth conspicuously in defence of his country.

After having passed the subordinate offices on board his majesty's fleet, he was appointed, July 15, A. D. 1747, rear-admiral; also that year on an expedition to the East-Indies, August 29, was constituted general and commander in chief of his majesty's forces by land and sea employed in that service.

On the twenty-second of June, A. D. 1751, he was appointed one of the lords of the Admiralty, and on the tenth of February, A. D. 1755, vice-admiral of Cornwall. On the thirty-first of January, A. D. 1758, admiral of the Blue; and on

the ninth of March, A. D. 1759, he was appointed commander in chief in the Mediterranean; on the tenth of November, A. D. 1759, he was appointed general of marines.

He was elected for the borough of Truro in the parliament summoned to meet June 25, A. D. 1741, also in the next parliament summoned to meet August 13, A. D. 1747, likewise chosen for Saltash, but made his election for Truro; and in the parliament, which first met May 31, A. D. 1754, was again elected for Truro. He died January 10, A. D. 1761, and was buried at Penkivel.

He married Frances, daughter of William Evelyn Glanville, of St. Clere, in Kent, esquire, by whom he left issue two daughters, Frances, born March 7, A. D. 1746, and Elizabeth, born May 23, A. D. 1747, who, on the second of April, 1766, was married to Henry, the present duke of Beaufort. Also three sons, 1. Edward Hugh Boscawen, born September 13, A. D. 1744.

2. William Glanville, born August 11, A. D. 1751.

3. George-Evelyn, born May 6, A. D. 1758.

4. George Boscawen, born December 1, A. D. 1712, who was elected a member for Penryn, in the parliament summoned to meet June 25, A. D. 1741; also in the next parliament, summoned to meet August 13, A. D. 1747; and was member

in the late parliament for the same place; in the present he sits for Truro in Cornwall. In 1728, he had a commission of ensign in the guards; and had afterwards a company of the guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, having behaved

with great bravery at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy. In 1745 he was constituted deputy-governor of the islands of Scilly; and October 14, A. D. 1749, was appointed one of his majesty's aid-de-camps; also on March 17, A. D. 1752, was promoted to the command of a regiment of foot then in Ireland. He is now lieutenant-general and colonel of the twenty-third regiment of foot, and brigadier-general on the Irish establishment. He married in February, A. D. 1742-3, Anne, daughter of John Morley-Trevor, of Glynd, in Suffex, esquire, and sister and coheir of John Trevor, esquire, by whom he has

two sons, George, born September 4, A. D. 1745; and William, born August 27, A. D. 1752, and two daughters, Anne, born October 10, A. D. 1744, maid of honour to queen Charlotte; and Charlotte, born May 31, A. D. 1747.

5. John Boscawen, who served as a member for Truro, in the two last parliaments, and also with his brother in the present parliament for the same place. He was groom of the bedchamber to his late royal highness the duke of Cumberland, is colonel of the forty-fifth regiment of foot, and ranks as brigadier-general on the Irish establishment, and major-general in England since March 4, A. D. 1761. He married in December, 1748, Thomasina, daughter of Robert Surman, of Valentine-House in Essex, esquire, by whom he hath a son, William-Augustus-Spencer, born January 7, A. D. 1749, of whom she died in child-bed on the seventeenth following.

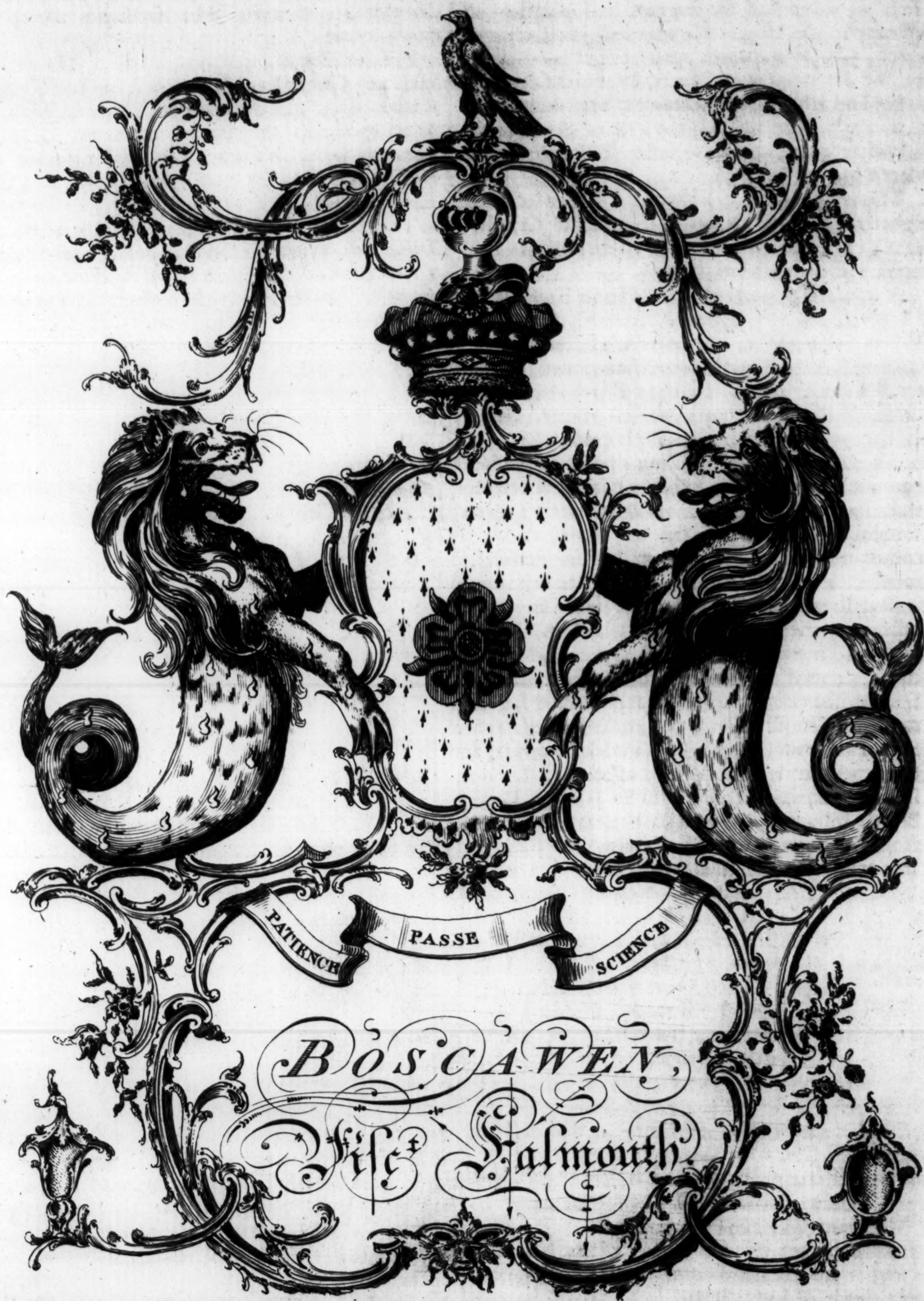
6. William-Frederic Boscawen, born September 18, A. D. 1717, who died unmarried.

7. Henry

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7. Henry Boscawen, born April 18, A. D. 1722; who died unmarried.

8. Nicholas Boscawen, born August 16, A. D. 1723, was created at Cambridge doctor in divinity, June 15, A. D. 1753, at the time the duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the university, was there. He is now dean of St. Buryan, and chaplain in ordinary to the king. He married Jane, daughter of — Woodward, and relict of — Hatton, of Stratford upon Avon; Warwickshire, and by her had issue Hugh Boscawen, born March 25, A. D. 1755, who died on the 21st of April in the following year; and Nicholas Boscawen, born March 25, A. D. 1756.

This first viscount Falmouth, father of these eighteen children, departed this life in October, A. D. 1734, and was interred at St. Michael Penkevil. His eldest son,

(*Second and present Viscount.*) HUGH BOSCAWEN, succeeded to the honour, &c. of the family. When a commoner, he was member for Truro, in Cornwall, in the parliament summoned to meet on November 28, A. D. 1727; and after he became viscount Falmouth, was constituted captain of the yeomen of his majesty's guard. On the breaking out of the rebellion 1745, his lordship had such an interest in the county of Cornwall, that 6387 persons signed an association to appear armed in the best manner they could, under his command (being empowered by his majesty to form into troops or companies, such who were willing to associate themselves) or under some other officer or officers, commissioned by him, in order to defend his majesty's sacred person and government, preserve the peace of their county, their religion, liberties, properties, and every thing dear to them as Englishmen; and at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, oppose all invaders, rebels, and traitors whatsoever. Which association his lordship presented to his majesty at St. James's, December 18 following; and also presented an address from the borough of Penzance, whereof his lordship was recorder, to the same effect. In the same

month his lordship, at his own expence, raised a regiment of foot, to serve against the rebels then in arms in North-Britain. And on March 18, A. D. 1755, his lordship was constituted major-general of his majesty's forces, and lieutenant-general, February 8, A. D. 1759, and vice-admiral of Cornwall, A. D. 1761. His lordship is also of the privy-council.

His lordship married on the 6th of May 1736, Hannah-Catherina-Maria, widow of Richard Ruffel, Esq; and daughter of Thomas Smith, of Worplesdon in the county of Surry, Gent. by Hannah Smith, his wife, who was an heiress, and both which families were lineally descended from Robert Smith, Esq; of Curdley, and Peelhouse, in the county palatine of Lancaster, who was the father of William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, Chancellor of the university of Oxford in 1500, founder of Brazen Nose College in 1511, and first president of the principality of Wales, but has no issue living by her ladyship.

(TITLES.) Hugh, viscount Falmouth, and baron-Boscawen-Rose.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Boscawen-Rose, and viscount Falmouth, in Cornwall, 13 June, A. D. 1720, (6 George I.)

(ARMS.) Ermine a rose, ruby, barbed and seeded, proper.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a boar passant, ruby, armed, bristled, and unguled, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two sea lions, pearl, gutty de larmes, i. e. spotted with blue drops.

(MOTTO.) In cœlo quies.

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Tregothan, near Truro, in the county of Cornwall.

BYNG, Viscount TORRINGTON.

OF this noble family, which was antiently seated in Kent, the first lineal ancestor we can trace was

THOMAS BYNG, who was seated at Wrotham, in Kent, in the reign of king Henry VII. and married Joan, daughter and heir of Thomas Hicks, by whom he had issue John his son and heir, with nine other sons, and a daughter, Rebecca, married to Henry Goddard, of Ruking, in Kent.

JOHN BYNG, esquire, his son, in 1535 having married Agnes, daughter to ——— Spencer, of the county of Essex, had issue two sons and three daughters,

1. Robert Byng, was seated at Wrotham, in Kent.
2. Thomas Byng, was of St. Peter's college, in Cambridge, and master of Clare-hall, and doctor of the civil laws. In 1572, the 14th Elizabeth, he was vice chancellor of the university of Cambridge; as also in 1578.

In 18 Elizabeth he was in the commission with William, lord Burleigh, lord high treasurer of England, Richard, bishop of Ely, and others, to visit St. John's college in Cambridge. In 36 Elizabeth, A. D. 1594, he was constituted regius professor of the civil law in the said university. He was seated at Grantchester, in Cambridgeshire; and in 1571, was married to Catherine, daughter of ——— Randolph, esquire, by whom he had several sons; of which Andrew, the second, was archdeacon of Norwich, the king's Hebrew professor at Cambridge, and was particularly recommended by king James I. to be master of Corpus Christi college in that university, by his letter of the 26th of March, A. D. 1618, as knowing personally, he says, his great worth, as he would be an honour and ornament to the university, if they made choice of him.

Henry, the eldest son of Thomas, was born in Westminster, 22d of July, A. D. 1573; and the sponsors at his baptism were Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, Dr. Gabriel Goodman, dean of Westminster, and the lady Isabella Nevill. He was serjeant at law, and counsel to the university of Cambridge; who, by Catherine his wife, daughter of Thomas Clench, of Holebrook, in Suffolk, esquire, son of John Clench, one of the justices of the Queen's-Bench, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, he had issue several children; of which Henry and Edward married two sisters, daughters and coheirs of Arthur Coke, esquire, son to Sir Edward Coke, lord chief justice, by the lady Bridget Paston.

John, another of the sons of Henry, was counsellor at law, and counsellor to the university of Cambridge. He married Grace, daughter and coheir to Thomas Goad, L. L. D. regius professor

of the civil law, in the university of Cambridge, and left issue John, born at Grantchester, in Cambridgeshire, in 1663, married to Frances, daughter of Thomas Shortyng, gent. by whom he left issue two daughters, Winifred, married to Richard Burr, doctor in divinity; and Catherine, to Henry Osborne, surgeon and citizen of London.

We now return to

ROBERT BYNG, of Wrotham, esquire, before mentioned, direct ancestor to the present lord viscount Torrington. He served for the borough of Abingdon, in the first parliament of queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1552; and in the 34th year of her reign was sheriff of the county of Kent. He married to his first wife Frances, daughter and heir of Richard Hill, esquire, by whom he had three sons,

1. George Byng.
2. John Byng, } who died without issue.
3. Francis Byng, }

And by his second wife, Mary, daughter of William Maynard, esquire, he had issue three sons; of which William Byng was governor of Deal-Castle; and a daughter, Anne, married to David Polhill, of Otford, in Kent, esquire.

The said Robert Byng, esquire, died on the 2d of September, A. D. 1595, in the 37th of Elizabeth, (as appears by inquisition of the court of wards) seized of the manors of Wrotham, Charlton, Rusthall in Spelhurst, by Tunbridge, Stodmer-hill, and Stock-hill manors in Yalding, and Stanstead manor, with Leyborne Wood, in Leyborne, leaving issue George Byng, his son and heir, thirty-nine years old: which

GEORGE BYNG, who succeeded him, was chosen member of parliament for Rochester, in the county of Kent, 27 Elizabeth, and for the port of Dover in the 1st of James I. He married Jane, daughter of William Cromer, of Dunstall, in Kent, esquire, by whom he had three sons and four daughters; whereof Elizabeth the eldest, was married to Thomas Polhill, of Wrotham, esquire, and the said George dying, A. D. 1616, was succeeded by

GEORGE BYNG, his son and heir, born at Wrotham in 1594; who, in 1617, was married to Catherine, daughter to Sir John Hewit, of Headly-hall, in the county of York, knight, (which family is since seated at Waersly, in the county of Huntingdon) by whom he had issue a son, John, and a daughter Elizabeth, married to ——— Man, of Kelmscot, Oxfordshire, esquire.

JOHN BYNG, esquire, his son and heir, conveying away Wrotham, was the last of this family there. He married Philadelphia, the daughter of ——— Johnson, of Loans, in Surry, by whom he had several children; of which

(First

(*First Viscount*) GEORGE BYNG, the eldest, born at Wrotham, January 27, A. D. 1663, was created lord viscount Torrington. He went a volunteer to sea in 1678, at the age of fifteen, with the king's letter, given him on the recommendation of the duke of York.

In 1681 he quitted the sea service, upon the invitation of general Kirk, governor of Tangier, and served as cadet in the grenadiers of that garrison, till on a vacancy which quickly happened, the general (who always patronised him with great friendship) made him ensign of his own company, and soon after a lieutenant.

In 1684, after the demolition of Tangier, the lord Dartmouth, general of the sea and land forces, appointed him lieutenant of the Oxford, from which time he constantly kept to the sea service, remaining likewise an officer in the army several years after.

In 1685, he went lieutenant of his Majesty's ship the Phoenix, to the East-Indies, where engaging and boarding a Zinganian pirate, who maintained a desperate fight, most of those that entered with him were slain, himself greatly wounded, and the pirate sinking, he was taken out of the sea with scarce any remains of life.

In 1688, being first lieutenant to Sir John Ashby, in the fleet commanded by the lord Dartmouth, fitted out to oppose the designs of the prince of Orange, he was, in a particular manner, entrusted and employed in the intrigues then carrying on amongst the most considerable officers of the fleet in favour of that prince; and was the person confided in by them to carry their secret assurances of obedience to his highness, to whom he was privately introduced at Sherburn, by admiral Russel, afterwards earl of Orford. After his return to the fleet, the lord Dartmouth sent him with captain Aylmer and captain Hastings, to carry a message of submission to the prince at Windsor, and made him captain of the Constant Warwick, a ship of the fourth rate.

In 1690, he commanded the Hope, a third rate, and was second to Sir George Rooke in the battle of Beachy.

In the years 1691 and 1692, he was captain of the Royal Oak, and served under admiral Russel, who commanded in chief his majesty's fleet.

In 1693, that great officer distinguished him, in a particular manner, by promoting him to the rank of his first captain; in which station he served in the campaigns of 1694, and 1695, in the Mediterranean, where the designs of the French against Barcelona were prevented; and also the next year, 1696, in the Channel, to oppose the intended invasion of king James with a French army from the coast of France, which, upon the appearance of the fleet, was laid aside.

In 1702, a war breaking out, he accepted the command of the Nassau, a third rate, and was at the taking and burning the French and Spanish fleet at Vigo.

In 1703, he was made rear-admiral of the red, and served in the fleet commanded by Sir Cloudesley Shovel in the Mediterranean, who detached him, November 28, with a squadron of five ships to Algiers, where he renewed and improved our treaties with that government. In his return home he was in danger of perishing in the great storm which he met with in the channel.

In 1704, he served in the grand fleet in the Mediterranean, and commanded the squadron that attacked and cannonaded Gibraltar; and by landing and heading the seamen, the 23d of July (whose valour was very remarkably distinguished on this occasion) the town was taken. He was also in the battle of Malaga, which followed soon after, and for his behaviour in that action, queen Anne honoured him with knighthood; of which it was published in our Gazette, No. 4064. "St. James's, October 22, 1704. This day her majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon George Byng, Esq; rear-admiral of the red squadron of her majesty's fleet, as a testimony of her approbation of his behaviour in the late action with the French in the Mediterranean." On the 18th of January following he was appointed vice-admiral of the blue; and immediately after, the French having two strong squadrons in the Soundings, besides great numbers of privateers, which annoyed our trade, he was sent with a squadron to cruize against them, in which he was so successful, that he took above twenty of their largest privateers, in about two months time, with the Thetis, a French man of war of fifty guns; and cleared those seas of the enemy.

In 1705, upon the election of a new parliament, he was returned a Burgess for Plymouth, which place he represented in every succeeding parliament to A. D. 1721, when he was created a peer; and one of his sons was afterwards constantly chosen there in his life-time. During that summer he commanded in chief a squadron in the channel, and blocked up the French fleet in Brest, with a much inferior strength.

In 1706, king Charles, late emperor, being closely besieged in Barcelona, by sea and land, by the duke of Anjou, and the place reduced to great extremity, and our fleet in the Mediterranean being too weak to relieve it, he was appointed to command a strong squadron fitting out in England; in the hastening of which service he used such diligence and activity, and joined our fleet with such unexpected dispatch, that the saving of that city was entirely owing to it. He assisted in the other enterprizes of that campaign, and commanded the ships detached for the reduction of Carthagen, and Alicant, which he accomplished.

In 1707, he served in the second post under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, at the siege of Toulon; and narrowly escaped shipwreck in his return home, when that great officer was lost. For being the next ship to him, and finding the admiral's lights all out of a sudden, he was apprised of his misfortune, and with an admirable presence of mind, immediately set his topsails, put out the same lights the admiral had, and steered a different course, and the fleet followed him.

He was constituted admiral of the blue January 26, A. D. 1707-8, and soon after commanded the squadron that was fitted out to oppose the invasion designed against Scotland by the pretender, with a French army from Dunkirk; which he fortunately prevented, by arriving off the Frith of Edinburgh, before their troops could land, and obliged them to betake themselves to flight; returning to Dunkirk, April 6, A. D. 1708; and their troops were in so distressed a condition, that all the hospitals and convents of Dunkirk, Furnes, and

and Bergue, were too small for the accommodation of their sick.

For this important service, April 21, A. D. 1708, Sir Patrick Johnston, at London, in the name of the magistrates of Edinburgh, presented him with the freedom of that city in a gold box, with the arms of the city on the side, and on the cover whereof were engraven the following words, viz. "The lord provost, bailiffs, and town council of Edinburgh, did present these letters of bourgeoisie to Sir George Byng, admiral of the blue, in gratitude to him for delivering, under her majesty's auspicious influence, this island from a foreign invasion, and defeating the designs of a French fleet at the mouth of the Frith of Edinburgh, 13 March, 1708."

This present was accompanied with a letter from Sir Samuel Mackellan, lord provost of Edinburgh, wherein he desires the admiral to accept of it as a mark of their high respect to him, who had been the happy instrument of so seasonable a deliverance of the island, for which his memory would be honoured by future ages. All which is set forth in our Gazette, April 26, 1708, No. 4430.

On his return from this expedition, the queen was pleased to offer him the place of one of the prince's council in the Admiralty, which he then declined.

He continued to command all that summer in the channel; and upon the marriage of the queen of Portugal, who arrived at Spithead, September 25, A. D. 1708, her majesty went immediately on board the Royal Anne, where Sir George Byng received her, and had the honour of conducting her to Lisbon, where a commission was sent to him to be admiral of the White.

In 1709, he commanded in chief her majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean; and after his return to England, was, November 8, A. D. 1709, made one of the commissioners of the Admiralty, and continued so till, near the time of the queen's death, when not falling in with the measures of the ministry, he was removed. But on the accession of his late majesty king George, he was restored to that employment.

In 1715, a rebellion breaking out in the kingdom, encouraged by the pretender in person, and secretly supported with arms and warlike stores, from France, he was appointed to command a squadron in that critical juncture; with which he kept such a watchful eye along the French coast by examining ships, even in their ports, and obtaining orders from the court of France, to put on shore at Havre de Grace, great quantities of arms and ammunition he had detected were shipped for the pretender's service; that in reward of his services the king created him a baronet, gave him a ring of great value, and other marks of his royal favour.

In 1717, upon the discovery of some secret practices of the ministers of Sweden against this kingdom, he was sent with a squadron into the Baltick, and prevented the Swedes appearing at sea.

In 1718 he was made admiral and commander in chief of the fleet, and sent with a squadron into the Mediterranean, for the protection of Italy, according to the obligation England was under by treaty, against the further invasion of the Spani-

ards, who had the year before surprized Sardinia, and had this year landed an army in Sicily. Whereupon he gave a total overthrow to their fleet on the coast of Sicily, for which action he was honoured with a letter from the king, written with his own hand; and received congratulatory letters from the emperor, and the king of Sardinia, and was further honoured by his imperial majesty with his picture set in diamonds. He remained some time in those seas, for composing and adjusting the differences between the several powers concerned, being vested with the character of plenipotentiary to all the princes and states of Italy. In that year and the next, he supported the German arms in their expedition to Sicily, and enabled them, by his assistance, to subdue the greatest part of that island. When matters tended to an accommodation, in 1720, by the king of Spain's accession to the quadruple alliance, and a convention was signed at the Hague for a cessation of hostilities, such confidence was placed in him, and regard shewn to his proceedings, that it was expressly mentioned in the treaty, that nothing therein should derogate from any stipulations he might have made by virtue of his plenipotentiary powers, which should be in full effect, notwithstanding the said treaty: and when in consequence of the convention concluded between him and the generals of the Imperial and Spanish armies, the kingdoms of Sicily and Sardinia were to be evacuated by the Spaniards, he arbitrated so equally between them, that the king of Spain expressed his great satisfaction in his conduct to the British court. He afterwards proceeded to Sardinia, to be present at the surrender of that island to the duke of Savoy, stipulated by the quadruple alliance, in exchange for Sicily; in which affair, as well as all his other concerns in those parts, his behaviour was very acceptable to that prince, whose acknowledgments were accompanied with his picture set in diamonds.

After the performing so many signal services, he attended his majesty, by his command, at Hanover, where he arrived the middle of August, A. D. 1720, and was received with the most gracious expressions of favour and satisfaction. On October 21, A. D. 1720, he was constituted rear-admiral of Great Britain, and treasurer of the navy; and on January 20, A. D. 1720-21, was sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy-council, at St. James's; and September 1, A. D. 1721, was created a baron, and viscount.

The preamble of his lordship's patent is as follows:

As the grandeur and stability of the British empire depend chiefly upon knowledge and experience in maritime affairs, we esteem those worthy of the highest honours, who, acting under our influence, exert themselves in maintaining our dominion over the sea. It is for this reason, that we have determined to advance to the degree of peerage, our trusty and well-beloved counsellor, Sir George Byng, knight and baronet, who being descended from an ancient family in Kent, and educated from his youth in the sea-service, hath through several posts arrived to the highest station and command in our navy, by the strength of his own abilities, and a merit distinguished by our predecessors, and ourselves, in the many impor-

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tant services, which he has performed with remarkable fidelity, courage and success. In the late vigorous wars, which raged so many years in Europe; wars fruitful of naval combats and expeditions, there was scarce any action of consequence wherein he did not bear a principal part, nor were any dangers or difficulties so great, but he surmounted them by his exquisite conduct, and a good fortune that never failed him. Particularly when a storm was gathering in France, and it was uncertain upon what part of the coast it would fall, with wonderful sagacity and diligence he flew to the very place of danger, rescuing our capital city of Scotland from the imminent attack of a French Squadron, which had many rebels, and numerous forces, on board; and by his very appearance defeated the vain hopes of the enemy, compelling them to relinquish their disappointed enterprize, and to seek their safety by a flight towards their own ports, attended with loss. With no less vigilance he repressed, not long since, the like machinations of the same traitors in the ports of France, who were so disconcerted at his presence, as to abandon the schemes they had projected; for which prudent service we conferred on him the dignity of baronet, the first mark of our royal favour. Moreover, lately, when new contentions were springing up in Italy, and the discord of princes was on the point of embroiling Europe again in war, he did with singular felicity and conduct, interpose with our Squadron, crushing at one blow the laboured efforts of Spain to set up a power at sea, and advanced the reputation of our arms in the Mediterranean to such a pitch, that our flag gave law to the contending parties, and enabled us to settle the tranquillity that had been disturbed. It is just, therefore, that we should distinguish with higher titles, a subject who has so eminently served us and his country, both as monuments of his own merit, and to influence others into a love and pursuit of virtue.

Know ye therefore, &c.

In 1725 he was installed one of the knights companions of the Bath, on the revival of that most ancient and honourable order.

In 1727 his late majesty, on his accession to the crown, placed him at the head of his naval affairs, by making him first lord commissioner of the admiralty: and in that high station he died, on the 17th of January, A. D. 1732-3, in the seventieth year of his age, and was buried at Southill in Bedfordshire.

We shall end our account of this lord with an extract of his character from a book published after his decease, An account of the expedition of the British fleet to Sicily. In which the author, who was well known to him, says, "To give some description of his person, he was of a slender constitution, but well supplied with spirits, which did not display themselves so much in gaiety of conversation (for he was modest in his nature) as in activity in all the duties and functions of life, or business, in which he was indefatigable; and by a continued habit of industry had hardened and inured a body, not naturally strong, to patience of any fatigue. He had made no great proficiency in school-learning (which the early age of going to sea, seldom admits of) but his great diligence, joined with excellent natural parts, and a just sense of honour, made him capable of conducting

difficult negotiations and commissions, with proper dignity and address. The late king, who knew his abilities, used to say to his ministers, when they applied for instructions to be sent to him for his guidance on certain important occasions, that he would send him none, for he knew how to act without any; and indeed all the measures he took abroad were so exact and just, as to square with the counsels and plan of policy at home. The cause of the emperor being become the cause of his master, he served the interests of that prince with a zeal and fidelity that stood a pattern to his own subjects. He lived in such harmony with the imperial vice-roys and generals, as has been seldom seen among fellow-subjects united in command, the want of which has proved the ruin of many important expeditions. He was incapable of performing his duty in a cold or negligent manner; and when any service was committed to his management, he devoted his whole time and application to it; nor could any fatigue or indisposition of body ever divert or interrupt his attention from any point that required present dispatch. To this it might be in great measure owing, that he was never unfortunate in any undertaking, nor miscarried in any service that was entrusted to his direction. For whoever will trace upwards to the springs and causes of public or private events, shall find (except where the immediate finger of Providence is visible) that what is usually called ill-luck, is generally the effect of negligence or imprudence. He always proceeded upon solid principles, and left nothing to fortune, that could be accomplished by foresight and application. His firmness and plain-dealing were so apparent to the foreigners who treated with him upon business, that it contributed much to the dispatch and success of his transactions with them; for they could depend upon what he said, and as they saw he used no arts or chicanes himself, and had too discerning a spirit to suffer them to pass unobserved in others, they often found it their best policy to leave their interests in his hands and management, being very sure of a most impartial and punctual performance of whatever he engaged in. His reputation was so thoroughly established in this particular, that in the frequent disputes and altercations which arose between the Savoyards and Germans in the course of the war, and between the latter and the Spaniards, at the conclusion of it, wherein little faith or confidence was given to the promises or asseverations of each other, he was the common umpire between them, always stemming and opposing any extravagant or unjust demands, (which the overbearing temper of the German general was very apt to suggest, where he had the superior hand) and reconciling, as much as possible, the violences of war with the rules of honour and justice. When he departed from Italy to attend his late majesty at Hanover, the king, among many gracious expressions, told him, That he had found out the secret of obliging his enemies, as well as friends; and that the court of Spain had mentioned, with great acknowledgments, his fair and friendly behaviour in the provision of transports, and other necessities, for the embarkation of their troops, and in protecting them from many violences and oppressions that had been attempted. No wonder, that a man endowed with such talents, and such

such a disposition, left behind him in Italy, and other foreign parts, the character of a great soldier, an able statesman, and an honest man."

His lordship married, in Covent-Garden church, March 5, A. D. 1691, Margaret, daughter of James Master, of East Langden, in the county of Kent, esquire, by Joice his wife, daughter of Sir Christopher Turner, of Milton in the county of Bedford, knight, one of the barons of the Exchequer, by whom he had eleven sons, and four daughters, of which those that survived him were, Sarah, who was married to John Osborn, eldest son of Sir John Osborn, of Chicklands in Bedfordshire, baronet; and

1. Pattee Byng, } successively viscounts Tor-
2. George Byng, } ington.

3. Robert Byng, born in 1703, chose member of parliament for Plymouth in 1727; was appointed one of the commissioners of his majesty's navy, June 21, A. D. 1731; and in 1739, governor of Barbadoes, where he died in 1740, leaving issue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Jonathan Forward, esquire, three sons; George, Robert, and John, born in Barbadoes in 1740. The eldest son George, was seated at Wrotham in Middlesex, and marrying Anne, second daughter of William Conolly, of Ireland, esquire, by Anne his wife, daughter of Thomas, earl of Strafford, has issue George Byng, born May 17, A. D. 1764, and Anne Elizabeth, born February 14, A. D. 1762. The second son, Robert Byng, was smothered in the black hole, in the unfortunate affair at Calcutta, in the East-Indies, A. D. 1756, and the youngest died in Italy, A. D. 1764.

4. John Byng, born at Southill in 1704, brought up in the sea service; and in 1727, had the command of the Gibraltar man of war, stationed in the Mediterranean. After several services, on March 13, A. D. 1741-2, being commander of the Sutherland man of war, he was appointed governor and commander in chief in and over his majesty's island of Newfoundland, in America, fort of Placentia, &c. On August 10, A. D. 1745, he was appointed rear-admiral of the Blue. Also the same year, when the rebellion broke out in Scotland, he was sent admiral of the fleet to cruize on that coast. In 1748, he was constituted rear-admiral of the Blue; and in 1750, vice-admiral of the Red. He was chosen member for Rochester in January 1751, on the death of Sir Chaloner Ogle, knight; also in the late parliament, which first met May 31, A. D. 1754. This unfortunate commander was shot agreeable to the sentence of a court-martial on board his majesty's ship the Monarque, in Portsmouth harbour, March 14, A. D. 1757.

5. Edward, born in 1706, bred up in the army, married in 1730, Mary, daughter and heir of John Bramston, of Screens in Essex, esquire, by Mary, daughter and heir of John Pennington, of Chigwell, in the same county, esquire; he died 1756.

(*Second Viscount.*) PATTEE BYNG, born at Southill in Bedfordshire, in 1699, had a troop of horse in the royal regiment of horse-guards in 1716. In 1718, being with his father in his expedition into the Mediterranean sea, he was dispatched by him to England, with an account of his victory over the Spanish fleet, on the coast of Sicily, and arrived at Hampton-Court, August

31, 1718. And returning soon after to Naples, and Sicily, he attended him in that expedition; and in the beginning of the year 1720, was sent by him to the court of Vienna, on the proposals made by the general of the Spanish army, for its quitting Sicily, which he could not consent to, till the king of Spain had acceded to the quadruple alliance.

His father being called up to the house of peers in 1721, he was elected member of parliament for Plymouth, in his room; and served for the same borough in the next parliament, called in 1722. On the eighteenth of April, A. D. 1724, he was by George I. appointed treasurer of the navy, on his father's resignation of that office; in which he was continued by his late majesty in 1727; and was chosen one of the knights of the shire for the county of Bedford, in the parliament then called. In 1732 he was sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy-council; and on December 29, A. D. 1744, was appointed joint vice-treasurer and paymaster-general of Ireland, and was of the privy-council in that kingdom. On resignation of that office, he was, February 22, A. D. 1745-6, constituted captain of the yeomen of his majesty's guard; in which post he died January 23, A. D. 1746-7, and was succeeded in his honours by George his brother and heir.

His lordship married, January 9, A. D. 1724, Charlotte Montagu, youngest daughter of Charles duke of Manchester, by whom he had two sons, George, and Frederick, deceased, and one daughter, Caroline, also deceased.

(*Third Viscount.*) GEORGE BYNG was born in 1701. In 1719 he served as a volunteer under count Mercy, general of the Imperial army in Sicily, and was dangerously wounded there, at the battle of Francavilla. He arrived at Whitehall, May 14, 1720. sent express, by the admiral his father, with an account of the signing, May 16, N. S. the convention for a suspension of arms, and of the evacuation of Sicily and Sardinia by the Spaniards. Afterwards having been a captain in his majesty's foot-guards, he was in January, 1740-41, constituted second major in the third regiment of foot-guards, and captain of a company, with the rank of colonel; and on April 17, A. D. 1743, appointed first major in the said regiment: also September thirteenth following, lieutenant-colonel of the said regiment. In July, 1744, he was constituted colonel of a regiment of foot; and, after a gradual rise, was, on October 10, A. D. 1747, appointed lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces. He married, in 1736, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Daniel, esquire, son of Sir Peter Daniel, knight, by whom he had two sons, George and John. And departing this life April 7, A. D. 1750, was succeeded by his eldest son,

(*Fourth and present Viscount.*) GEORGE BYNG, who married Lucy, daughter of John Boyle, earl of Cork, and has issue one daughter, Lucy Elizabeth, born October 27, A. D. 1766.

(*TITLES.*) George Byng, viscount Torrington, baron Byng of Southill, and baronet.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baronet, November 15, A. D. 1715, (2 George I.) baron Byng of Southill, in com. Bedford, and viscount Torrington, in com. Devon. by letters-patent, September 1, A. D. 1721, (7 George I.)

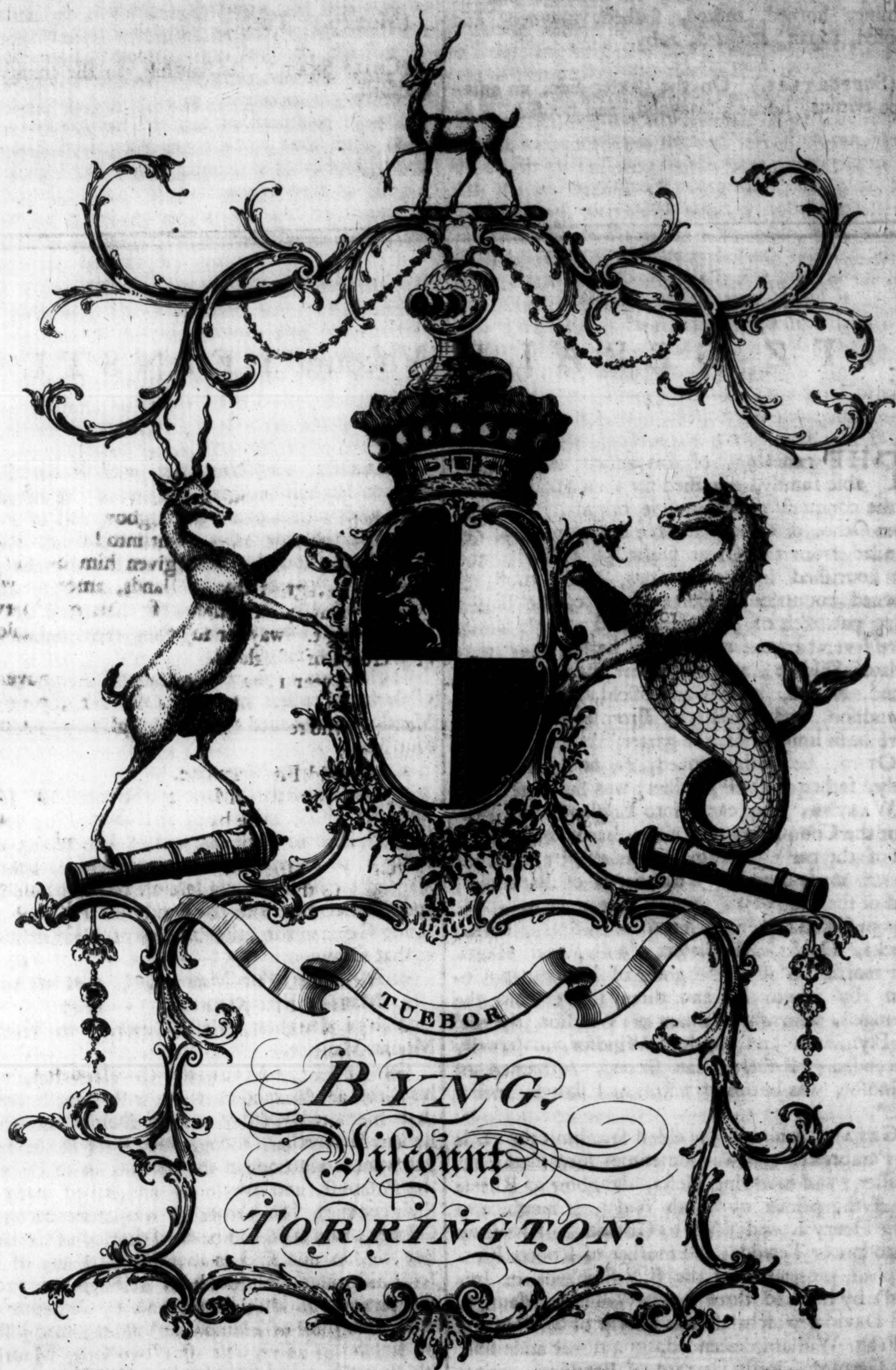
(*ARMS.*)

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for assimilation and the creation of a new American identity. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of diverse peoples, and that its history is a history of the struggle for equality and the recognition of the rights of all citizens. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of free people, and that its history is a history of the struggle for liberty and the protection of the rights of the individual. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace-loving people, and that its history is a history of the struggle for peace and the avoidance of war. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress-loving people, and that its history is a history of the struggle for progress and the improvement of the human condition. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of idealistic people, and that its history is a history of the struggle for idealism and the realization of the American dream. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of brave people, and that its history is a history of the struggle for bravery and the defense of the nation. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hardworking people, and that its history is a history of the struggle for hard work and the achievement of the American dream. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of patriotic people, and that its history is a history of the struggle for patriotism and the defense of the nation.

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FITZ-GERALD, VISCOUNT LEINSTER.

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(ARMS.) Quarterly, diamond and pearl, in the first a lion rampant of the second.

(CREST.) On a wreath, an antelope passant, ermine, horned, tusked, flashed, mayned, and hoofed, topaz, langued, ruby.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, an antelope ermine, horned, mayned, and hoofed, as in

the crest, standing on a ship gun, proper; and on the sinister side, a sea-horse, proper, finned, topaz, on a like gun.

(MOTTO.) Tuebor.

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Southill, in the county of Bedford.

FITZ-GERALD, Viscount LEINSTER.

THE genealogy of this antient and honourable family, dignified for their good services in the conquest of Ireland, is originally deduced from Otho, or Othier, a noble baron in Italy, descended from the Great Duke of Tuscany, and has flourished in sundry ages, in the most renowned countries in Europe, one of the family being patriarch of Jerusalem; and of this family were several barons of Offaley, before they were earls of Kildare; and of it were the earls of Desmond, March, and Macclesfield, and the lord Grandison, and barons of Bromley; and some have been knights of the garter.

OTHO, before-mentioned, (a noble baron in Italy, father of these families) was father of

WALTER, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and was a baron and constable of the castle of Windsor, as also by the Conqueror made keeper of the forest of Berkshire; and at the time of the general survey, A. D. 1078, was possessed of several lordships in Surry, Berks, Bucks, Dorset, Middlesex, Wilts, and Hants. He married Gladys, daughter of Rywall ap Conyn, by whom he had three sons; from the youngest, who was William of Windsor, the earl of Plymouth, and the lord Windsor, maternally descended; Robert, the second, surnamed of Windsor, was baron of Eston or Estaines, in Essex*.

GERALD, who was the eldest son, built the castle of Pembroke, and was sometimes surnamed Fitz-Walter; and marrying Nesta, daughter to Rhese Gruffyth, prince of South Wales, (concubine to king Henry I. and sister to Griffith ap Rhese ap Theodore or Tewdor; and mother of Robert Fitz-Stephen, progenitor of the Fitz-Stephens in Ireland) by her had three sons, William, Maurice, and David; which last was bishop of St. David's.

From William descended, in a direct male line, the Gerrards, lords Gerrard of Bromley, extinct A. D. 1683; the Gerrards, earls of Macclesfield, extinct A. D. 1702, and several other families of the name of Gerrard in England.

MAURICE, the second son (with Robert Fitz-Stephen his half-brother) was one of the adventurers, who with Richard Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, in the year 1169, went into Ireland, where, in the year 1170, he had given him by the said Strongbow, great store of lands, amongst which was the barony of Offaley, for his good services in opening the way for subjecting that dominion to the crown of England.

In the year 1172, he was one of the governors of Ireland, when he slew O'Rourke, prince of Meath, who rebelled against Hugh Lacy; and had four sons.

1. Gerald Fitz-Maurice.
2. William Fitz-Maurice, who obtained from king Henry II. the barony of Naas. He married Helen, sister to Richard, earl of Pembroke, and dying A. D. 1177, left an only daughter, Emma, married to the lord Saunders of Naas, whose heir general marrying into the family of Preston, viscount Gormanston, the barony of Naas centered in that family.

3. Alexander Fitz-Maurice, } died without
4. Maurice Fitz-Maurice, } issue.

Also a daughter, Nesta, married to Harvey Mount-Maurice.

GERALD FITZ-MAURICE, the eldest son, with his brother Alexander, were with their father in that memorable sally out of Dublin, in which he and his brother, though they were in the rear, yet were so vigorous in the pursuit, as to be with the foremost, and overthrew and killed many of their enemies. In 1205, he was made baron of Offaley; and is said to be chief justice of Ireland, but we do not find it mentioned in any of the Irish historians. He deceased at Sligo, in 1205, the seventh of king John; and by Catherine his wife, daughter of Hamon de Valbins, lord justice of Ireland in 1197, left issue two sons, Maurice, his successor; and Gerald Fitz-Gerald, who left no issue.

MAURICE FITZGERALD, who succeeded, was ordered by the mandatory letter of king Henry III.

* The seniority of these sons is disputed, William being made the eldest in the earl of Plymouth's pedigree, and Gerald the youngest.

dated

dated November 26, A. D. 1216, first of his reign, to be put in possession of Manooth, and all the other lands which his father died seized in Ireland; whereby, it is presumed, he then attained his full age. In an antient manuscript, he is said to be the person that first brought the orders of friers minors, and preachers, into Ireland; the former whereof was confirmed in 1215, and the latter the year following. In 1229, or (according to Hollinshed) the year before, the king understanding the good services of this family, ever since their first arrival in Ireland, constituted him lord justice of the kingdom. He afterwards went to the aid of the king with great power, and returning to Ireland on the 2d of September, A. D. 1232, resumed the sword as lord justice.

In which year, on the defection of Richard earl of Pembroke, 17 Henry III. this Maurice Fitzgerald, then justice of Ireland, received a letter from Peter (de Rupibus) bishop of Winchester, who bore the chief sway at court, that the said earl was, for treason, banished the realm of England, and requiring him, and Walter de Lacy, to take him, living or dead, (if he came into Ireland) in reward whereof the king would bestow all the earl's lands in that realm upon them: also, on an assurance that they were resolved to effect his desires, the bishop sent them over a patent to that purpose. Whereupon they immediately entered on the earl of Pembroke's lands and castles with a military power. This drew the earl into Ireland, who raised what forces he could, and laid siege to Limerick, which was yielded to him at the end of four days. Thereupon this Maurice Fitzgerald sent to him, that they could not suffer his proceeding in that manner, without being branded with the ignominy of traitors, and desired a truce for so long time as they might send into England, to know whether the king would defend the realm or not. This drew on conferences in a certain meadow for that purpose, when Geoffery de Marisco upbraided the earl of Pembroke with cowardice for consenting to it, and that if he acceded thereto, he would forsake him. But the next morning Maurice Fitzgerald demanded the truce, telling him plainly, that in case he would not agree thereto, he would adventure battle with him. Whereupon the earl of Pembroke putting his men in order, exhorted them to go on with courage, and afterwards boldly charging into the midst of his enemies, was there slain.

The lord justice, soon after this, viz. 19 Henry III. was so much in favour, that he obtained a free commerce between both kingdoms, the king sending over to him the following writ.

Rex, dilecto & fideli suo Mauritio filio Giraldi, Justiciario suo Hiberniæ, salutem: vestra non ignorare debet discretio, quod dignum est, & id volumus, quod terra nostra Angliæ, & terra nostra Hiberniæ, communes sint ad invicem, & quod homines nostri Angliæ & Hiberniæ, hinc inde negotiari possunt, ad commodum & emendationem terrarum prædictarum. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod homines de terra Hiberniæ volentes emere blada in Hibernia ducenda, in Angliam, in nulla impediatis vel impediri permittatis;

quin libere, & sine impedimento id facere possunt. Teste rege apud Westm. 2. die Jun. &c.

Et vide ibidem de Galeis (i. e. gallies or ships) de Hibernia in Angliam mittendis, to aid the king.

About this time, he was sent for into England, to satisfy the king concerning the death of Richard, earl of Pembroke, killed as before recited. And conceiving Gilbert, earl of Pembroke, to be disaffected to him on that account, though he knew himself to be innocent thereof, offered to put himself on his trial; nevertheless, for the love of peace, and to stand upon terms of amity with him, he told the king, he would found a noble monastery for the health of the soul of the said earl Richard. With which the king was so well satisfied, that calling the earl of Pembroke before him, he offered his mediation for this reconciliation, affirming, at the same time, that if he refused it, he should be unworthy of his grace and favour. Whereupon a fair accord between them was made.

In 1235, 20 Henry III. he opposed Cormac Mac Art O'Melaghlin, then in rebellion, and took him prisoner in Athlone: and the next year built the castle of Ardmagh; founded a Dominican convent in the friery at Sligo.

In 1242 he erected the castle of Sligo, placing in it able warders. In 1244, king Henry lying at Ganock in Wales, and sending to him for aid against the Welch, he (though not so soon as the king, from his ill situation, expected) conducted the forces over himself, landed in the isle of Anglesey, and joined the king's army at Chepstow, and performed the work he went about; for by his assistance the Welch were defeated, and the king victualling and manning his castles, returned crowned with victory; and the lord justice into Ireland, with great honour.

On his lordship's arrival, in 1245, he found Ulster, on the death of Hugh Lacy, earl of that province, over-run by O'Donel; to restrain whose proceedings he marched into those parts; and by the assistance of Cormac Mac Dermoid M'Rory, who joined him with a considerable party, invaded Tyrconnel O'Donel's territory, where he routed the Irish, and slew many of their chiefs, among whom was Moyleslaghlon O'Donel, called king of Keyvale: and, after several expeditions into that country, fortified and manned his castle of Sligo, forced O'Neile to give hostages, to keep the king's peace, and left him secured in the said castle; he gave Cormac, his assistant, the moiety of Connaught; and returned with great booty. But these, and other services, having not rooted out the king's resentment, for his omission in not coming so expeditiously into Wales as he expected, he removed him from the office of lord justice: Mauritium, Hiberniæ justiciarium, eo quod fite et tarde auxilium ab Hibernia Domino Regi duxerat periclitanti, a Justiciaria deposuit, as Florilegus and Hollinshed write: Sir John Fitz-Geoffery succeeded him, November 4, A. D. 1245.

He afterwards took on him the habit of St. Francis, and died May 8, A. D. 1247, 42 Henry III*. Miles strenuus & facetus, nulli secundus, as Matt. Paris writes, fol. 398. He was buried amongst

* There has been some disputes whether he left two or three sons; the pedigree in the duke of Leinster's custody, and others,

set forth, that he had only two sons, Thomas his heir, and Maurice: yet in another drawn in the reign of king William, Maurice

amongst the friers minors at Youghall. Which convent he founded in 1231, 16 Henry III.

He left but two sons,

1. Thomas Fitzgerald.
2. Maurice Fitz-Maurice, who was appointed lord justice of Ireland, on the death of Sir James Audley, the 23d of June, A. D. 1272, and so continued till the 16th of November that year, when king Henry III. died.

He died at Rols in 1286, leaving by his wife Emilia Longspee, daughter of William the first earl of Salisbury, an only son, Gerald Fitz-Maurice, and a daughter, Emilia, married in 1276 to the lord Thomas de Clare, second son of Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester.

Gerald, the only son of Maurice Fitz-Maurice, is said to be drowned between Ireland and Wales, in the time of Sir Robert de Ufford, lord justice of Ireland; but in 1285, he is mentioned to be betrayed by his followers, and made prisoner; and that he died at Rathmore the year after, which was the same year his father died: and it is probable he survived him; for dying without issue, he left his estate to his cousin John, son of his uncle Thomas, as appears by an inquisition in 4 Edward II. wherein it was found that John de Verdon, in the reign of Henry III. enfeoffed Maurice Fitzgerald, and Agnes de Valentia his wife, in the manors of Adare, Crom, &c. in the county of Limerick; that he died without issue by the said Agnes, and enfeoffed John Fitz-Thomas in the manors of Manooth, Radunegan, and Legh.

We now return to,

THOMAS FITZ-MAURICE, the eldest son of Maurice, lord Offaley, who died in 1257, and was surnamed the Great. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Morrie, son of Sir Geoffrey Morrie, with whom the Fitzgeralds got their estates in Kerry; and dying at Youghall, the 26th of May, A. D. 1260, was buried in the Dominican friery there, which (his father having founded) he had finished at his own charge, leaving one son, John of Callan, from whom all the Fitzgeralds in Munster, and some in Leinster, are descended. Which

JOHN FITZ-THOMAS, was the founder of the abbey of Tralee, in the county of Kerry, for friers preachers; and being killed at Callan, in Desmond, by MacCarthy, against whom the Fitzgeralds had raised a great army, in 1261, 45th of Henry III. was buried in the said friery, with his son Maurice †, slain at the same time.

He married to his first wife Margery, daughter of Sir Thomas Fitz-Anthony, with whom he got all the lands of Decies and Desmond, with all the

bailiwicks, returns of the sheriffs, &c. together with the custody of the castle of Dungarvon, (which castle and manor, on the 17th of April, A. D. 1543, were by act of parliament annexed to the crown) all which were confirmed to him by king Edward I. whilst he was earl of Chester, by charter, dated at Bermondsey, November 7, 44 Henry III.

By his said first wife he had issue Maurice, his only son; and marrying, secondly, Honora, daughter of Hugh O'Conner, the first Irish woman any of the family ever married, had by her four sons.

1. Gilbert, called by the Irish Gibbon, from whom descended the White Knight, otherwise called Clan Gibbon, whose country contained twenty-four miles in length, and twelve in breadth; and also Mac Gibbon of Mohawnagh.

2. John, ancestor to Sir John Fitzgerald of Clenglesse, the knights of the Glyn and Valley, (whose territories contained sixteen miles in length and nine in breadth) and to the families at Femierstown and Towngeebey.

3. Maurice, who was the first knight of Kerry, alias, the Black Knight, of whom many families are descended, as the Fitzgeralds of Alloone, in the county of Kildare, who flourished there till the troubles of 1641, and are now extinct; those of the Gurteens in the county of Kilkenny, stiled barons of Burn-Church; and also (says an authentic manuscript) Edmund Mac James, dean of Cloyne, who was a layman, and had a daughter, who by Edmund Mac Morrish, seneschal of Imokilly (sprung from a bastard son of the knight of Kerry) was mother of John Fitz-Edmund, of Cloyne, seneschal also of Imokilly, whose posterity were men of great eminence and worth.

4. Thomas, ancestor to the Fitzgeralds, of and about the island of Kerry; to Mac Roebuck, of Noghauls; and, as some say, to the Fitzgeralds of Mornane, in Kerry; and to divers other families there, and in the county of Limerick.

MAURICE FITZGERALD, only son, by the first wife, who was killed with his father, married first Joanna, daughter and heir to John lord Cogan, of Belvoir, and secondly Matilda de Barry. The first wife brought into the family the estates of Carrigileene, Carrigrona, Castlemore, Moyallow, Rathgrogan, &c. And in 1310, 3 Edward III. an inquisition was taken of the lands and manors of Adare, Crom, Athleacath, Wriggedy, Grene, and Estgrene, in the county of Limerick; and of the manors of Manooth, Rathynegan, Leygh, Geashill, and Rathmore, in the county of Kildare; parcel of the lands of Maurice Fitzgerald, together with the feoffment of Juliana de Cogan, by

Maurice is said to be his heir, Thomas ancestor to the earl of Desmond, and Gerald, grandfather of John, created earl of Kildare. But we must not rely on the said pedigrees further than as they are consonant to chronology, history, and records. Therefore, notwithstanding what has been wrote in favour of the house of Desmond, &c. it will evidently appear, that the earl of Kildare was the eldest branch, which (besides other authorities) is evinced from the unerring testimony of his descendants bearing the coat-armour, plain, and without any addition; it being a standing rule in ancient times, as is well known to all who are acquainted with the differences then used, to distinguish the cadets from the principal branch of any family, that they either alter their tinctures, or add bordures, orles, bends, chiefs, &c. for that purpose; whence, the duke of Leinster's ancestor, who bore the coat, plain and unaltered, is sufficiently proved to be the

chief of the family; the earls of Desmond bearing the field, ermine, by way of difference, and the earl of Kerry, a chief, ermine. Therefore, considering all circumstances, we have followed the pedigree in the custody of the duke of Leinster.

† Chronology would induce us to believe that this John and Maurice were brothers, and as such set down in the duke of Leinster's pedigree, and in an ancient manuscript, in the valuable collection of the bishop of Clogher, now deposited in the college library; and there being only the space of four years between their grandfather Maurice's death and their own, it seems improbable that Maurice should be the son of John, and at that time also a father: yet, a record in the aforesaid collection assures us, that Thomas (son of Maurice) claimed to be the king's sheriff in the counties of Cork, Waterford, and Kerry, as heir to his grandfather John Fitz-Thomas.

which she enfeoffed him in the said lands. By her he had an only son Thomas, nicknamed Nappagh, Simiacus, or the Ape, an appellation given to him on the following account. Being only nine months old when his father and grandfather were killed at Calan, as before related, and being nursed at Tralee, those who attended him, in their first astonishment on the news of their deaths, ran out of the house, and left the child alone in the cradle, when a baboon or ape, kept in the family, took it up, and carried it to the top of the steeple of the abbey of Tralee; from whence, after carrying it around the battlements, and shewing it for some time, he, to the surprize of the spectators, brought it down safe, and laid it in the cradle: and, by this accident, he ever after retained the sobriquet of the Ape. The said

THOMAS FITZGERALD, in April 1295, was constituted lord justice of the kingdom, and being captain of all Desmond, was so great and powerful a man, that he is frequently stiled prince and ruler of Munster: he founded the house of Eremites at Dungarvan, and claimed, as already observed in a note, p. 297, to be the king's sheriff of the counties of Cork, Waterford, Kerry, &c. founding his pretensions on the before-mentioned record to his grandfather, John Fitz-Thomas, whose heir he was. He married Catharine (or rather) Margaret, daughter to John, lord Barry, of Oletan; and departing this life at Awny, in 1296, or (as Henry of Marlborough relates, in 1298, was interred in the middle of the choir of the friary at Youghall, leaving (as some say) two sons, Maurice, created earl of Desmond, and John, ancestor, to the family of Mac Thomas, of the Decies and Connelloe. But there is great reason to conclude, that when this Thomas was succeeded as lord justice of Ireland, by John Wogan, on the 18th of October, A. D. 1295, he sat as lord Offaley in the parliament held by him at Dublin; and accordingly, in the duke of Leinster's pedigree, is made the seventh who bore that title, and to have issue two sons, besides daughters, viz.

1. John Fitzgerald, who succeeded him, and was the eighth lord Offaley, created earl of Kildare.

2. Maurice Fitzgerald, created earl of Desmond: and this seems most probable, by the earls of Kildare bearing the monkeys for their supporters and crest, in a grateful remembrance of the said Thomas's preservation, which never was done by any of the earls of Desmond: and the late earl of Kildare, alluding to this event, did sometimes use, as a motto over the crest, the words *Non immemor beneficii*. Believing this to be evident, we shall just observe that Maurice, the second son, was created earl of Desmond in 1329, 3 Edward III. by patent, dated at Gloucester, August 27; whose conduct was so meritorious, and whose abilities to serve the king were so eminent, that July 20, A. D. 1355, he was appointed lord justice of Ireland, during his life; but he died in the castle of Dublin, on the 25th of January following; and was so just a man, that he spared not his very relations, when they were criminal, as Sir Richard Cox relates in his history of Ireland. The male line of this branch of the family became extinct in 1632.

JOHN FITZ-THOMAS, eldest son of Thomas, lord Offaley, of whom the duke of Leinster is

lineally descended, had great variance with William Vescey, lord of Kildare, in 1291, 20 Edward I. who was lord justice of Ireland in that king's reign; having many complaints against him, by his oppressions of the country, and neglect of its defence against the Irish; and finding the council reflected on his male-administration, he endeavoured to excuse his own conduct, by charging this John, lord Offaley, "With being as fierce as a lion when any private injury was offered, but as meek as a lamb when the public was concerned."

This occasioned great disputes between them, related in Hollinshead's Chronicle, and obliged the lord Offaley to appeal to the king; who, to examine and adjudge the matter impartially, sent for both of them into England, (some say, they went of their own accord) where each having addressed the king, (according to the custom of that age) he challenged the lord justice to clear himself by combat, in the following terms: "But for so much as our mutual complaints stand upon the one his yea, and the other his nay, and that you would be taken for a champion, and I am known to be no coward, let us, in God's name, leave lying for varlets, bearding for ruffians, facing for crackers, chatting for twatlers, scolding for callets, booking for scriveners, pleading for lawyers; and let us try, with the dint of sword, as become martial men to do, our mutual quarrels. Wherefore, to justify that I am a true subject, and that thou Vescey; art an arch-traytor to God and to my king, here in the presence of his highness, and in the hearing of this honourable assembly, I challenge the combat."—The audience expressed their satisfaction by a loud acclamation; and the challenge being accepted by Vescey, was admitted by the king; but Vescey conveyed himself into France to avoid the trial; which when the king understood, he pronounced his lordship innocent, and bestowed on him Vescey's manors and lordship of Kildare, Rathangan, and divers others, saying, "That although he had conveyed his person into France, yet he had left his lands behind him in Ireland."

His lordship returned to that kingdom with the congratulations of all his friends; and in 1294, with John Delamere, took Richard Bourk, earl of Ulster, and William Bourk, prisoners in Meath, and confined them in the castle of Ley; whence they were afterwards delivered by order of parliament at Kilkenny. In 1295, by the lord justice Wogan's procurement, an agreement was made between him and the said earl; whereby it was covenanted, that he should give to the earl of Ulster three thousand marks to be thus discharged, viz. to assign Slegagh, with all its appurtenances, in Connaught, for one thousand marks; and all his silver vessels and plate, in satisfaction of another thousand; and his son and heir, Thomas, to marry the earl's daughter, in discharge of the other thousand. In the same year he marched with a great army into Meath; and the next year went to assist the king in Scotland, who sumptuously entertained them in Roxburgh-castle. In 1299 he was again summoned to attend the king with horse and arms in his best array for war, against the Scots, and to be with him at Withwelaun the 1st of March: also in 1300, with Peter de Bermingham, the lord justice Wogan, and others,

others, went a third time into that kingdom, to assist his majesty; from whence they returned the next year. In 1307 he accompanied Sir Edmund Butler (after earl of Carrick) his son-in-law, into Connaught and Offaley, when they dispersed the rebellion then raised in those parts, and relieved the castle of Ley: and in 1312 was sent general into Munster, to suppress the Irish in arms against the government, when he knighted Nicholas Fitz Maurice, and Robert Clonkull, at Adair, in the county of Limerick: also May 25, A. D. 1315, when Edward Bruce, brother to Robert, king of Scotland, entering the north of Ireland with an army of 6000 men, and joining with the Irish, ravaged the country, and causing himself to be crowned king of Ireland; at Dundalk; his lordship, in order to stop those proceedings, attended his said son-in-law, then lord justice, against the Scots; and that year, the differences then subsisting between him and the earl of Ulster, were happily adjusted, and finally determined, at the instance of the lord justice, who brought about their reconciliation, that by the union of the king's good subjects, the haughty invader of the kingdom might the sooner be expelled, or conquered; which being done, and an army raised, the lord justice, accompanied with his lordship, and others, the lords and gentlemen of Leinster and Munster, gave Bruce battle near Ardfkoll; but being defeated, and Roger, lord Mortimer, also, with an army of 1500 men, overthrown soon after; and the Irish, on the news of these defeats, rising and wasting the country, from Arklow to Leix, the lord Offaley, with other lords, faithful subjects to the king, renewed their promise of allegiance, and for the confirmation and assurance thereof, delivered hostages to be kept within the castle of Dublin, and resisted the injurious attempts of the Scots to the utmost of their power; whom, together with the Irish, they frequently defeated, with the slaughter of many of them; so that Bruce was at length obliged to send for his brother Robert, king of Scots, to his assistance; who landing at Carrickfergus, in May 1316, besieged and took that castle; and the lord Offaley marching against him, to frustrate his designs, king Edward II. as well to reward his services past, as to engage him to his interests for the time to come, created him, by patent, 14 May, A. D. 1316, earl of Kildare; which the learned Selden, in his titles of honour, tells us, 'is the most ancient form of creation he had seen,' and is as follows:

Edwardus, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitaniæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justitiariis, Vice-Comitibus, Præpositis, Ministris, et omnibus Ballivis et Fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis quod Nos pro bono et laudibili Servizio quod dilectus et fidelis noster Johannes Filius Thomæ de Hibernia, Celebris Memoriz Domino Edwardo quondam Regi Angliæ, Patri nostro et Nobis hæcenus impendit, et Nobis impendet in futurum, dedisse, concessisse et hac Charta nostra confirmasse eidem Johanni, Castrum et Villam de Kildare, Ipsumque Præfuisse in Comitum ejusdem Locis: Habendum et tenendum eidem Johanni et Hæredibus suis Masculis de Corpore suo legitime procreatis, unâ cum Fæodis Militum, Advocationibus Ecclesiarum, Abbatiarum, Prioratum, Hospitalium et aliarum Do-

morum Religiosarum in Comitatu de Kildare, Homagiis, Servitiis libere Tenentium, Firmariorum et Betagiorum, Wardis, Maritagiis, Releviis, Escactis, Molendinis, Stagnis, Vivariis, Aquis, Ripariis, Piscariis, Boscis, Moris, Mariscis, Pratis, Pascuis, Pasturis, Libertatibus, liberis Consuetudinibus et omnibus aliis ad prædicta Castrum et Villam pertinentibus; excepto officio Vicecomitis Comitatus de Kildare et hiis quæ ad officium Vicecomitis ibidem pertinent, quæ Nobis et Hæredibus nostris volumus remanere; de Nobis et Hæredibus nostris per Servitium duorum Fæodorum Militum in perpetuum. Et si idem Johannes obierit sine Hærede Maculo de Corpore suo legitime procreato, tunc prædicta Castrum et Villa cum Terris, Redditibus, Feodis Militum, Advocationibus Ecclesiarum, Abbatiarum, Prioratum, Hospitalium et aliarum Domorum Religiosarum, Homagiis, Servitiis libere Tenentium, Firmariorum et Betagiorum, Wardis, Maritagiis, Releviis, Escactis, Molendinis, Stagnis, Vivariis, Aquis, Ripariis, Piscariis, Boscis, Moris, Mariscis, Pratis, Pascuis, Pasturis, Libertatibus et liberis Consuetudinibus, et omnibus aliis ad prædicta Castrum et Villam pertinentibus, ad Nos et Hæredes nostros integre revertantur. Quare Volumus et firmiter Præcipimus, pro Nobis et Hæredibus nostris, quod prædictus Johannes habeat et teneat sibi et Hæredibus suis Masculis de Corpore suo legitime procreatis, prædicta Castrum et Villam cum Terris, Redditibus et aliis Pertinentiis suis Pertinentiis suis sub Honore et Nomine Comitis de Kildare; simul cum Fæodis Militum, Advocationibus Ecclesiarum, &c. (ut supra) et omnibus aliis ad prædicta Castrum et Villam pertinentibus, quoquo modo, excepto officio Vicecomitis Comitatus de Kildare, et hiis quæ ad officium Vicecomitis ibidem pertinent, quæ Nobis et Hæredibus nostris volumus remanere, de Nobis et Hæredibus nostris per Servitium duorum Fæodorum Militum in perpetuum. Et si idem Johannes obierit sine Hærede Masculo de Corpore suo legitime procreato, tunc prædicta Castrum et Villa, cum Terris, Redditibus, &c. ad Nos et Hæredes nostros integre revertantur, sicut prædictum est.

Hiis Testibus, Venerabilibus Patribus W. Cantuar. Archiepiscopo, totius Angliæ Primate; J. Norwicensi et W. Exoni, Episcopis; Johanne de Britannia, Comite Richmond; Hugone le Despenser Seniore; Rogero de Mortuo Mari de Wigmore; Hugone le Despenser Juniore; Rogero de Mortuo Mari de Chirk; Johanne de Cromwell Senescallo Hospitii nostri, et aliis. Datum per Manum nostram 14^o. Die Maii 1316. Per ipsum Regem.

He lived to enjoy this honour but a very short time, dying at Laraghbrine, near Manooth, September 10, the same year, and was interred in the Franciscan friery of Kildare; having, amongst other pious acts, built the abbey of Eremites of St. Augustine's order at Adaire, on the southern part of the river Mage, in the county of Limerick, to which he gave the town of Modulleghy, and other lands in Adaire, which grant was confirmed by the king, December 13, A. D. 1317. He also founded in the same town of Adaire, a monastery of friers of the order of the Blessed Trinity, bearing blue and red crosses on their breasts.

He married Blanch, daughter to John lord Roch of Fermoy and Boolcastle, by whom he had two sons and two daughters;

1. Gerald Fitz-John died, unmarried, in his father's life time.

2. Thomas Fitz-John Fitz-Gerald, successor to the honours.

3. Joan, married in 1302 to Sir Edmond Butler, lord deputy in 1312, and after earl of Carrick, ancestor to the earls and dukes of Ormond.

4. Elizabeth, married to Nicholas Netterville, Esq; ancestor to the viscount Netterville.

THOMAS FITZ-JOHN, the second earl of Kildare, a prudent and wise man, on the day after Palm-Sunday, A. D. 1316, made, by the king's command, leader of the army, consisting of thirty thousand men, against Edward Bruce and the Scots; but the lord Roger Mortimer landing about the same time at Youghall, and by his letters desiring the engagement might be deferred until he joined them with his forces, no battle ensued; for Bruce being advertised of their design, retired about the beginning of May into Ulster; and in 1318 his army was defeated, himself killed, and an end put to the Scottish invasion in Ireland. This Thomas, earl of Kildare, was appointed lord justice in 1320; when he received a grant from the king, to cause all such of his Irish tenants to be obedient to the laws of England, as would be governed by them. In February, A. D. 1326-7, he was again made lord justice by King Edward III. in which high office he departed this life at Manooth in the county of Kildare, (the family-seat) on Thursday in Easter-week, viz. April 9, A. D. 1328, and was buried in the chapel of our Lady, before the altar, in the abbey of the Friars Minors in Kildare.

On August 16, A. D. 1312, he married, at Greencastle in Connaught, Joan de Burge, third daughter to Richard, earl of Ulster; which lady, July 3, A. D. 1329, re-married with Sir John Darcy, lord justice, by whom she had a son, named William, born at Manooth in 1330, her husband being then in England; and she dying on April 23, A. D. 1359, was buried in the church of Kildare by her lord, to whom she bore three sons.

1. John Fitz-Thomas, died in 1323, in the ninth year of his age.

2. Richard, heir and successor to his father.

3. Maurice, who succeeded his brother Richard.

RICHARD FITZ-THOMAS, the third earl of Kildare, died when about twelve years of age, (as it is found in the Red Book of Kildare) at Rathangan, July 7, A. D. 1329, and was buried in the Grey, or Franciscan abbey of Kildare, on the right-hand of his father; so that his brother,

MAURICE FITZ-THOMAS, became heir, and was the fourth earl. Being under age on his accession to the honour, the lands of Kildare, Manooth, Adaire, Cromagh, and Estgrene, were seized into the king's hands, June 3, A. D. 1334, and granted by him to Sir John Darcy, who had married his mother. He no sooner arrived to years of maturity, but he signalized himself in the defence of his country against the O'Dempseys, who had raised a rebellion in Leinster. He pursued them so close, in 1339, that many of them were drowned in the river Barrow; and the greatest booty, that ever was taken in that

country, was brought by him to Dublin. He continued to defend the Pale until the earl of Desmond, in 1345, refusing to come to the parliament held in Dublin, he assisted him to withstand Ralph Ufford, the lord justice; but, after Desmond's lands were seized, and his party subdued, he was allured, on promises of indemnity, to come to the said lord justice, at whose command he was insidiously apprehended by Sir William Burton, as he was sitting among the king's counsellors in the court of Exchequer at Dublin, and imprisoned in the castle; where he remained till May 26, A. D. 1346, when he was discharged by Sir Roger Darcy, the new lord justice, on the recognizances of twenty-four lords and gentlemen. After which he performed many eminent services; for in November, the same year, he, with the lord justice Bermingham, invaded the territory of O'More with fire and sword, and after a brisk engagement, pursued them so effectually, that they submitted to the king's clemency, and gave hostages for their future behaviour: also, in May, 1347, he went with his barons and knights to serve king Edward III. at the siege of Calais, where he had, amongst other horsemen in his auxiliaries to the king out of Ireland, twenty-seven hoblers, and was made leader of the army; in which station his services were so signal, that he was knighted by the king, after his return into England; and on March 30, A. D. 1360, constituted lord justice of Ireland.

He was accordingly sworn the next day, and was again made custos of the realm, March 2, A. D. 1371-2; also a third time appointed to govern Ireland, by a commission bearing date February 16, A. D. 1375-6, until the return of Sir William Windsor. He was a person of great piety, and was among the principal benefactors to the priory of St. Woolstan's: and dying August 15, A. D. 1390, was buried in the church of the fraternity of the Holy Trinity in Dublin. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Bartholomew Burghersh, knight of the Garter, by Elizabeth, his wife, second daughter of Theobald de Verdon, who died in 1316, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, and widow of John de Burge, son of Richard, earl of Ulster; which Theobald was third son, and at length heir to John de Verdon, by Margaret, daughter and coheir to Gilbert Lacy, who died before his father Walter, lord of Meath, brother to Hugh, earl of Ulster. By this lady the earl of Kildare got some lands in the county of Meath; and had issue four sons, besides daughters, viz.

1. Gerald Fitz-Maurice, who succeeded to the honour.

2. John Fitz-Maurice, supposed to have died young.

3. Richard Fitz-Maurice, who died unmarried in his father's life-time. And,

4. Thomas Fitz-Maurice, the father of Gerald, from whom (as is said) the family of Fitz-Gerald, of Palline in the county of Limerick, derive their descent; and having also a natural son, William, from him descended the family of Fitz-Thomas.

GERALD FITZ-MAURICE, the fifth earl of Kildare, was taken prisoner in 1398, by Callogh Mac Murrough O'Connor, and the horsemen of Offaley, who delivered him to his father Murrough O'Connor, prince of Offaley, to be kept his captive, until he

he should be ransomed; which was afterwards done. He was appointed lord justice, September 7, A. D. 1405, on the death of James, earl of Ormond: and in October, 1406, being succeeded in that office by Sir Stephen Scroop, his lordship and the earl of Desmond accompanied him in 1407, and preyed on the lands of Mac Murrough, whom they subdued, taking also O'Nolan and son; and from thence hastening towards Callan, in the county of Kilkenny, put to flight the rebellious scepts of the O'Carrols and Burks; O'Carrol and eight hundred of his men being slain. In 1408, he built the White Castle in New Leighlin; but that year, when Thomas, earl of Lancaster, the king's son, and lord-lieutenant, landed at Carlingford, and was met in his way to Dublin by the earl of Kildare, he arrested his lordship, and three more of his family, as they came to meet him, whereby he lost all his goods by the lord lieutenant's servants, and he was imprisoned in the castle of Dublin, until he paid three hundred marks for the recovery of his liberty. On what account this befel him, or how he had incurred the displeasure of the lord lieutenant, history is silent; yet probably it was, because he and Adam O'Nolan did not permit the king to present a fit person to the prebend of Maynooth, in the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Dublin. He departed this life in 1410, and was buried in the friery of Kildare, leaving issue by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Rochfort, knight, (who had been granted in ward to his father, in 4 Richard II.) two sons and one daughter.

1. John Fitz-Gerald, his successor.

2. Thomas Fitz-Gerald, who left no children.

The daughter was,

Joan, first married to Jenice Grey, by whom she had no issue, and secondly to James, the fourth of that name, earl of Ormond; and dying in London, August 3, A. D. 1430, was buried in the church of the hospital of St. Thomas D'Acres there.

JOHN FITZ-GERALD, the eldest son, and sixth earl of Kildare, was commonly called the crooked, or Crouch-Back; and being accused of having communication with the prior of Kilmainham, was arrested at Slane, or rather at Clane, in the county of Kildare, with Sir Christopher Preston, and Sir John Bedlow, and imprisoned in the castle of Trim, on the feast of St. John, A. D. 1418. He built the castles of Maynooth, and Kilkea; and October 21, A. D. 1426, had a liberate to receive twenty marks for the charges he had been at in resisting the Irish enemies and English rebels, on the frontiers of the Pale. He deceased October 17, A. D. 1427, and was buried in the monastery of All-Saints in Dublin, leaving, by his wife Margaret, daughter of ——— De la Herne, an only son,

THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, the seventh earl of Kildare, who, in 1454, was appointed lord-deputy of the kingdom; as he was again the year following, and continued in the government until 1459, when Richard, duke of York was made lord-lieutenant, whose deputy he was appointed in 1460; also king Edward IV. coming to the throne, continued him lord-justice by patent, dated by the council at Dublin, April 30, A. D. 1461; and on May 1, he was sworn in Christ-church;

and, in 1463, was constituted lord chancellor by act of parliament, with the fee of forty pounds per annum, and ten shillings per diem.

In 1464, he and his countess founded an abbey of Grey Friars, of the order of St. Francis, commonly called the Poor Abbey, in the eastern part of the town of Adaire. They also built the church of the abbey at their own charge, gave two chalices of silver, and the great bell to that convent. But, in 1467, with the earl of Desmond, and Edward Plunket, esquire, he was attainted of high-treason by act of parliament, for liances, fosterage, and alterage with the king's Irish enemies, furnishing them with horse and arms, and supporting them against the king's subjects. The earl of Desmond, against whom the accusation seemed principally to be levelled, suffered death. However, his lordship was afterwards enlarged, pardoned, and restored in blood by parliament: and (the lord-deputy, John, earl of Worcester hastening to England) he was made lord-justice; and in the same year deputy to the duke of Clarence, in which office he continued until 1475. Having called two parliaments, the first at Drogheda, wherein the English statute of the sixth of Richard II. That women consenting to ravishers should forfeit their inheritance, and all other English statutes made before that time, were confirmed. He held the second parliament at the Naas, on Friday after the feast of St. Andrew the apostle, A. D. 1472, 12 Edward IV.

On March 25, A. D. 1478, or rather 1477, (as appears from a note of the obits of the earls of Kildare, taken out of a book belonging to Gerald, earl of Kildare, and Elizabeth Grey his countess) he departed this life, and was buried by his father, in All-Hallows, near Dublin. He married, as is found in some pedigrees, Dorothea, daughter of Anthony O'More, of Leix, before the earldom fell to him, by whom he is made ancestor to the families of Blackhall, Osbert's-town, Timothire, or Cluonblague, &c. and we find of Sir Shane (John) Fitz-Gerald, and William, sons of Thomas, earl of Kildare; but the wife by whom he had his successor was Joan, daughter to James the seventh earl of Desmond, by whom he had four sons, and a daughter, Eleanor, married to Henry Mac Owen O'Neile, chief of his name.

The sons of Thomas, earl of Kildare were,

1. Gerald Fitz-Gerald, his successor.

2. Sir Thomas Fitz-Gerald, who, by statute in parliament, held at Trim, in 2 Richard III. was made lord chancellor of Ireland for life: and in the reign of king Henry the VIIth, having promoted the designs of Lambert Simnel, had, on the 8th of December, A. D. 1480, pardon for all treasons and offences. Yet soon after, continuing his adherence to that impostor, he accompanied him into England, where the king's forces, at Stoke, near Newark upon Trent, entirely routed them, and this Sir Thomas was slain, June 6, A. D. 1487. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert, lord viscount Gormanston, and by her left issue Sir Maurice Fitz-Gerald, of Lacagh, his heir, ancestor to the family at Lacagh.

3. James Fitz-Gerald, married Eleanor, daughter of the White Knight, and had issue four sons, Gerald, Edmund, Richard, and Shane; whereof Edmund had, Richard, of Mulloghmast, in the

county of Kildare, who had Bryan, who left Oliver, of Mulloghmast, ancestor (as presumed) to the family at Johnstown, in the county of Westmeath; 2. Edmund of Birton, father of Piers the father of Gerald, of Birton.

4. Maurice Fitz-Gerald, was ancestor to the Fitz-Geralds, of Thomastown and Caherassa in the county of Limerick.

The lady Joan, countess of Kildare, surviving their father, lived his widow until 1486, when she was buried near the choir in the church of the abbey of Adaire, which she and her lord had founded.

GERALD FITZ-GERALD, the eldest son of earl Thomas, was the eighth earl of Kildare; and the same year he succeeded his father, was constituted lord-deputy to Richard, duke of York, son to king Edward IV. Whereupon he held a parliament at Naas on Friday after the feast of St. Peter and the Virgin. The next year, 1479 (by some placed in 1472) the society of St. George, or the order of the Garter, was established in Ireland, consisting of thirteen of the most honourable persons in the counties of Kildare, Dublin, Meath, and Louth, of which he was the first knight elected. Of this order the earl was appointed captain, and his successors were annually to be elected at Dublin on St. George's day, out of the said number, under whose command were two hundred armed men, and a poundage was laid on all merchandize imported and exported, for their support (hides, and the goods of freemen of Dublin and Drogheda, excepted). The intention of the institution was, to defend the said counties from the incursions of the rebellious Irish, and enemies to the English government. But the society was dissolved by act of parliament in 1494.

On August 12, 1480, he was again made deputy to Richard duke of York for four years, by the duke's patent under the king's privy-seal. On Monday after the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr that year, he held a parliament at Dublin, which forbade the carrying of hawks out of the kingdom, without great custom; and that the Pale should have no correspondence with the Irish. Also, being attended with the mayor, bailiffs, and many citizens of Dublin, he went out a hosting into the O'Moore's country. And remaining chief governor at the death of king Edward IV. was continued by Richard III. in 1483, as deputy to his son Edward; and the year after was deputy to John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln.

On the accession of king Henry VII. to the throne, in 1485, he was continued deputy to Jasper, duke of Bedford, the lord-lieutenant; and being a man of great esteem with that monarch, he gave him a gold chain, as a mark of his favour, and made him a knight of the Garter.

In 1490 were sent him out of Germany, as a great rarity, six hand-guns, or muskets, which his guard, during the time that they stood centry, bore before his habitation (called Thomas Court) near Dublin; but in 1496, he being declared a traitor by Edward Poynings, then deputy of Ireland, was sent prisoner to England; where his enemies, finding that the king favoured him, concluded their last article with this sharp expression, That all Ireland was not able to rule him; whereupon the king replied, "Then he shall rule all Ireland," and made him lieutenant thereof.

In 1501, he was deputy to Henry duke of York, and in 1504 and 1509 lord-lieutenant.

This great nobleman had been at several times, thirty-three years chief governor of Ireland, which he could never have been entrusted with, had he not been a person of singular parts, as is observed by Camden, Brouce, and others. During his administration, the kingdom was in a better condition, than before his time, being so famous for his many great and successful victories, that his reputation kept the rebels in awe. He also secured the Pale, by castles and fortifications, built in commodious places upon the borders, amongst which were those of Rathville, Lincarrig, Trillick, dermot, and Athy; and whenever the Irish made an insurrection, he chastised them, by destroying their fortified places, razing and levelling their castles to the ground, and dispersed colonies for the security of the land in proper places; rebuilt ruined towns, and was so frequently advanced (as Sir Richard Cox observes, in his History of Ireland, p. 199) to the chief government of the kingdom for good reasons, being a man of great interest and courage, and his very name more terrible to the Irish than an army. He was of a tall stature, and goodly presence, very liberal and merciful, of strict piety and religion, mild in his government, open and plain, sensible of injuries, and when offered, in his mood, desperate both of word and deed; but yet, not so easily displeased, as appeared; an instance whereof is related by Stanishurst: that being in a rage with certain of his servants, one of his horsemen offered Mr. Boyce (a retainer to him) an Irish hobby, on condition he would pluck an hair from the earl's beard. Boyce accepted the offer; stepped to the earl (with whose good nature he was well acquainted) and said, "So it is; and if it like your good lordship, one of your horsemen promised me a choice horse, if I snip one hair from your beard." "Well, quoth the earl, I agree thereto; but if thou pluck any more than one, I promise thee to bring my fist from thine ear." He was well beloved of the English, and a man of singular parts and valour, evident by his long administration of the government. He departed this life September 3, 1513, at Kildare, being carried thither from Athy, where he fell sick, as he was on his march towards Lemewanan, otherwise called O'Canan's castle, attended by the mayor of Dublin, and a great company. His death was occasioned by a shot he had received a little before, against the O'Mores of Leix. By his last will he bequeathed his best gown, of cloth of gold purpurated, for to make sacerdotal vestments; and bestowed the town of Capporo to the maintenance of that canon, who should celebrate his obsequies. He is said also to have repaired the church of Cashel, which he had burned.

He married two wives; Alison, daughter and coheir of Sir Rowland Eustace, of Harrestown in the county of Kildare, knight, created baron of Portlester, March 4, 1642, 2 Edward IV. and for many years lord high-treasurer and chancellor of Ireland, to which post he was advanced by king Edward IV. May 1, 1461, and died December 19, 1496, (by Maud his first wife, daughter of Jenico d'Artoys, and widow of John, third son of Sir John Dowdal, of Newtown, knight) and by her, who died of grief November

22, A. D. 1495, during his confinement in England, and lies buried among the friars minors of the order of St. Francis, near Kilcullen, built by her father in 1460, and where he also lies buried. His lordship had issue Gerald, his successor, and six daughters, viz.

1. Elianor, first married to Donald Mac Fin-cene Mac Garthy Reagh, of Carbury, styled in those days prince of Carbury, by whom she had four sons. The said Elianor had to her second husband Caluacus O'Donel, lord of Tyrconnel, and the whole county of Donegal; but by him had no surviving issue; and outliving the misfortunes which attended her family, had a grant from king Henry VIII. dated at Dublin, September 20, thirty-eighth of his reign, of a pardon for all treasons, felonies, murders, forfeiture of lands, and other crimes by her committed, before July 3, in the thirty-seventh year of his reign.

2. Margaret, married to Piers, earl of Ormond, the eighth who enjoyed that title, by whom she was mother of James, the ninth earl of Ormond, and of Richard, created viscount Montgarret.

3. Elizabeth, married to Christopher, lord Slane, (son and heir to James, lord Slane, who died in 1492, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Wells, lord chancellor, and widow of Christopher, lord Killeen) who January 13, A. D. 1513-14, was appointed lord-treasurer of Ireland, and died in that office at London, August 2, A. D. 1517. 9 Henry VIII. leaving James, lord Slane, who after married the lady Alice Fitz-Gerald, his daughter-in-law, and two daughters, Elianor and Catharine, married to Sir Christopher Barnwall, of Crick's town, knight.

Of his lordship's other three daughters, Alice, Eustachia, and Joan, there is no further mention, than that one of them was married to Con O'Neile, her first cousin, who in 1480 was naturalized by act of parliament, and whose father and himself, says Morrison, waxing bold upon the power of the earls of Kildare, tyrannized over the people, and despised the titles of earls, marquesses, dukes, or barons, in regard of that of O'Neile.

The earl of Kildare's second wife, whom he married in 1496, was Elizabeth, eldest daughter to Oliver St. John, of Lidiard Tregoze, in the county of Wilts, esquire, and of Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Henry lord Scroop, of Bolton, and by her, who survived him, and died seized of the manors of Carlingford and Coly, in the county of Louth, &c. June 28, A. D. 1516, had issue seven sons.

1. Henry Fitz-Gerald, heir to his mother in the aforesaid lands; but dying July 2, the same year, was succeeded by his next brother,

2. Thomas Fitz-Gerald, then aged eighteen years and more, who died soon after, in 22 Henry VIII. unmarried; so that

3. Sir James Fitz-Gerald, the third son, became heir. He was seated at Leixlip, in the county of Kildare, was a knight of the order of St. John of Jerusalem; and, in 1526, deputy of Ireland to his brother, the earl of Kildare. He was seized of divers lands in England, by livery granted to him in 24 Henry VIII. also of the manor of Leixlip in fee, with divers messuages and lands, parcel of the possessions of the monastery of Leixlip, which were forfeited to the crown by his attainder. He married the daughter of the White Knight, lord

of Clangibbon, and had an only daughter, the wife of O'Toole, of Imayle.

4. Oliver Fitz-Gerald, married Meawe, daughter of Caher O'Conner, chief of his name, and was ancestor to the family of Belloagh, and Killiegh, in the King's county; having issue three sons, Henry, Thomas, and Gerald.

5. Richard Fitz-Gerald, by inquisition in 30 Henry VIII. was found to have been seized in fee of Creagh, Power's Court, and Tassaghroo, in the county of Dublin, with divers other lands. He married Maud, daughter to George Darcy, of Platen, esquire, and widow of James Marward, baron of Skrine.

6. Sir John Fitz-Gerald was a knight of the same order with his brother Sir James, and left no issue.

7. Walter Fitz-Gerald also left no children by his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert, lord Dunfanny.

These last five unfortunate brethren were all attainted of treason, and executed the second of February, 28 Henry VIII. with their nephew, Thomas, earl of Kildare, as related hereafter.

The earl, their father, had also a natural daughter, Catharine, the wife of Peter Talbot, of Malahide, in the county of Dublin, esquire, and by him was mother of Sir Thomas Talbot, of the same place, ancestor to the family yet existing there.

We now proceed with

GERALD FITZ-GERALD, the only son of Gerald, the eighth earl of Kildare, by his first wife, and who succeeding his father, was the ninth earl. He is said to have been one of the fairest men then living, and was called by the vulgar, Garret Mac Alifon. He was constituted lord high treasurer of Ireland, February 18, A. D. 1503-4; which office he resigned to Christopher, lord Slane, his brother-in-law, when, on his father's decease, (whose footsteps, in subduing the Irish, and preserving the peace of his country, he indefatigably pursued) he was appointed lord justice of the kingdom by assent of the council, according to an act of parliament, in 10 Henry VII. for electing the lord treasurer, in case of a vacancy by death; and the king afterwards, by patent, constituted him lord deputy. In 1504, at the battle of Knocktough, he led the body of reserve, and being left at a distance, to be ready if relief was wanted, could not, when he once saw the battle join, stay to wait as his father had appointed him, but charged with the foremost in such a brave and resolute manner, as deserved applause; yet, by quitting his post, all the English carriage was taken by the Irish horse, and a few of the English gentlemen became prisoners. In the winter of 1513, the Irish ravaging the country, his lordship, impatient at their insolence, in the beginning of 1514, marched with his army into Leix (now Queen's county) where he vanquished O'More, and pursuing him and his party, drove them into the woods. He after took the castle of Cavan, and having killed O'Reilly, and many of his followers, chased the remainder into their inaccessible bogs and fastnesses, and burning and destroying them there, returned to Dublin with his men, laden with booty. This service was extremely well received by the king and his English subjects, of which his lordship was advertised by Wolsey; and the next year going to England, to confer

confer with his majesty touching the parliament intended to be shortly held (January 25 following, at Dublin, wherein a subsidy was granted to the king) was, June 13, succeeded in the government by William Preston, viscount Gormanston, who, on his return, resigned that post to him before the end of the year, being then constituted lord-deputy.

He was so much favoured by the king, that he obtained a grant, dated at Westminster, October 10, the same year, to him and the heirs male of his body, of the customs, subsidies, tonnages, poundages, and other profits, &c. arising, and accruing out of the towns and ports of Strangford and Ardglash, and the creeks and members thereof in the county of Downe. Yet soon after he incurred the king's displeasure, by conniving at James, earl of Desmond, then proclaimed rebel and traitor, contrary to the king's private orders for apprehending him; instead whereof, he admonished him to come to no place where he might meet him, or have any power upon him: but the king pardoning this offence, his lordship, in 1536, made an inroad into Imaly (the county of Wicklow) and there in a skirmish slew Shane O'Toole, and sent his head to John Richard, mayor of Dublin. Thence he marched into the King's county, where he was joined by several noblemen of English extraction, of the provinces of Munster and Leinster, particularly by Piers, earl of Ormond, and James, eldest son to the earl of Desmond; with which supply being sufficiently strengthened, he undertook the siege of Lemewan castle, which the garrison defended for a week, and then by night deserted, leaving it to be demolished (as it was) by the lord-deputy.

This good success encouraged him to make an attempt on the town of Clonmel, in Tipperary, with so much celerity, that the townsmen (being surprized) immediately surrendered upon conditions.

And having thus finished this expedition, he returned in December to Dublin in triumph, laden with hostages, booty, and honour; and there held a parliament, February 25, in 7 Henry VIII. by virtue of the king's commission, which continued, by several prorogations, until Thursday after Michaelmas, A. D. 1517, wherein a subsidy was granted to the king, and an act made, "That no man should be compelled, by privy-seal, to answer any complaint in England, until the accusers enter into a recognizance in the chancery of Ireland, to pay the defendant his costs and damages, if he be acquitted." Which so much abated that vexatious course of proceeding, as it is now quite out of use.

In 1518, he made a great slaughter in the province of Ulster, where he took the castle of Dunderum by storm, and burnt the fort of Dungannon; but having many enemies, who combined against him, he was the next year sent prisoner to London, where he was accused of enriching himself by unjust seizure of the king's revenues and crown lands, and through the malice of cardinal Wolsey was condemned; but the king pardoned him, and restored him to his honours.

In 1524, he was again made lord deputy of Ireland, as he was in 1532, when he removed Alan, archbishop of Dublin, from his place of lord chancellor, making George Cromer, arch-

bishop of Armagh, chancellor in his room; and the same year, falling with his army into the county of Kilkenny, and bringing from thence many preys belonging to the earl of Ossory and his friends, (because James, lord Butler, eldest son to the said earl, was made high treasurer of Ireland) these things, amongst others, afforded cause to the earl's adversaries to charge his administrations as corrupt, which, in conclusion, was almost destructive to him and his whole family; for, in 1533, John Allen, master of the Rolls, and others, being sent on a message into England, by the privy-council of Ireland, made great complaints against him; and their accusation at length prevailing with the king, his majesty commanded the earl to hasten to London, which he accordingly did, leaving Thomas, his son, who was about twenty-one years of age, deputy in his stead; but afterwards the said young lord, upon a false report, that his father then a prisoner in the Tower, was beheaded, killed the archbishop of Dublin, defied the king and his authority, proclaimed open war, and destroyed and burnt all before him, none resisting, until the Butlers raised their country; so that he, and five of his uncles, whom he had drawn to take his part, were thereupon attainted, and, upon the king's sending an army, were all either taken or submitted, and, through the malice of their enemies, who all exasperated the king against them, and said, there would never be quietness in Ireland, so long as any of the Geraldines were left alive, were all put to death, February 2, 1535-6; and the old earl dying before them of grief in the Tower of London, was there buried.

The following inscription was found on a chest, under the earth, in the chapel there, when a grave was dug to bury the corpse of Ralph Hopton, servant to the earl of Oxford, and son to Sir Owen Hopton, lieutenant of the Tower, in 1580.

Here lieth the Corpes of the L. Gerald Fitz-Gerald, Earle of Kyldare, who deceased the 12th of December, in the Year of our Lord Mcccc xxxiij. on whose Sole Jesu have Mercey.

The earl married, to his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter to John, lord Zouche, of Codnove, a woman of rare probity of mind, and every way commendable; and by her, who died suddenly at Lucan, to the great grief of her lord, on October 6, A. D. 1517, (and was buried with great solemnity near his mother, in the monastery of Friars Observants, at Kilcullen) he had issue Thomas, the tenth earl of Kildare, who suffered with his uncles.

Also four daughters,

1. Catharine, married to Jenicho, viscount Gormanston, to whom she was first wife, and by him, who died October 14, A. D. 1570, was mother of Christopher, his successor in that title, and of several daughters, whereof Catherine was the first wife of Thomas, lord Slane.

2. Alice, married to James, lord Slane, who had no issue by her.

3. Mary, married to Brian O'Conner, of Offaly.

4. Eli-

4. Elizabeth, married to O'Carrol, prince of Elye O'Carrol.

THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, the only son, and tenth earl of Kildare, who suffered with his uncles, was born in England in 1513. He was of a tall stature, comely proportion, and an amiable countenance; of a flexible and kind nature; endowed with many accomplishments and good qualities; and had it not been for the aforelaid unfortunate step, would have proved a worthy branch of this noble family. He is said by Stainhurst, in his Chronicle of Ireland, (against the authority of other writers) never to have bore the title of Kildare; but notwithstanding that assertion, he must have been so, by surviving his father before he was attainted.

He married Frances, second and youngest daughter of Sir Adrian Fortescue, knight, by his first wife Anne, daughter and heir of Sir William Stonor, of Stonor, in Oxfordshire, by Anne his wife, eldest daughter and coheir to John Nevil, marquis of Montacute, and Isabel his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Ingoldsthorp, esquire. But his lordship had no issue.

THE EARL HIS FATHER married to his second wife, in 1519, the lady Elizabeth Grey, fourth daughter of Thomas, marquis of Dorset, by Cicely his wife, daughter and heir of William Bonville, lord Bonville and Harrington: and by her had two sons and three daughters, viz.

1. Gerald Fitz-Gerald, who being at length restored to the honour, was the eleventh earl of Kildare.

2. Edward Fitz-Gerald, whose son Gerald was earl of Kildare, of whom mention will be made hereafter.

The daughters were,

1. Margaret, who was deaf and dumb, and died unmarried.

2. Elizabeth was the third and last wife of Edward, lord Clinton, created earl of Lincoln; who leaving her a widow, without issue, January 16, A. D. 1584-5, she erected to his memory a monument on the east side of St. George's chapel, at Windsor; and on her ladyship was composed this following sonnet, by the earl of Surry:

From Tuscan came my ladies worthie race,
Faire Florence was sometime hir ancient seat:
The Western Ile, whose pleasant shore doth face
Wild Gamber's clifles, did give hir livelie heat,
Fostered she was with milke of Irish breste,
Hir fire an Earle, her dame of Prince's blood,
From tender yeares in Britaine she dooth rest
With King's child, where she tastes costlie food.
Hunsdon did first present hir to mine eie,
Bright is hir hiew, and Geraldine the light,
Hampton me taught to wish hir first for mine:
And Windsor, alas, dooth chase me from hir sight,
Hir beaultie of mind, hir vertues from above,
Happie is he that can obtain hir love.

3. Cicely, the youngest daughter, of whom king Henry VIII. in his letters to the lord deputy St. Leger, July 5, 1544, makes this mention, "And whereas the lady Sycile, daughter to the late earl of Kildare, hath certain plate in her hands, late belonging to her said father; we are contented and pleased that she shall enjoy the same to her own use, as of our free gift."

GERALD FITZ-GERALD, the eldest son, by the second marriage, born Feb. 25, 1525, being at the time of his brother's execution about ten years of age, was, by the care and sedulity of his nurse, (who then attended him lying sick, at Donoare, in the county of Kildare, of the small-pox) conveyed into the custody of Thomas Leverous, foster-brother to his father, and then his own tutor (afterwards bishop of Kildare) who diligently and tenderly conveyed him to his sister's, the lady Mary O'Conner, in Offaley, where he remained until he was perfectly recovered; and, after some removes, was privately carried into Mac Carthy Reagh's country in Munster, to his aunt Elianor, then the widow of Donald Mac Carthy Reagh, a lady of great virtue and piety, liberality, and magnanimity of spirit, who being solicited to marry with O'Donel, lord of Tyrconnel, and considering the distress of her young innocent nephew, would not incline to his request, and consent to be his wife, but that he should safely protect and preserve her nephew, which being agreed to, she took him with her into the county of Donegal, and into the territory of the said O'Donel, lord of Tyrconnel, where he found kind reception for about a year: but the king being very averse to his whole family, and offering large sums of money for his apprehension, which some of that country, and her husband, amongst the rest, were willing to embrace; his aunt, a wary and prudent lady, having notice of their intentions, sent him with his tutor, and Robert Walsh, sometime his father's servant, in a disguised manner, and in an open boat, to Dumbarton in Scotland, whence he was transported into France; and there his tutor having reason to misdoubt the sincerity of the French, (Sir John Wallop, the English ambassador, demanding him in his master's name, in pursuance of a new league made between the two kings, wherein it was stipulated, that the subjects of either kingdom should not be protected or kept, if demanded) removed him secretly into Flanders, where he had no sooner conveyed him, but one James Sherlock, an Irishman, servant to the ambassador Wallop, sent as a spy, to watch their motions, arrived there: upon which Leverous waited on the governor, to desire his protection from Sherlock's villainous intentions, to betray the innocent child in that place of refuge: whereupon the governor sent for the man, had him examined, and finding him unable to make any warrantable defence, imprisoned him, till the generous youth interceded for his enlargement. Thence they travelled to Brussels, where the emperor kept his court; and there again he was demanded by the English ambassador; but the emperor answered, that he had nothing to do with him, and, for aught he knew, he intended to make but a short stay in his country; and sent him to the bishop of Liege, allowing for him, for his support, a pension of one hundred crowns a month. The bishop gave him an honourable entertainment, and placed him in an abbey of monks for the greater safety of his person; whence, after half a year's stay, cardinal Reginald Pole, his kinsman by his mother, being advertised where he was, sent for him to Rome, received him very kindly, and gave him an education becoming his quality, by placing him first under the care of the bishop of Verona, and the cardinal of Mantua, and after, with the duke

confer with his majesty touching the parliament intended to be shortly held (January 25 following, at Dublin, wherein a subsidy was granted to the king) was, June 13, succeeded in the government by William Preston, viscount Gormanstown, who, on his return, resigned that post to him before the end of the year, being then constituted lord-deputy.

He was so much favoured by the king, that he obtained a grant, dated at Westminster, October 10, the same year, to him and the heirs male of his body, of the customs, subsidies, tonnages, poundages, and other profits, &c. arising, and accruing out of the towns and ports of Strangford and Ardgliss, and the creeks and members thereof in the county of Downe. Yet soon after he incurred the king's displeasure, by conniving at James, earl of Desmond, then proclaimed rebel and traitor, contrary to the king's private orders for apprehending him; instead whereof, he admonished him to come to no place where he might meet him, or have any power upon him: but the king pardoning this offence, his lordship, in 1516, made an inroad into Imaly (the county of Wicklow) and there in a skirmish slew Shane O'Toole, and sent his head to John Richard, mayor of Dublin. Thence he marched into the King's county, where he was joined by several noblemen of English extraction, of the provinces of Munster and Leinster, particularly by Piers, earl of Ormond, and James, eldest son to the earl of Desmond; with which supply being sufficiently strengthened, he undertook the siege of Lemewan castle, which the garrison defended for a week, and then by night deserted, leaving it to be demolished (as it was) by the lord-deputy.

This good success encouraged him to make an attempt on the town of Clonmel, in Tipperary, with so much celerity, that the townsmen (being surprized) immediately surrendered upon conditions.

And having thus finished this expedition, he returned in December to Dublin in triumph, laden with hostages, booty, and honour; and there held a parliament, February 25, in 7 Henry VIII. by virtue of the king's commission, which continued, by several prorogations, until Thursday after Michaelmas, A. D. 1517, wherein a subsidy was granted to the king, and an act made, "That no man should be compelled, by privy-seal, to answer any complaint in England, until the accusers enter in to a recognizance in the chancery of Ireland, to pay the defendant his costs and damages, if he be acquitted." Which so much abated that vexatious course of proceeding, as it is now quite out of use.

In 1518, he made a great slaughter in the province of Ulster, where he took the castle of Dunderum by storm, and burnt the fort of Dungannon; but having many enemies, who combined against him, he was the next year sent prisoner to London, where he was accused of enriching himself by unjust seizure of the king's revenues and crown lands, and through the malice of cardinal Wolsey was condemned; but the king pardoned him, and restored him to his honours.

In 1524, he was again made lord deputy of Ireland, as he was in 1532, when he removed Alan, archbishop of Dublin, from his place of lord-chancellor, making George Cromer, arch-

bishop of Armagh, chancellor in his room; and the same year, falling with his army into the county of Kilkenny, and bringing from thence many preys belonging to the earl of Ossory and his friends, (because James, lord Butler, eldest son to the said earl, was made high treasurer of Ireland) these things, amongst others, afforded cause to the earl's adversaries to charge his administrations as corrupt, which, in conclusion, was almost destructive to him and his whole family; for, in 1533, John Allen, master of the Rolls, and others, being sent on a message into England, by the privy-council of Ireland, made great complaints against him; and their accusation at length prevailing with the king, his majesty commanded the earl to hasten to London, which he accordingly did, leaving Thomas, his son, who was about twenty-one years of age, deputy in his stead; but afterwards the said young lord, upon a false report, that his father then a prisoner in the Tower, was beheaded, killed the archbishop of Dublin, defied the king and his authority, proclaimed open war, and destroyed and burnt all before him, none resisting, until the Butlers raised their country; so that he, and five of his uncles, whom he had drawn to take his part, were thereupon attainted, and, upon the king's sending an army, were all either taken or submitted, and, through the malice of their enemies, who all exasperated the king against them, and said, there would never be quietness in Ireland, so long as any of the Geraldines were left alive, were all put to death, February 2, 1535-6; and the old earl dying before them of grief in the Tower of London, was there buried.

The following inscription was found on a chest, under the earth, in the chapel there, when a grave was dug to bury the corpse of Ralph Hopton, servant to the earl of Oxford, and son to Sir Owen Hopton, lieutenant of the Tower, in 1580.

Here lieth the Corpes of the L. Gerald Fitz-Gerald, Earle of Kyldare, who deceased the 12th of December, in the Year of our Lord Mcccc xxxiii. on whose Sole Jesu have Mercey.

The earl married, to his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter to John, lord Zouche, of Codnovre, a woman of rare probity of mind, and every way commendable; and by her, who died suddenly at Lucan, to the great grief of her lord, on October 6, A. D. 1517, (and was buried with great solemnity near his mother, in the monastery of Friars Observants, at Kilcullen) he had issue Thomas, the tenth earl of Kildare, who suffered with his uncles.

Also four daughters,

1. Catharine, married to Jenicho, viscount Gormanston, to whom she was first wife, and by him, who died October 14, A. D. 1570, was mother of Christopher, his successor in that title, and of several daughters, whereof Catherine was the first wife of Thomas, lord Slane.

2. Alice, married to James, lord Slane, who had no issue by her.

3. Mary, married to Brian O'Conner, of Offaley.

4. Eli-

4. Elizabeth, married to O'Carrol, prince of Elye O'Carrol.

THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, the only son, and tenth earl of Kildare, who suffered with his uncles, was born in England in 1513. He was of a tall stature, comely proportion, and an amiable countenance; of a flexible and kind nature; endowed with many accomplishments and good qualities; and had it not been for the aforelaid unfortunate step, would have proved a worthy branch of this noble family. He is said by Stainhurst, in his Chronicle of Ireland, (against the authority of other writers), never to have bore the title of Kildare; but notwithstanding that assertion, he must have been so, by surviving his father before he was attainted.

He married Frances, second and youngest daughter of Sir Adrian Fortescue, knight, by his first wife Anne, daughter and heir of Sir William Stonor, of Stonor, in Oxfordshire, by Anne his wife, eldest daughter and coheir to John Nevil, marquis of Montacute, and Isabel his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Ingoldsthorp, esquire. But his lordship had no issue.

THE EARL HIS FATHER married to his second wife, in 1519, the lady Elizabeth Grey, fourth daughter of Thomas, marquis of Dorset, by Cicely his wife, daughter and heir of William Bonville, lord Bonville and Harrington: and by her had two sons and three daughters, viz.

1. Gerald Fitz-Gerald, who being at length restored to the honour, was the eleventh earl of Kildare.

2. Edward Fitz-Gerald, whose son Gerald was earl of Kildare, of whom mention will be made hereafter.

The daughters were,

1. Margaret, who was deaf and dumb, and died unmarried.

2. Elizabeth was the third and last wife of Edward, lord Clinton, created earl of Lincoln; who leaving her a widow, without issue, January 16, A. D. 1584-5, she erected to his memory a monument on the east side of St. George's chapel, at Windsor; and on her ladyship was composed this following sonnet, by the earl of Surry:

From Tuscan came my ladies worthie race,
Faith Florence was sometime his ancient fear:
The Western Ile, whose pleasant shore doth face
Wild Gamber's cliffs, did give him livelie heat,
Fostered she was with milke of Irish brest,
His fire an Earle, her dame of Prince's blood,
From tender yeares in Britaine she dooth rest
With King's child, where she tastes costlie food.
Hunsdon did first present him to mine eie,
Bright is his hew, and Geraldine the light,
Hampton me taught to wish his first for mine:
And Windsor, alas, dooth chase me from his sight,
His beaultie of mind, his virtues from above,
Happie is he that can obtain his love.

3. Cicely, the youngest daughter, of whom king Henry VIII. in his letters to the lord deputy St. Leger, July 5, 1544, makes this mention, "And whereas the lady Sybile, daughter to the late earl of Kildare, hath certain plate in her hands, late belonging to her said father; we are contented and pleased that she shall enjoy the same to her own use, as of our free gift."

GERALD FITZ-GERALD, the eldest son, by the second marriage, born Feb. 25, 1525, being at the time of his brother's execution about ten years of age, was, by the care and sedulity of his nurse, (who then attended him lying sick, at Donoare, in the county of Kildare, of the small-pox) conveyed into the custody of Thomas Leverous, foster-brother to his father, and then his own tutor (afterwards bishop of Kildare) who diligently and tenderly conveyed him to his sister's, the lady Mary O'Connor, in Offaley, where he remained until he was perfectly recovered; and, after some removes, was privately carried into Mac Carthy Reagh's country in Munster, to his aunt Elinor, then the widow of Donald Mac Carthy Reagh, a lady of great virtue and piety, liberality, and magnanimity of spirit, who being solicited to marry with O'Donel, lord of Tyreconnel, and considering the distress of her young innocent nephew, would not incline to his request, and consent to be his wife, but that he should safely protect and preserve her nephew, which being agreed to, she took him with her into the county of Donegal, and into the territory of the said O'Donel, lord of Tyreconnel, where he found kind reception for about a year: but the king being very averse to his whole family, and offering large sums of money for his apprehension, which some of that country, and her husband, amongst the rest, were willing to embrace; his aunt, a wary and prudent lady, having notice of their intentions, sent him with his tutor, and Robert Walsh, sometime his father's servant, in a disguised manner, and in an open boat, to Dumbarton in Scotland, whence he was transported into France; and there his tutor having reason to misdoubt the sincerity of the French, (Sir John Wallop, the English ambassador, demanding him in his master's name, in pursuance of a new league made between the two kings, wherein it was stipulated, that the subjects of either kingdom should not be protected or kept, if demanded) removed him secretly into Flanders, where he had no sooner conveyed him, but one James Sherlock, an Irishman, servant to the ambassador Wallop, sent as a spy, to watch their motions, arrived there: upon which Leverous waited on the governor, to desire his protection from Sherlock's villainous intentions, to betray the innocent child in that place of refuge: whereupon the governor sent for the man, had him examined, and finding him unable to make any warrantable defence, imprisoned him, till the generous youth interceded for his enlargement. Thence they travelled to Brussels, where the emperor kept his court, and there again he was demanded by the English ambassador; but the emperor answered, that he had nothing to do with him, and, for aught he knew, he intended to make but a short stay in his country; and sent him to the bishop of Liege, allowing for him, for his support, a pension of one hundred crowns a month. The bishop gave him an honourable entertainment, and placed him in an abbey of monks for the greater safety of his person; whence, after half a year's stay, cardinal Reginald Pole, his kinsman by his mother, being advertised where he was, sent for him to Rome, received him very kindly, and gave him an education becoming his quality, by placing him first under the care of the bishop of Verona, and the cardinal of Mantua, and after, with the duke

of Mantua, Leverous also being admitted, thro' the cardinal's procurement, a member of the English house in Rome, called St. Thomas's hospital. After about eighteen month's continuance with the bishop, he was sent for by the cardinal to Rome, (at which time the duke of Mantua gave him an annual pension of three hundred crowns) in whose house after he had continued for about three years, under the tuition of the best instructors, he travelled, with the cardinal's approbation, to Naples, where becoming acquainted with the knights of Rhodes, he accompanied them to Malta, and thence to Tripoli, on the coast of Barbary, then belonging to those knights, where he abode six weeks with Mountbrison, the governor, serving valiantly against the Turks; and returned, with a rich booty, first to Malta, and then to Rome, after being absent near a year. The cardinal, highly satisfied with his valour and success, augmented his pension of three hundred crowns, to three hundred pounds; and shortly after preferred him to the service of Cosmo, duke of Florence, who made him master of his horse, with the yearly pension of three hundred ducats, on the same terms the other pensions were granted, viz. during life, or until he was restored to his honours and estate.

He continued in his service three years, and in that time took a tour to Rome, when accompanying one day the pope's nephew, cardinal Farnese, to hunt the stag, he accidentally, in the chase, fell into a very deep pit; but, in the fall, forsaking his horse not far from the bottom, caught hold of some roots, by which he hung, until, quite tired with the pain, he was forced to quit his hold, and falling upon his horse (dead in the pit) stood there, up to the ankles in water, about the space of three hours. When the chase was ended, his hound missing his master, and finding the scent of his track, pursued it to the pit, where he stood howling over him, until the cardinal perceiving the dog, hastened to his relief; and sending to a neighbouring village for ropes and other necessaries, caused one of the company to be let down in a basket, by which he was extricated from the pit, and preserved most providentially from destruction.

He remained abroad until he heard of king Henry VIIIth's death, and then came to London, in company with some foreign ambassadors, and his friend and preserver father Leverous. Being at a ball, or masque, in king Edward's court, and one of the comeliest young men of that age, he was fallen in love with by Mabel, daughter of Sir Anthony Brown, knight of the garter; and marrying her, was, by means thereof, received into favour by king Edward VI. who, in 1552, honoured him with knighthood; and by letters-patent, dated at Westminster, April 25, that year, restored him to the lordships and manors of Maynooth, Portlester, Moylagh, Rathangan, Kilkea, &c. But when queen Mary came to the crown, and cardinal Pole returned to England, by his intercession, he was restored by her to the titles of earl of Kildare, and baron of Offaley, by letters-patent, dated at her manor of St. James's, May 13, A. D. 1554, with the creation fee of twenty pounds yearly, to be received by him and his heirs male for ever, out of the customs of the port of Dub-

lin, at the feasts of St. Michael and Easter, by equal portions.

Also by letters-patent, dated the 1st of May, the 1st and 2d of Philip and Mary, his lordship obtained a grant of all such honours, castles, manors, lordships, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, advowsons, and other hereditaments whatsoever, within the realm of Ireland, which came, or ought to have come, to the possession of the kings Henry VIII. and Edward VI. or unto either of them, or to the said queen, by the attainder of his father.

The earl having received so many and great favours from the crown of England, proved himself a grateful and obedient subject, by many services he performed.

His lordship married Mabel, second daughter of Sir Anthony Brown, knight of the garter, and master of the horse to king Edward VI. (by Alice his wife, daughter to Sir John Gage, knight of the garter) and sister to Sir Anthony Brown, created viscount Montacute by queen Mary, in 1554, and by her (a lady of great worth and virtue, who resided whilst a widow in the fair house of Maynooth, and dying August 25, A. D. 1610, was buried in Kildare) had issue three sons and two daughters:

1. Mary, born September 13, A. D. 1556, and in 1584 married to Christopher Nugent, the ninth baron of Delvin, and died October 1, A. D. 1610.

2. Elizabeth, married to Donatus, fourth earl of Thomond, to whom she was second wife.

The sons were,

1. Gerald Fitz-Gerald, lord Offaley, born at Maynooth, December 28, A. D. 1559; and being a young nobleman of great expectations, these verses were made on him:

*Te Pulchrum Natura fecit, Fortuna, Potentem;
Te faciat Christi norma, Giralde, Bonum.*

He married Catharine, daughter of Sir Francis Knowlles, treasurer of queen Elizabeth's household, and knight of the garter (by Catharine his wife, daughter of Sir William Carey, by the lady Mary Bolleyn his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas, earl of Wiltshire and Ormond) and sister to Sir William Knowlles, created by king Charles I. earl of Banbury. His lordship dying in England before his father, was buried in the abbey-church of St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, the 30th of June, A. D. 1580. He left issue by his lady, who survived him, (and was secondly the wife of Sir Philip Boreler, of Watton Wood hall, in the county of Hertford, knight) an only daughter and heir, Lettice, married to Sir Robert Digby, of Cole's hill, in the county of Warwick, knight, who carried into that family the lordship of Geashil, in the King's county, which was confirmed to her and her heirs, by award of king James I. July 11, A. D. 1619; by which king she was also created baroness of Offaley, for life; and was mother of Robert, created lord Digby, of Geashil, in Ireland, whose descendants are existing.

2. HENRY FITZ-GERALD, who succeeded his father in honour and estate, and was the twelfth earl of Kildare, being twenty-three years of age at the time of his father's death.

He married Frances Howard, second daughter to Charles, earl of Nottingham, by his wife Catharine,

Catharine, eldest daughter of Henry Carey, lord Hunsdon (brother to his elder brother Gerald's wife's mother), by whom he had issue two daughters.

1. Elianor, who died young before him; and,
2. Bridget, married to Roger O'Donnell, created earl of Tyrconnel, and baron of Donegal, with limitation of the honours to his brother Geoffrey, by letters patent of King James I. dated September 27, 1603; and secondly to Nicholas, Viscount Kingland.

The said Frances, countess dowager of Kildare, re-married with Henry Brook, lord Cobham, and died without issue by him in 1628.

To the said Henry, earl of Kildare, who died 1597.

WILLIAM FITZ GERALD, his brother, became heir, and was the thirteenth earl. His lordship being in England when the earl of Essex was going over to Ireland to prosecute the war against Tirôen, in the end of March, 1599, attended him; but the weather proving very tempestuous, the earl of Kildare, and some gallant gentlemen who accompanied his ship in a small bark, chosen of purpose for speed, were unfortunately cast away in April, and drowned in their passage. And his lordship dying unmarried, we now return to Edward Fitz-Gerald, esquire, younger brother to Gerald, the eleventh earl of Kildare, who with him was restored by act of parliament.

Which EDWARD FITZ GERALD, born January 17, 1528, being in England with his mother at the time of his father's death, was, by the interest of her friends, preferred to the post of lieutenant of the gentlemen pensioners; and taking to wife Mabel, daughter and heir of Sir John Leigh, and widow of Sir John Paston, of Norfolk, knight, had two sons and three daughters, viz.

1. Gerald Fitz-Gerald, who succeeded his cousin in the earldom and estate, by virtue of the aforementioned entail.

2. Thomas Fitz-Gerald, father of George the sixteenth earl.

The daughters were,

1. Elizabeth, maid of honour to queen Elizabeth, and after married to Sir John Hill, knight.
2. Lettice, first married to Sir Ambrose Copinger, and secondly to Sir John Pointz, knight; and,

3. Douglas, the first wife of Sir Francis Aungier, knight, made master of the rolls, and one of the privy-council of Ireland, October 6, 1609, created lord Aungier, baron of Longford, by patent, dated at Dublin, June 29, 1621, and continued in his employment of master of the rolls by king Charles I. April 16, 1625.

GERALD FITZ GERALD, eldest son of Edward Fitz-Gerald, succeeding to the title in 1597, was the fourteenth earl of Kildare. He commanded a regiment of foot in the queen's wars against Tirôen; and in September 1599, when the earl of Essex left the kingdom, commanded 50 horse, and 150 foot, in and about the Naas: Also, July 7, 1601, the forces of Kildare, under his command, were appointed by the deputy to lie at Athy, or elsewhere, at his lordship's discretion, and that the sheriff of the county should command them under him. He was one of the council to Sir George Carew, president of Munster; and by her majesty's letters, dated at Oatlands, August 31, 1600, 42 Elizabeth, was appointed governor of Offaley, with the

stipend of a mark a day; also enjoyed a pension of ten shillings a day.

It appears by inquisition, taken at Dunboyne, September 10, 1612, that his lordship departed this life on the birth of February 1612, 9 Jac. I. and after his funerals were solemnized at Maynooth, his body was, November 15, 1612, from thence carried to Kildare, and deposited with his ancestors in the choir of that church. He married, by dispensation of the pope, Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Nugent, the ninth baron of Delvin, by the lady Mary Fitz-Gerald, his cousin-german, daughter to his uncle Gerald, the eleventh earl of Kildare, and had issue an only son,

GERALD FITZ GERALD, his successor, 15th earl of Kildare, who was at the time of his father's death only seven weeks old, being born December 26, 1612, and October 21, 1618, pursuant to his majesty's letters, dated at Westminster, July 8, preceding, was given in ward to Esme Stuart, earl of March, afterwards duke of Lenox, with order that his lordship should be married to one of the lord Aubigny's daughters; but he dying at Maynooth, November 19, 1620 (evident by inquisition taken at Navan, September 6, 1621) was buried in Kildare.

Therefore we now return to his uncle, THOMAS FITZ GERALD, who married Frances, daughter of Thomas Randolph, post-master-general to queen Elizabeth, and both lie buried in the church of Walton upon Thames in Surry; where, on a blue marble, on the south side of the chancel, is this inscription.

Hic jacet Thomas Vir, quondam stipendiarius Giraldis Kildara Comitis, Nobilis ortus erat. Hic jacet et Francisca Uxor, Randolpha Proles, Antiquo Armigerum Stemmata quatuor fuit. Lætas uterque satis nobili lugendus Amicos. Quam vere voluit spectat uterque Deum.

And on a black marble monument, against the south wall, over the gravestone, is

In farther Memory of the same THOMAS FITZ GERALD, Esquire, and Frances the eldest Daughter of Thomas Randolph, Esq. Post-Master of England.

Stay (gentle reader) stay, and read in ill-fram'd lines
The life and death of two (well suited) mynides:
To poore they gave, of rich they did not borrow;
To all they lent, where want expressed sorrow;
To see a friend, to friend their faith approv'd;
Of foe, of friend, of both they were belov'd.
Their earth was heav'n, where blessed angels sing,
Their church was Christ, whose death sure life us brings.
In fine, so liv'd, so lov'd, so dy'd, and rest,
As friends, as doves, as saints, and so are blest:
Pass on this way, thus live, thus dye, which done,
Two lives thou gain'st, when others have but one.

C. M.
Though, future times, your malice will not credit,
Present truth subscribes to, such was their great merit. 1619.

They had issue three sons and four daughters,

1. Gerald Fitz-Gerald, } who both died young.
2. John Fitz-Gerald, }
3. George Fitz-Gerald, who succeeded to the honours.

The

The daughters were,

1. Anne.
2. Lettice, married to John Morris of Thistleworth, in the county of Middlesex, esq.

And the other two died young.

GEORGE FITZ-GERALD, 16th earl of Kildare, was born in 1611, and coming to the titles and estate when only eight years nine months old, was given in ward to the earl of March, by the king's letter from Westminster, January 23, 1620-1; and August 3, 1622, the earl had a grant of his wardship on paying the fine of one thousand marks, Irish. That nobleman took care to have him educated in the communion of the church of England, in which this great family hath ever since continued; but he dying before his ward came of age, the custody of him fell to his lady, the duchess of Lenox, who assigning him to Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork, he received the wardship of him by king Charles the 1st's letter, dated May 10, 1629, at Westminster (and by patent at Dublin, June 26), paying the yearly sum of 47l. 16s. 6d. And soon after proposed a marriage to him with his daughter, the lady Joan; to which his lordship consenting, and the king's approbation being necessary, his majesty, by letter from Baginbun, August 15, 1629, directed to the said earl of Cork, and the lord chancellor Elye, his justices, gave his assent thereto, as the marriage was for the support of so noble and ancient a house; and to the end it might receive no manner of impediment or delay, required them to call before them Richard Talbot of Malahide, and all such other persons as were seized of any manors, lands, hereditaments, to the use of his lordship, and the heirs male of his body, to signify under his or their hand and seals, that he or they would join with him in making a jointure to fit and indifferent persons, to the use of himself and the said lady Joan, and the longer liver of them, in such manner, as by certain articles of agreement lately passed between Catharine, duchess of Lenox, and the said earl of Cork, was already agreed on: and accordingly the marriage took effect on the 15th of August, A. D. 1603.

His lordship, who had upon many occasions, particularly in the years 1641 and 1647, been instrumental in suppressing two Irish rebellions, died before the restoration of king Charles II. and had issue by his said lady, Joan, fourth daughter to Richard earl of Cork, who died March 11, 1656, and was buried in her father's tomb, in the cathedral church of St. Patrick, three sons and six daughters, viz.

1. Richard Fitz-Gerald, lord Offaley, baptized in St. Warburgh's church, February 4, 1632-3, and died an infant.

2. Wentworth Fitz-Gerald, who succeeded to the honour and estate.

3. Robert Fitz-Gerald, grandfather of James, viscount (and duke of) Leinster.

The daughters were,

1. Elizabeth, baptized December 23, 1631, died young.

2. Jane, a twin with her sister Elianor, both baptized May 15, 1634, also died young.

3. Elianor, married February 16, 1656, before Ridgeway Hatfield, mayor of Dublin, to Sir Walter Borrowes, then of Grangemellan in the county of Kildare, baronet.

4. Catherine, was a lady of great piety and vir-

tue, and dying unmarried in an advanced age, May 1, 1714, left the earl of Kildare, her nephew, all her personal estate.

5. Frances, married July 28, 1656, before Benjamin Worsley, esquire, justice of the peace, to Sir James Shaen, then of Bishopstone, in the county of Westmeath, and after of Killmore, in the county of Roscommon.

6. Elizabeth, married first to Callaghan, earl of Clancarthy, and secondly to Sir William Davis, chief justice of the King's Bench, died in July 1698.

WENTWORTH FITZ-GERALD, who succeeded his father, being the 17th earl of Kildare, was made February 11, 1660-1, captain of a troop of horse, and March 27, 1661, appointed governor of the Queen's county and that of Kildare. On the 8th of May that year, he took his seat in the house of peers, and the same day was nominated one of the committee of privileges.

His lordship, who departed this life in the prime of years, in great reputation, on the 5th of March, A. D. 1663-4, married Elizabeth Holles, second daughter of John, earl of Clare, and of Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter and coheir to the celebrated and valiant Horatio, lord Vere of Tilbury, with whom he had a fortune of 6000l. and by her, who during her widowhood resided at Kilkea, and dying June 33, 1666, was buried by him (according to her request in her will) had issue one son, John lord Offaley, who succeeding him, was the 18th earl of Kildare, and three daughters, viz.

1. Mary, who died in her infancy.

2. Anne, married first to Hugh Boscawen, of Tregothan, in the county of Cornwall, esquire; and secondly to Francis Roberts, esquire, uncle to Charles Bodville, earl of Radnor. She died on the 4th of May, 1715, and was buried in Westminster Abbey the 15th.

3. Eleanor, baptized the 21st of January, A. D. 1663, buried in Christ Church, the 21st of March, 1665.

JOHN FITZ-GERALD, 18th earl of Kildare, born in 1661, being an infant at his father's death, was left under the guardianship of his mother; after whose decease he was committed to the care of Elizabeth, countess-dowager of Clare, his grandmother; and whilst he continued under age, was considered by king Charles II. as a person deserving his favour, by the services and sufferings of his family.

When he came of age, he attended his highness James duke of York, with his royal consort, and the lady Anne, his daughter, to the university of Oxford; and it being the duke's pleasure that some of his retinue should be created doctors of the civil law, there was a convocation celebrated in the morning of the 22d of May, 1682, wherein his lordship was the first complimented with that degree. After king James came to the crown, he underwent the same hardships with the rest of the protestants of Ireland, having his estate, to the value of 6800l. per annum, and 200l. a year in England, sequestered by the parliament held in Dublin, 1689.

He married to his first wife Mary, eldest daughter to Henry O'Brien, lord Ibrackan, son and heir apparent to Henry earl of Thomond, by the lady Catherine Stuart, his wife, sister and sole heir to Charles duke of Richmond and Lenox, by whom

he had a son James, who died young. To his second (pursuant to articles of marriage, dated the 10th and 11th of June, A. D. 1684) Elizabeth Jones, eldest daughter and coheir to Richard, earl of Ranelagh; but by her, with whom his lordship received a fortune of ten thousand pounds, he had no issue; and departing this life, at his seat of Caversham, in the county of Oxford, on the 19th of November, A. D. 1707, was buried the 4th of December, in the duke of Richmond's vault in king Henry VII's chapel, in Westminster-abbey, to whom succeeded his first cousin,

ROBERT FITZ-GERALD, late earl of Kildare, son of his uncle, Robert Fitz-Gerald, esquire, brother to his father Wentworth, the 17th earl of Kildare. Which

Robert Fitz-Gerald, Esq; was baptized in the parish of St. Werburgh, the 17th of August, A. D. 1637; and about the time of the restoration of king Charles II. being of great activity and spirit, was an eminent instrument, among others, of wresting the government from the hands of the usurpers, and putting it into that happy condition, as it remained many years in perfect peace and prosperity; not only maintaining itself, which it never did before that signal event, but also to ease the exchequer in England of great payments, to which it was liable before, for the support of the kingdom.

On the 15th of April, A. D. 1661, pursuant to his majesty's directions from Whitehall of the 19th March preceding, he was constituted comptroller of the musters and checks of the army in Ireland, with the fee of twenty shillings a-day; which

having been omitted to be effectually inserted in the establishment of the kingdom, the king, on the 6th of November, A. D. 1667, directed it to be done, and the arrears to be duly paid and satisfied. He was also sworn (with his brother Wentworth) of his majesty's privy-council, and made captain of a troop of horse. In 1674, he was joined with his nephew in the government of the county of Kildare; of which, in 1680, he was made custos rotulorum. He lived in great honour and esteem at Grangemessan, of which place, February 13, A. D. 1674, he took a lease from his brother-in-law, Sir Walter Boffowes, for 999 years.

On the 6th of August, A. D. 1677, he had the degree of doctor of laws at Oxford, on the recommendation of James, duke of Ormond, chancellor of the university. When king James came to the crown, he was stripped of all his offices and employments, and his troop, purchased by himself, for which he had refused two thousand pounds some time before, disposed of to another. Having been bred from his infancy in England, he had a perfect abhorrence of popery; and although king James, the lord Tyrconnel, and divers others, had several times offered him many advantages of grandeur and power; yet such was his steady adherence to the protestant religion, and interest of his country, that they were often heard to say, "He would force them to ruin him, which they were sorry for."

He died on the 31st of January, A. D. 1699, having married, August 4, A. D. 1663, Mary, only daughter and heir to Colonel James Clorworthy,

* The following account of this gentleman's sufferings before and his behaviour after king William's landing, may not be unacceptable to our readers, but was too prolix to be admitted into the body of the work:

The lord Tyrconnel not only disarmed the protestants, and took their horses from them, but made an attempt on the lives of the most eminent persons in Dublin, taking one morning from their houses, this Mr. Fitz-Gerald, with several others, who were carried through the streets, in a most insolent manner, to the lord chief justice Nugent's, who ordered them to Newgate, and were confined in the most common and nasty room in that wretched prison; and although it was represented their lives would thereby be endangered, they were answered, It was good enough for them. Accordingly Mr. Fitz-Gerald remained there twenty-one weeks, until, by frequent applications and importunities, an order of council was obtained to discharge him on bail; when, giving considerable bonds for his security, he was permitted to live with some ease in his own house for about five months: yet, lest he might hold correspondence with the citizens, who were still suspected to have great store of concealed arms, a regiment of foot was quartered in three houses within pistol-shot of his; and although he was deprived of his estate and employments, to the value of 3300l. a year, yet he wanted nothing of necessary provisions for his subsistence, sent him from persons then and after unknown to him. On the confirmation of king William's landing in Ireland, leave was promised him to stay at his house under a guard; but he was hurried out of it by an insolent militia officer, assisted with seven citizens, without allowing him one moment to put his affairs in order, and carried to the castle, where he met with Dr. King, and Dr. Foy, (two eminent divines, and afterwards bishops) in the guard-room, brought thither some hours before on the same account: and, after some deliberation, he was ordered to be confined in the college, in which, at that time, were above 50 prisoners of all degrees.

When the news of king James's defeat at the Boyne had reached Dublin, the city was in the utmost confusion, occasioned by rumours of being to be burned, and the castle blown up, and in it all the protestant inhabitants; on which alarm Mr. Fitz-Gerald bestirred himself, and it may justly be said, that by his conduct and courage he prevented so terrible a dis-

aster; having desired Sir Robert Gore, with two or three servants, to go to the castle, and carry a letter to Mr. Spike, who kept the keys of it for king James; and required him to deliver them to Sir Robert, with which he complied. After this, accompanied by the bishop of Limerick, dean Burke, and eight or nine gentlemen more, he marched out of the college towards the city, and at the end of the lord Charlemount's house was commanded by a sentinel to stand; but he pushing forward, demanded by whose order he stood there? Whereunto he answered, by his officer's; that the guard was at hand, and that he would fire upon them if they advanced nearer; upon which, Mr. Fitz-Gerald seizing his sword, and marching forward, he no sooner was perceived with the sword in his hand, but the windows and doors flew open, men, women, and children crying aloud, "Here's captain Fitz-Gerald, we are now safe; every one then believing him to be so, and the town free from danger. On coming to the custom-house, he with great care and diligence secured the papers of the revenues; and leaving men to guard that place, he proceeded into the city, and after calling at the Castle, where he was satisfied all was well, found several crowds of people gathered about the middle of Castle-street, contriving how to plunder the houses of the papists, with whom he so argued on the situation of affairs, as to prevail with them to have better thoughts, and to assure him they would act nothing that night, but by his directions. When he had advanced as far as the Tholsel, he met Sir Thomas Newcomen, and other principal citizens, who had been some time in the streets to prevent disorders; who assured him, colonel Luttrell, the governor, and his deputy, both fled about 7 o'clock, one of the company averring he heard him say, that Captain Fitz-Gerald would soon have his place, which in a few hours proved true. And many of the townsmen joining, with such arms as they could get, a rabble of at least 50 men were gathered near Skinner's-Row, and in the midst of them a gentleman with all the keys of the city in his hands; Mr. Fitz-Gerald demanded, by what authority he kept those keys? To which he replied, his authority was better than his. Whereupon, closing with him, he took the keys from him, and the gentleman being asked why he would dispute it with captain Fitz-Gerald, begged his pardon, and told him, that not only he, but all his party, were seeking him,

worthy, of Monnimore, in the county of Londonderry, (who died in February, A. D. 1658-9) second brother to John, lord viscount Massareen, and had issue by her, who died the 31st of March, A. D. 1713, four sons and six daughters, viz.

1. James Fitz-Gerald, who died young.
2. George Fitz-Gerald, who succeeded his father, but died unmarried, when near twenty-seven years of age.
3. Robert Fitz-Gerald, who succeeding to the title, was the nineteenth earl of Kildare.
4. James Fitz-Gerald, who died young.

to present him with the keys. This done, the several parties of protestants joining, to the number of near 100, he ordered 60 of them, with corporals of his own making, to the several gates of the city, and ten to the mint-office; after which he went to the main guard, where finding a militia officer on duty, and about 30 men with their arms loaden and matches lighted, it was a long time before he would admit of a parley, threatening every moment that his men should fire; but, at length, Mr. Fitz-Gerald discouraging him at some distance, declared to him the danger he incurred of putting the whole town in blood, when the king was so near, and that he could have no hopes of mercy, but by giving up his guard to him. Whereupon he delivered his pike to him, and his men laid down their arms, which he immediately put into protestant hands. He then went to the castle, where he found an easy admittance, having sent thither several protestants before, under the command of Sir Robert Gore, to guard the place: and having placed his guards, and ordered the rounds, he went to a friend's house in the city, accompanied with the bishop of Limerick, dean Burke, and several gentlemen, who had formerly been in his own troop; who sent letters to his majesty, then near Drogheda, with an account of their proceedings.

The first of their letters was scarce signed when Mr. Fitz-Gerald was informed, that at least 1000 French were in arms, who had returned from the camp; and at the same time he had a letter from alderman Blackhall, informing him, the town was a firing in his quarters; whereupon he drew out the guard, (having hastily signed the letter to the king, and sent it by counsellor Dixon) and, with about thirty men, went to the place where the danger seemed greatest: on which those men, hearing the whole city was in arms with him, took to their heels on his first appearance, and fled out of the town; but happening to find the man that was putting fire to the thatched houses in Kavenstreet, he seized him before much damage ensued, who being a French soldier, and obeying the orders of his major, he was released after two days confinement. About break of day some hundreds of the rabble, in several places of the town, being got together, declared, they were resolved to take the protestants goods out of the papists houses, and then burn the houses; adding, they had been ruined and imprisoned by the Irish rogues, and now would revenge themselves, and plunder all the papists. To prevent this he reasoned with them strongly, asked them if they knew him; and if they had forgot what he had done for them last night, in disarming the guard, and preserving them, when they had no arms to defend themselves! This pacified some of them; but whilst he was speaking, others broke open colonel Sarsfield's house, and there he was obliged to exercise his authority with cane and sword; and from four o'clock till seven in the morning was in unheard of danger, every one of this rabble believing he robbed him of his due, in denying him leave to break into papists houses, to search for protestants goods; and yet, by God's great goodness, there was not a life lost in the town.

About seven in the morning he directed several letters, and sent messages to all the old privy counsellors, to the few protestants of the late council, and to most of the eminent clergymen in town, who assembled on this occasion; and after he had made them a short speech, they returned him thanks, and chose a committee of five to manage affairs till the king's pleasure was known; which number being increased to nine, by the coming in of some eminent persons, they consulted of what was fit to be done for the keeping of order and peace in the city; but whilst they were thus employed, there was a fresh alarm, that the French were returning, and within a mile of the town. Upon which he drew out a considerable body of men, dispatched three horsemen to scout four miles about the country, and sent a letter to the chief officer of the vanguard of the king's army, as follows:

The daughters were,

1. Mary, in 1684 was married to John, created lord viscount Allen, and dying in 1692, was mother of Joshua, lord Allen.

2. Catharine, married August 19, A. D. 1707, to Dr. Dive Downes, bishop of Cork and Ross, and by him, who died November 13, A. D. 1709, was mother of Robert Downes, esquire, chosen, 1735, member of parliament for the town of Kildare.

3. Frances, married to Michael Tisdal, of Martray, alias Mount Tisdal, in the county of Meath, esquire.

S I R,

' This town is now at his majesty's service, only the rabble is very numerous, and we are afraid will be disorderly; and it is feared, that some parties of king James's forces, who are within six miles, will return and rifle the town; we therefore intreat you to come, or send some party of the forces under your command, to relieve and assist us with all expedition, and secure his majesty's subjects from any further inconveniencies.

Fitz-Gerald.

Dublin, July 3d, at Noon, 1690.

' To the Chief Officer, commanding any Body of their Majesties Horse, Foot, or Dragoons, in their March to Dublin.
' Haste, Haste, Haste, for his Majesty's Service.

This letter came to the king sooner than that which was sent by Dixon, though dispatched eight hours before it. His majesty received the news of the city's being in his hands, with great satisfaction, and said, "I see I have some good friends at Dublin, and am much obliged to Mr. Fitz-Gerald; pray tell him (being on horseback) I can't now write to him, but will take care to send him some horse as soon as I can, and desire he will go on with taking care of the place as he has done."—The committee of nine, with great compliments and civility, let him know, that it was fit he should be governor of the city and castle, and delivered him the following paper, in the nature of a commission:

"Whereas the city and castle of Dublin have been deserted by the late governors, appointed by king James; and it is necessary that some care be taken to supply that office; we therefore desire, that the honourable Robert Fitz-Gerald would take upon him, and execute the office of governor of the said city and castle, till his Majesty's pleasure be known."

July 4, about ten o'clock, Sir Robert Southwell arrived with great expressions of kindness from the king, assuring them, that before dinner there would be two regiments of horse with them; and calling Mr. Fitz-Gerald aside, said many kind things to him from the king, concluding his discourse with these words; "His majesty bids me assure you he is your true friend by this token;" taking out of his pocket a small medal of silver, which Mr. Fitz-Gerald had formerly sent to the king, that he might rely upon any intelligence, which came by that token to him. About an hour after Sir Robert Southwell's arrival, there came a body of horse, under the command of the lord Averquerque and major general Scrammore, with the duke of Ormond, as a volunteer; and the day after, the king's blue Dutch guards marched into the town; to whom Mr. Fitz-Gerald delivered up the castle, not having slept three hours in three nights, being much fatigued and in danger all that time. When his majesty came from the camp to church on the Sunday following, (July 6,) he presented him the keys of the city and castle, which he was graciously pleased to return with this expression, "Sir, they are in very good hands, and you deserve them well, and may keep them." However, about a week after colonel Floyd, whose regiment was the first English foot that came into Dublin, took upon him the command of the castle.

On the 9th of July, A. D. 1690, king William being encamped at Cromlin, gave commissions to the bishop of Meath, the lord Longford, Mr. Fitz-Gerald, and four others, to save all forfeited goods, and to see that the corn upon the estates of all the absentees were safely kept, or disposed of for his majesty's use: and a privy council being established, he was appointed a member thereof on the 1st of December, the same year, and the next day signed the first proclamation, published by the lords justices and council, "Forbidding all their majesties subjects of Ireland to use any trade with France, or to hold any correspondence or communication with the French king, or his subjects."

4. Margaret,

4. Margaret, married December 16, A. D. 1712, to Toby Hall, of Mount-hall, had two sons and one daughter.

5. Elizabeth, married to Henry Standford, of Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon, Esq; who died the 9th of September, A. D. 1735, leaving by her, who died in Dublin, November 21, A. D. 1734, seven sons and one daughter.

6. Anne, who died unmarried, November 13, A. D. 1709.

ROBERT FITZ-GERALD, beforementioned, third surviving son, became heir to John the last earl, and was the nineteenth earl of Kildare: on the 5th of May, A. D. 1709, he took his seat in the house of peers in Ireland.

In May, 1710, he was sworn of the privy-council to queen Anne; and November 28, following, with William, archbishop of Dublin, and Thomas Keightly, esquire, had the custody of the great seal, on the death of Richard Freeman, Esq; lord chancellor (who died on the 20th) until the arrival of his successor Sir Constantine Phipps. On September 9, 1714, he was sworn one of the lords justices of the kingdom; also, on the 9th of October following, one of the privy-council to George I.

On the accession of his late majesty, he was again sworn of the privy-council; and by charter, dated at Dublin, October 22, A. D. 1733, was constituted one of the incorporated society for promoting English protestant schools in Ireland.

He departed this life at his seat of Cartown, February 20, A. D. 1743-4, in the 69th year of his age, much lamented, having ever been a true patriot of his country, studious to promote its welfare, extensive in his charity, and truly exemplary in all stations of life. His corpse was interred the 27th, in the family vault in Christ Church, very privately, as he directed in his will, bearing date the day before his death, whereby he ordered none should attend his funeral, but a few of his servants, and left divers legacies to his friends, &c. with the following charitable bequests, viz. for the use of the charity school of Castledermot, five hundred pounds; for building a charter school at Maynooth the like sum of five hundred pounds; for building another charter school at Strangford five hundred pounds; for the use of the poor boys and girls of St. Andrew's parish Dublin, five hundred pounds; to the poor of the parishes of Manooth, Castledermot, Athy, and Kildare, fifty pounds each; and two hundred pounds for rebuilding the church of Rathangan.

On the 7th of March, A. D. 1708-9, his lordship married Mary O'Brien, eldest daughter to William, earl of Inchiquin, and had issue four sons and eight daughters.

1. William Fitz-Gerald, born January 24, A. D. 1714-15, died an infant.

2. George Fitz-Gerald, born October 11, A. D. 1720, died young.

3. James Fitz-Gerald, lord Offaley, his successor in honour and estate.

4. Charles Fitz-Gerald, born December 16, A. D. 1724, died at the age of nine years.

The daughters were,

1. Mary, born December 24, A. D. 1715.

2. Elizabeth, born May 11, A. D. 1717.

3. Henrietta, born June 11, A. D. 1719.

4. Catherine, born October 2, A. D. 1723, died April 8, A. D. 1728.

5. Anne, born December 31, A. D. 1726.

6. Frances, baptized January 8, A. D. 1727-8. These six daughters all died young, and with their three brothers were buried in Christ Church.

7. Margaretta, born July 2, A. D. 1729, was married in 1748 to Wills Hill, earl of Hillsborough.

8. Charlotte, born April 3, A. D. 1734, died October 18, A. D. 1740.

This further account of his lordship is on a noble monument in Christ Church, Dublin.

ROBERT, Earl of KILDARE,

The 19th of that Title in Succession.

And in Rank, the first Earl of Ireland,

Married the Lady Marie O'Brien,

Eldest Daughter of William Earl of Inchiquin,

By whom he had issue four sons and eight daughters,

Of which Number

Only James, the present Earl, and the Lady Margaretta, Survived Him.

Together with the Titles, he inherited the Virtues

Of his Noble Ancestors,

And adorned every Station he possess'd.

Truth, Honour, and Justice,

Directed the whole Course of his Life.

The Daily Devotions of his Family,

And the Publick Worship in the Church,

Were by his regular Attendance

Cherish'd and Recommended.

Tho' possess'd of a great Estate,

He manag'd it with particular Prudence and Oeconomy,

In order to give a freer Course to his many and great Charities.

He was a disinterested Lover of his Country,

Without any Affectation of Popularity;

And was belov'd by all, Not because he sought it;

But because he deserv'd it.

He was

A most Tender and Affectionate Husband,

An Indulgent and Prudent Father,

And a sincere and steady Friend.

His Disconsolate Relict,

In Testimony of her Gratitude and Affection,

And the better to recommend to his Descendants

The Imitation of his Excellent Example,

Caused this Monument to be erected.

He died the 20th Day of February,

A. D. 1743, in the 69th Year of his Age.

(Present Viscount.) JAMES FITZ-GERALD, the present and 20th earl of Kildare, and also duke of Leinster, was born the 29th of May, A. D. 1722, after a polite education at home, set out on his travels in foreign parts the 20th of February, A. D. 1737-8, from whence he arrived September 5, A. D. 1739. In October, A. D. 1741, being returned member for the borough of Athy, he took his seat in the house of commons on the 26th of that month; was chose a governor of the work-house of the city of Dublin, the 27th of December, A. D. 1742; and is one of the trustees of the linen manufacture for the province of Leinster. Soon after his lordship succeeded to the title and estate, he came into England, and on the breaking out of the late rebellion, offered to raise a regiment at his own expence, for his majesty's service.

His lordship was married on Saturday, February

ary 7, 1746-7, to Emelia, daughter of his grace, Charles duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny. And his late majesty, taking into consideration his noble and ancient descent, was pleased to create his lordship a viscount of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the stile and title of viscount Leinster, of Taplow, in the county of Buckingham, by letters patent, bearing date, February 21, A. D. 1746-7, 20 George II.

He was also created marquis of Kildare, and earl of Offaley in Ireland, by patent, March 3, A. D. 1761; and by patent, bearing date November 26, A. D. 1766, was advanced to the dignity of a duke in Ireland, by the stile and title of duke of Leinster.

His lordship has had a numerous issue, seven daughters,

1. Caroline-Elizabeth-Mabel, born June 21, 1750, died an infant.

2. Emily-Maria-Margaretta, born March 15, 1752.

3. Henrietta-Catherine, born December 8, 1754, died young.

4. Caroline, born April 1755, died young.

5. Charlotte-Mary-Gertrude, born May 29, 1758.

6. Louisa-Bridget, born June 8, 1760, died young.

7. Sophia Sarah-Mary, born September 26, 1762.

Also eight sons,

1. George Fitz-Gerald, born in December 1747, died unmarried October 26, 1765, and buried at St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster.

2. William-Robert Fitz-Gerald, now called Marquis of Kildare, born March 2, 1748-9

3. Charles Fitz-Gerald, born June 30, 1756.

4. Henry Fitz-Gerald, born July 30, 1761.

5. Edward Fitz-Gerald, born October 15, 1763.

6. Robert Fitz-Gerald, born January 15, 1765.

7. Gerald Fitz-Gerald, born March 15, 1766.

8. ———, born in January, 1767.

(TITLES.) James Fitz-Gerald, viscount Leinster, of Taplow, in the kingdom of Great-Britain.

(CREATIONS.) Viscount Leinster, of Taplow, in the county of Buckingham, February 21, 1746-7, 20 George II.

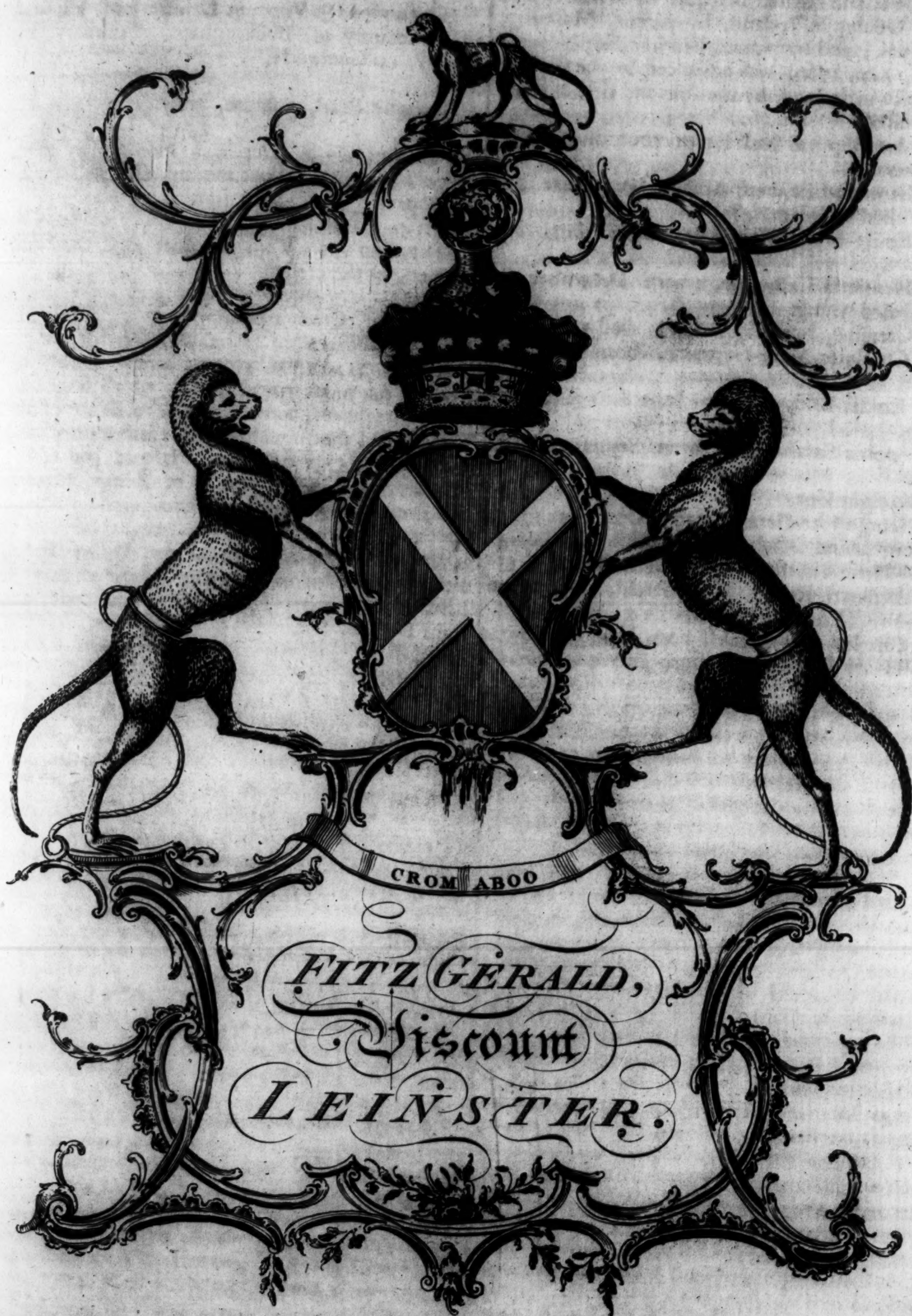
(ARMS.) Pearl, a saltire, ruby.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a monkey at gaze, proper, environed about the middle, and chained, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two monkeys environed and chained, as the crest.

(MOTTO.) Crom a boo.

(CHIEF SEATS.) Cartown, in the county of Kildare, ten miles from Dublin; which seat, with its appurtenances, some time the residence of the Talbots and the Ingoldsbies, his father purchased January 27, 1738-9, from Thomas Ingoldby, of Walldridge, in the county of Bucks, esquire, and greatly improved it, by additional buildings, which he desired, in his will, might be finished according to the plan made thereof. Dullardstown, alias Leinster-lodge, likewise in the county of Kildare, two miles from Athy, and thirty-one from Dublin.



W. E. N. I. 1700

[illegible]

N O E L, Viscount W E N T W O R T H.

THIS noble family, in the female line, claims descent from

JOHN DE WENTWORTH, second son of William de Wentworth, by Habel, daughter and coheir of William Pollington, seated at Elms-hall, in Yorkshire. The gentleman was himself seated in that place, which came into the family by his mother, and marrying Joan, daughter and coheir of Roger Briffett, of North Elms-hall, in the same county, had issue,

JOHN WENTWORTH, who married Agnes, daughter and coheir of William Dransfield, of West Britton, in Yorkshire, and had issue six sons.

1. John Wentworth.
2. Thomas Wentworth,
3. William Wentworth,
4. Ralph Wentworth,
5. Henry Wentworth,
6. Richard Wentworth, ancestor to the Wentworths of South Britton, where he was originally seated.

The eldest son,

JOHN WENTWORTH, married Margaret, daughter of Richard Beaumont, of Whitby-hall, in Yorkshire, esquire, and had issue three sons.

1. John Wentworth, from whom the Wentworths of Elms-hall and Kirby derive their descent.

2. Richard Wentworth, from whom the Wentworths of West Britton descend.

3. Roger Wentworth, whose descendants attained the honour of earl of Cleveland, and baron of Wentworth of Nettlested, as will be seen.

This youngest son,

ROGER WENTWORTH, was in such esteem with Henry lord Scroop, of Masham, that he had a legacy by the last will of that lord, bearing date June 23, A. D. 1415, and afterwards marrying Margery, daughter and heir of Sir Philip Spencer, of Nettlested, in Suffolk, knight, and widow of John, baron Ross, who was slain, with the duke of Clarence, on Easter-eve, March 22, 9 Henry V. without having had any issue. This lady was a young widow, and had in dowry at the time of his second marriage the castle of Helmesley, with the lordship thereunto belonging; as also the manors of Haugh and Lynton, in the county of York; the manors of Chilham and Wulryngton, in Kent; the manor of Braundeston, and the third part of the manor of Stoke-Danbury, in Northamptonshire; the manor of Preston-Beaufet, in the county of Buckingham; the manor of Barkeston, called Pellhouse-place, with two parts of the manor of Redmylde, in the county of Leicester; as also sixty-three pounds fourteen shillings

and four-pence annual rent, issuing out of the fee-farm rent of the city of York; and eight bovates of land in Eykering, within the county of Nottingham. She died on the 20th of April, 18 Edward IV. having also survived her second husband, by whom she had issue two sons:

1. Sir Philip Wentworth of Nettlested, knight.
2. Henry Wentworth, of Codham, in Essex, ancestor to the Wentworth of Horsley Codham and Bocking.

Also two daughters.

1. Margaret, married to William Hopton, esquire.

2. Elizabeth, married to John Caltrop, esquire.

The eldest son,

SIR PHILIP WENTWORTH, in 35 Henry VI. was a knight; and in that year was commissioned, with others, to treat of a truce with the Scots; which was brought to a conclusion, and to last from the sixth of July, 1457, to the sixth of July, 1459. In 38 Henry VI. when certain rebels, adherents to Richard, late earl of Warwick, had entered the town of Sandwich, and done great damage there, and in some parts of Suffolk, he was, with the duke of Norfolk, and others of distinction, of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, commissioned to summon such of his liege people in the said counties, as they thought most fit to go against the said rebels to suppress them. This Sir Philip married Mary, daughter to John Clifford, of Westmoreland, by whom he had issue Sir Henry Wentworth, of Nettlested, his son and heir. The said

SIR HENRY WENTWORTH, in 14 Edward IV. was in that expedition into France: on which account he received eighty-one pounds eighteen shillings for himself, four men, and twenty-four archers. On January 17, 1477, 18 Edward IV. he was made one of the knights of the Bath, with others of distinction, at the marriage of Richard duke of York, the king's second son, with the daughter and heir of John Moubray, duke of Norfolk, and then but five years of age. In 4 Henry VII. he was commissioned to examine what numbers of archers, armed and arrayed, could be provided at the king's expence in the county of Suffolk, and to certify the number thereof; the king being about to send an army for the relief of Brittany. Also in 7 Henry VII. he was commissioned, with Thomas, earl of Surry, and others, to confer with the king's subjects in the county of York about raising a supply for the maintenance of the fleet and army he was sending against the French.

He married Anne, daughter to Sir John Say, knight, by whom he had issue,

Sir Richard Wentworth, his son and heir.
And three daughters,

1. Dorothy, married to Sir Robert Broughton, knight.

2. Margery, married to Sir John Seymour, knight, father by her of Edward, duke of Somerset, lord protector of king Edward VI. and the realm.

3. Elizabeth, married to Sir Roger Darcy, of Danbury, in Essex, knight, and secondly to Sir Thomas Windham, knight. Which

Sir RICHARD WENTWORTH was made one of the knights of the Bath at the coronation of Henry VIII. and was sheriff of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, in the first and eighth years of that reign: and in 12 Henry VIII. attended on the king and queen to Canterbury, and from thence to the interview with the French king at Hardres.

He married Anne, daughter of Sir James Tirrell, of Gipping, in Suffolk, knight, by whom he had issue,

Thomas Wentworth, his son and heir.

And three daughters.

1. Dorothy, married to Lionel Talmash, of Helmingham, in Suffolk, esquire, ancestor to the earl of Dysert.

2. Margery, married to Christopher Glenham, of Glenham, in Suffolk.

3. Thomasin, married to Richard Punder, of Ipswich, in Suffolk.

(*First Lord.*) THOMAS WENTWORTH, being in that expedition made into France in 15 Henry VIII. and having valiantly behaved himself at the taking of Bray and Montdidier, received the honour of knighthood, with several other persons of distinction, in the chief church of Roy, on All-hallows-day. After which, in consideration of his great merits, he was summoned to parliament by writ among the peers of the realm, December 2, in 21 Henry VIII. and the year following was among those lords who subscribed that declaration sent to the pope, representing, that if he did not confirm the divorce of king Henry VIII. from his queen, he would endanger his supremacy in England. In 24 Henry VIII. he attended on the king to his interview with the French king at Bologna; and in 37 Henry VIII. was commissioned to array all men able to bear arms in the county of Suffolk.

In the reign of king Edward VI. he was lord chamberlain of the household, and one of the privy council; and accompanied William, marquis of Northampton, in 2 Edw. VI. to suppress the Norfolk rebels, headed by Kett the tanner. The following year he obtained a grant from the king of the manors of Stepney and Hackney; which was confirmed, in 1 Elizabeth, to his son, Thomas lord Wentworth, by act of parliament. And dying in his place of lord chamberlain, on the third of March, A. D. 1550, 5 Edward VI. was buried the seventh of the same month in Westminster-abbey. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Adrian Fortescue, Knt. by Anne his wife, heir to Sir William Stonore, Knight, by whom he had a numerous issue, nine daughters and eight sons. The former,

1. Anne, married to Sir John Poley, of Badley, in Suffolk, knight.

2. Cicely, married to Sir Robert Wingfield, knight.

3. Mary, married to William Cavendish, Esq.

4. Margaret, married thrice: first to John, baron Williams; secondly, to Sir William Darcy; and thirdly, to Sir John Crofts, knight.

5. Joan, married to Henry, lord Cheney.

6. Dorothy, married to Paul Withypool, Esq.

7. Elizabeth.

8. Catherine.

9. Margery.

The sons were,

1. Sir Thomas Wentworth.

2. Sir Henry Wentworth, knight, who married his first cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Christopher Glenham, knight.

3. Richard Wentworth, who married Margaret Roydon.

4. Philip Wentworth, who married a daughter of Sir Richard Corbet.

5. John Wentworth.

6. Edward Wentworth.

7. James Wentworth.

8. Roger Wentworth.

(*Second Lord.*) THOMAS LORD WENTWORTH, in the life-time of his father, was in that expedition made into Scotland in 1 Edward VI. when the Scottish army was defeated at Musselborough; in which battle having worthily behaved, he, a few days after, on the 28th of September, received the honour of knighthood in the camp beside Roxborough. In 6 Edward VI. he had summons to parliament among the peers of the realm; and being about the same time made deputy of Calais, was shortly after removed from that trust, by reason of his youth and inexperience, as Heyward writes in his history of Edward VI.

Adhering to queen Mary, he was on her accession sworn of the privy-council, and again made deputy of Calais; and so continued till the surrender thereof to the duke of Guise, in the fifth year of that reign; for which he was (though a prisoner in France) indicted of high treason: but queen Mary's death happening soon after, he, on the 22d of April, in the first year of queen Elizabeth's reign, was brought to his trial in Westminster-hall: and, being heard, was acquitted by his peers. After which, in 15 Eliz. he was one of the lords who sat in judgment on trial of the duke of Norfolk; also in 29 Eliz. on trial of the queen of Scots: and departed this life in 1590, leaving issue by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield in Essex, knight, two sons, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to William, son and heir to Sir Francis Hynde, of Madingley, in Cambridgeshire, knight.

William, his eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter to William lord Burleigh; but dying without issue in the life time of his father.

(*Third Lord.*) HENRY WENTWORTH, the youngest son, succeeded to the title and estate, which he enjoyed but a short time, dying in 36 Eliz. leaving issue by Anne his wife, daughter to Sir Owen Hopton, knight, lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of queen Elizabeth, widow of Sir William Pope, knight, two sons.

1. Thomas Wentworth, his heir.

2. Henry Wentworth.

Also a daughter, Jane, wife of Sir John Finnet, of Westkele, in com. Lincoln, knight.

(*Earl of Cleveland.*) THOMAS LORD WENTWORTH, his son and heir, was made knight of the Bath,

Bath at the creation of Henry prince of Wales. And in the reign of king James behaved himself with such extraordinary prudence, that he gained the esteem of that monarch. He was among those lords, who, in the year 1621, petitioned his majesty concerning the advancement of English gentlemen to be peers of Scotland or Ireland, in prejudice to the peers of England and their children; which though distasteful to the king, yet he so far complied, that he after made no new creation.

He was likewise greatly favoured by king Charles his successor, who advanced him, on the fifth of February, in the first year of his reign, to the title of earl of Cleveland, in the county of York. And having served in the wars in the Low-countries, he commanded under the duke of Buckingham, in his expedition into France; and afterwards was made captain of the band of pensioners; in which place, and other employments, he manifested his exemplary loyalty throughout the whole course of the civil wars, valiantly behaving himself in several encounters with the rebels; particularly at the defeat of Sir William Waller, in 1644, at Cropredy, where he routed his army, and took several prisoners: but on the 27th of October the same year, at the second battle of Newberry, having charged the left wing of the rebels horse, and forced them back in great confusion, and being immediately charged by another body, whom he also defeated; he engaged himself so far, that by the badness of his horse, which fell under him, he was unfortunately taken prisoner, and so continued a considerable time; though it was ordered by the parliament, on the thirty-first of March following, that he should be exchanged for colonel Jones: yet it appears he was a prisoner on the ninth of July, A. D. 1646; when it was ordered that he should have liberty, on bail, to go into the country for three weeks for his health: at the expiration of which, he had his liberty allowed him a month longer; and on the third of September was released, on engaging his honour to the lieutenant of the Tower, to render himself again, if required by the parliament. Being afterwards remanded back into custody, he had again his liberty allowed him for three months, by order of parliament, on the sixth of September, A. D. 1648, on engagement of his honour to surrender himself then, if required. This long imprisonment could not deter him from again espousing the royal cause; for we find he accompanied his majesty into Scotland in the year 1650; where, soon after his arrival, he, with several other noble gentlemen, were ordered to depart the kingdom, for refusing to take the covenant: but being to have money to transport himself, which they neglected to furnish him with, he staid with his majesty till the battle of Worcester, wherein he behaved with great gallantry; and, having rallied some scattered forces, charged the enemy as they were entering the town, which, though ineffectual, was the means to facilitate his majesty's escape, who had otherwise been in danger of being taken in the town. After which, this courageous nobleman (though above sixty years of age) made his escape from Worcester; and having marched twenty-one days together upon a trotting horse, had the ill luck to be again taken prisoner at Woodcote in Shropshire,

from whence he was conveyed to the Tower of London. However, he lived to see the restoration of king Charles II. and accompanied his majesty in his triumphant entry through London, at the head of three hundred noblemen and gentlemen: and on the death of the earl of Norwich, in the year 1662, he was again made captain of the band of pensioners; which place he enjoyed till his death, on the twenty-fifth of March, A. D. 1667, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and was buried at Tuddington, in Bedfordshire.

By Anne his first wife, daughter of Sir John Crofts, of Saxham, in Suffolk, knight, who was buried at Tuddington on the seventh of January, A. D. 1637, he had issue three sons;

1. Thomas, lord Wentworth.
2. William Wentworth, } who both died
3. Charles Wentworth, } young.

Also three daughters;

1. Anne, who died an infant.
2. Mary, who died unmarried.
3. Anne, married to John lord Lovelace.

His second lady was Catherine, daughter and coheir to Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield, in Essex, Bart. and by her, who was also buried at Tuddington on the second of December, A. D. 1651, he had an only daughter, Catharine, married to William Spencer, of Cople, in Bedfordshire, but died without issue.

THOMAS LORD WENTWORTH, his eldest son, was summoned to parliament in 16 Car. I. as baron of Nettlested; and behaved himself with extraordinary bravery during the civil wars against the rebels; also, in the year 1652, was sent into Denmark to solicit assistance on his majesty's behalf: but dying in the life-time of his father, on the seventh of March, A. D. 1664, without issue male, the titles of earl Cleveland, &c. became extinct; and the barony of Wentworth descended to his only daughter and heir,

(Fifth L.) HENRIETTA WENTWORTH, who dying unmarried on the twenty-third of April, A. D. 1686, it devolved on

(Sixth L.) ANNE WENTWORTH, daughter to Thomas, earl of Cleveland, and wife to John lord Lovelace, before-mentioned. Which lady departed this life on the seventh of May, A. D. 1697, having had one son and three daughters.

1. Anne Lovelace, died unmarried.
2. Margaret Lovelace, married to Sir William Noel, Bart.
3. Dorothy Lovelace, to Mr. Henry Drax, of Barbadoes, merchant, and died without issue.

JOHN LORD LOVELACE, her son and heir, died without issue male on the 26th of September, A. D. 1693; having married Martha, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Edward Pye, of Bradenham, in com. Bucks, Bart. and by her had a son, John, who died an infant; and three daughters, whereof Anne and Catharine dying single, the former on the thirty-first of March, A. D. 1691, and the latter on the twenty-second of June, A. D. 1693.

(Seventh L.) MARTHA LOVELACE, second daughter, being the sole heir of the said John lord Lovelace, the barony of Wentworth devolved on her; who at the coronation of queen Anne, attended as baroness Wentworth, of Nettlested; which title was adjudged to her in parliament by descent,

descent, and confirmed in 1702. She was married to Sir Henry Johnson, who died without issue by her, on the 29th of September, A. D. 1719; and she surviving him, died a widow aged about 85, July 18, A. D. 1745; whereby the barony became vested in the descendants of Sir William Noel, of Kirkby-Mallory, in com. Leicester, Bart. by Margaret his wife, eldest daughter of John lord Lovelace, and of Anne his wife, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, earl of Cleveland, and baron Wentworth, of Nettlested, as will be seen in our account of this branch of THE NOEL FAMILY, descended from

JOHN NOEL, only son * of Andrew Noel, of Dalby, in the county of Leicester, by his second wife Dorothy, daughter of Richard Conyers, of Wakerley, in Northamptonshire.

He married Ann, daughter and heir of John Fowler, of Wellesborough, in Leicestershire; and in her right, was after the death of his father-in-law, seated at that place. His issue were, a daughter, Elizabeth, married first to Ralph Alderley, of Alderwas, in Staffordshire; and secondly, to Richard Floyer, of Hinks, in the same county.

Also four sons.

1. William Noel.
 2. Edward Noel,
 3. John Noel,
 4. Andrew Noel,
- } who died without issue.
- The eldest son,

WILLIAM NOEL, was sheriff for the county of Leicester, A. D. 1604, and for Warwick, A. D. 1621. He died A. D. 1641, and was buried at Kirby. He married Frances, daughter and coheir of John Fulwood, of Fordhall, in the county of Warwick, by Catherine, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas Daubridgecourt, esquire, and by her had issue four sons and four daughters.

1. Anne, married Thomas Grey, of Longley,
 2. Frances, married Henry Kendall, of Smithby,
 3. Eleanor, married James Stafford, of Huncote,
 4. Grace, married Richard Corbet, of Shropshire.
- } Leicestershire.

The sons were,

1. William Noel, who married Frances, daughter of Richard Creshold, but died without issue, A. D. 1645, and was buried at Chipping Barnet.
2. Verney Noel, ancestor to the present lord viscount Wentworth.
3. Edward Noel, rector of Sibston, in Leicestershire, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Priestgrave, rector of Broughton Ashby, in the county of Leicester, and had several children.
4. Henry Noel, seated at Pickering Grange, who died without issue A. D. 1694.

The eldest son,

SIR VERNEY NOEL, was created a baronet by patent, bearing date July 6, A. D. 1660, and having enjoyed that honour ten years, he departed this life A. D. 1670, and was interred at Kirkby Malory.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Wolston Dixie, of Bosworth, in Leicestershire, and had issue an only son and successor,

SIR WILLIAM NOEL, Bart. who was seated at

Kirkby Malory aforesaid, and died A. D. 1681. He married two wives; first, Margaret, eldest daughter of John lord Lovelace, and Anne Wentworth, baroness Wentworth in her own right, under which Margaret, the present viscount Wentworth, claims the barony. He married secondly, Frances, daughter of Humble lord Ward, and by her had issue a son, William Noel, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Frances, which William and Elizabeth died in their infancy.

His issue by the former lady were two sons,

SIR THOMAS NOEL, Bart. who married Anne, daughter of William Whitlock, esquire, and dying without issue, A. D. 1688, was buried at Hurley in Bucks. He was succeeded in honour and estate by his brother and heir,

SIR JOHN NOEL, Bart. who married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir John Cloberry, of Winchester, Knt. and by her had issue a daughter, Anne, married to Francis Monday, of Markheaton, in com. Leicester, esquire.

Also two sons,

1. Sir Cloberry Noel, Bart.
2. William Noel, Esq. one of the king's council, and member in two parliaments for Stamford in Lincolnshire, and recorder of that corporation. In two parliaments also he was chosen for Westlow in Cornwall; and in 1750, was made chief justice of Chester; and in 1757, justice of the Common Pleas, and dying A. D. 1762, was buried at Bradenham, Bucks.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Trollope, of Casewick, in Lincolnshire, Bart. by whom he hath issue, Mary, married to Thomas Hill, of Cleveland-court, St. James's, esquire; Anne, died unmarried; Frances, married to Bennet Sherrard, earl of Harborough, and died December 13, A. D. 1760, and Elizabeth.

The eldest son,

SIR CLOBERY NOEL, Bart. was elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Leicester in the first parliament of king George II. and married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Rowney, of Oxford, esquire, who represented that city in several parliaments; and dying July 30, A. D. 1733, was buried at Kirkby Malory, leaving issue six sons, and a daughter, Mary.

1. Edward, now lord Wentworth.
2. Cloberry Noel, a clergyman, who died without issue, and was buried at Kirkby Malory.
3. Thomas Noel, captain of one of his majesty's men of war, who died and was buried at Gibraltar.
4. John Noel.
5. William-James, who died under age.
6. Rowney Noel, a clergyman.

The eldest son,

(*Eighth Lord Viscount.*) EDWARD NOEL, succeeded to the barony of Wentworth, of Nettlested, in 1745, and was created viscount Wentworth, of Wellesborough by patent, May 5, A. D. 1762.

His lordship married Judith, daughter of William Lamb, of Farndish, in com. Northampton, esquire; and has issue Thomas, his son and heir, born November 18, A. D. 1744, and three daughters, Judith, Elizabeth, and Sophia-Susanna.

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COURTENAY, VISCOUNT COURTENAY.

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(TITLES.) Viscount Wentworth, of Welleborough, and baron Wentworth, of Nettledon, and baronet.

(CREATIONS.) Baronet, July 6, A. D. 1660, (12 Charles II.) baron Wentworth, of Nettledon, by summons to parliament, December 2, A. D. 1629, (21 Henry VIII.) viscount Wentworth, of Welleborough, May 5, A. D. 1762, (2 George III.)

(ARMS.) Quarterly, first and fourth, topaz, fretted ruby, a canton ermine for Noel; second, diamond, a chevron between three leopards faces,

topaz, for Wentworth; third, Ruby on a chief, indented diamond, three martlets pearl, for Lovelace.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a buck at gaze, pearl, attired topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two gryphons, pearl, collared topaz.

(MOTTO.) PENSES. A. BIEN.

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Welleborough, and Kirby Malory, Leicestershire.

COURTENAY, Viscount COURTENAY.

THIS truly ancient and noble family in the female line is doubly descended from Godfrey, earl of Eu, and Brion, natural son to Richard I. duke of Normandy; for before the year 1190, the heiress of the younger branch carried considerable honours into the Courtenay family; and the heiress of an elder branch added still higher dignity to the same family, about fifty years afterwards: we are therefore naturally led to treat of the descendants of

GODFREY EARL OF EU, just mentioned. He was the father of

GILBERT, or HELVIN, who married Herlena, or Arlotte, mother of king William the Conqueror, and had two sons;

1. Richard, ancestor to the house of Clare.
2. Baldwin, which

BALDWIN DE BRIONIS, or DE MOLIS, obtained from king William the Conqueror, the barony of Okehampton; the custody of the county of Devon, and the government of the castle of Exeter in fee. He married Albreda, daughter of Richard, surnamed Goz, count of Avranches, by Emma, sister to William the Conqueror, and had issue three sons and two daughters.

1. Odela, who died without issue.
2. Emma, of whom presently.

The sons were,

1. Richard de Brionis, surnamed de Redvers.
2. Robert, of whom we know nothing.
3. William, of whom we know nothing.

Before we treat of the eldest of these three sons, we must follow the descendants of the youngest daughter Emma, till they became blended with the Courtenays. This lady married first, William Avenal, and secondly, William de Abrancis, by the latter she was mother of

ROBERT DE ABRANCIS, who, upon the resignation, and by the interest of his uncle Richard, obtained a grant of the barony of Okehampton, the office of hereditary sheriff of Devon, and the government of Exeter castle; he married a daughter

of Godwyn Dole, and had an only daughter and heiress, Maud, who married two husbands; first, Deincourt; secondly, Robert Fitz-Edith, natural son to king Henry I. by each of these gentlemen she had a daughter; by the former, Hawise, by the latter, Matilda; and these two ladies married two brothers of the Courtenay family. Hawise, Sir Reginald de Courtenay, and Matilda, his brother William.

We now return to

RICHARD DE BRIONIS, surnamed REDVERS, eldest son of Baldwin de Brionis. He resigned the barony of Okehampton, the custody of Devonshire, and the government of the castle of Exeter, in favour of his nephew Robert de Abrancis, already mentioned, and was made earl of Devon, by king Henry I. who also granted to him the Isle of Wight in fee. He died, A. D. 1137, and was buried at Brightley abbey, but afterward removed to Ford abbey. By his wife Adeliza, daughter and coheir of William Fitz-Osborne, earl of Hereford, he had issue one daughter, Hadewise, the wife of Will. de Romara, earl of Lincoln, and three sons.

1. Baldwin de Redvers.
2. William de Redvers, surnamed de Vernon.
3. Robert de Redvers.

The eldest son,

BALDWIN DE REDVERS, succeeded as earl of Devon upon the death of his father, A. D. 1137, and dying A. D. 1155, was buried at Quarrera. He married Lucia, daughter of Dru de Balun, and had issue a daughter Maud, married to Ralph Avenill, and three sons.

1. Richard de Redvers, of whom and their descendants separately.
2. William de Redvers, of whom and their descendants separately.
3. Henry de Redvers, who dying in the lifetime of his father without issue, was buried at Quarrera.

The eldest son,

RICHARD DE REDVERS, succeeded as earl of Devon, A. D. 1155, and by his wife Dionysia, daughter

daughter of Reginald, earl of Cornwall, had two sons successively earls of Devon, and dying A. D. 1162, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

BALDWIN DE REDVERS, who was the fourth earl. He married Alice, daughter of Ralph de Dolt, but dying without issue, his younger brother,

RICHARD DE REDVERS, became fifth earl; he married Emma, daughter of Robert de Pontearches, but dying also without issue, the honours of the family devolved upon his uncle already mentioned,

WILLIAM DE REDVERS, surnamed de Vernon, who married Mabel, daughter of Robert, earl of Mellent, and had two daughters.

1. Joan, married first to William Brewere; secondly, to Hubert de Burgh, but bore issue to neither.

2. Mary, who married Robert de Courtenay, baron of Okehampton, and at length, as will be seen, brought the earldom of Devonshire into this family.

Also a son,

BALDWIN DE REDVERS, who married Margaret, daughter of Warin Fitzgerald, and by her who died A. D. 1252, had one son; and dying himself in the life-time of his father, September 1, A. D. 1216, that son,

SIR BALDWIN DE REDVERS, upon the demise of the grandfather, September 14, A. D. 1216, succeeded, and was the seventh earl of Devon. In 1240, he was created earl of the Isle of Wight: he died 1245, and was buried at Bramere, in the county of Southampton. By his wife Amicia, (daughter of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester) who died A. D. 1282, he had one son and two daughters.

1. Baldwin, his successor.

2. Margaret, a nun.

3. Isabel, successor to her brother.

SIR BALDWIN DE REDVERS, became earl of Devon and Wight, and marrying Avis, daughter of Thomas earl of Surry, had an only son, John de Redvers, who died before him. Upon the decease of this earl in 1261, his sister,

ISABEL, (married to William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle and Holderness) succeeded to the honours of the family, and was admitted countess of Devon and Wight: she had issue three sons, John, Thomas, and William, who all died infants; and two daughters, Anne, who died unmarried; and Aveline (twice married, first to Ingram de Percy, secondly to Edmund earl of Lancaster) who died without issue, both in the life-time of their mother. By the death of this countess, A. D. 1293, who had thus survived all her children, the earldom of the Isle of Wight, which honour had been conferred upon her father, became extinct; but the honours of the other earldom devolved upon the descendants of **MARY DE REDVERS**, aunt to her father, and the only one of the family descended, from the sixth earl, whose posterity survived at that time. Having now

paid all due respect to the female line, we must turn our eyes to the male line.

The ANCESTRY of the VISCOUNTS COURTENAY, in the MALE LINE.

These noblemen claim descent from **ATHON** (son of a Chastelain of Castle Renaud or Reynard) who fortified the town of Courtenay in Gâtinois, part of the Ile of France, and from thence assumed the name of Courtenay, which has continued in the family ever since. He had an only son,

JOSCELINE DE COURTENAY, who married first Hildegard, daughter of Gaufride de Ferrole, count of Gâtinois, and had an only daughter, Hodierna, married to Geoffry, count de Joigny, and lord of Joinville. By his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Guy Seigneur de Montherry and de Bray, he had issue three sons;

1. Milo de Courtenay, who continued the male line.

2. Josceline de Courtenay, who went to the Holy Land, A. D. 1101, and was by Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, appointed count of Edessa in 1118: he married two wives; by his first, a sister of Levon*, prince of Armenia, he had an only son of his own name; and by his second wife, a sister of Roger, prince of Antioch, he had a daughter, Stephania, abbess of Sancta Maria in Jerusalem. He died, A. D. 1131, and **JOSCELINE** his son succeeded as count of Edessa. He died, A. D. 1152, having had issue by his wife Beatrix, widow of William de Saoma, two daughters, Isabella, who died young; and Agnes, who married first Rainald de Mares, secondly Almeric, count of Joppa, and king of Jerusalem; and was mother of Baldwin IV. king of Jerusalem. Also a son of his own name, **JOSCELINE**, who succeeded him as count of Edessa, and was slain in the battle of Tiberias, July 3, 1187, leaving by his wife Agnes, daughter of Henry de Buffu, two daughters, Beatrix, the wife of count Alamand, and Agnes, the wife of William de Mandeleo.

3. Geoffry de Courtenay, surnamed Chaplay, who was slain in the Holy Land, A. D. 1139.

The eldest son,

MILo DE COURTENAY, founded the abbey of Fountainjean, where he was buried A. D. 1127. By Emmengarde his wife, daughter of Renaud, count de Nevers, he had issue three sons.

1. Josceline de Courtenay, who died without issue.

2. Reginald de Courtenay.

3. William de Courtenay, who came into England with his brother Reginald, and marrying Matilda, only daughter of Robert Fitz-Edith, natural son to king Henry I. had issue three sons, first, William; second, Reginald; third, Robert, who was sheriff of Cumberland, A. D. 1204, and died A. D. 1209.

The second son,

REGINALD DE COURTENAY, lord of Courte-

* Our genealogist must be mistaken in this point, for there was no prince or king of Armenia bearing the name of Livonus, or Levon, till the year 1270, which is one hundred and thirty nine years after the death of Josceline de Courtenay. This Levon, had indeed a sister, Mary, married to Fre-

deric, son of the emperor Frederic II. The second wife is said to be the sister of Roger, prince of Antioch. At this time Boemund II. was prince of Antioch: who had an uncle, Roger, duke of Apulia, who died A. D. 1112.

may, Montargis, &c. came into England with Eleanor, queen to king Henry II. A. D. 1151, and having married Hawise, eldest granddaughter of Robert de Abrancis, baron of Okehampton, (as we have already related) in her right, became hereditary sheriff of Devon, and baron of Okehampton. By this lady, who died July 30, A. D. 1209, and was buried in Ford-abbey, he had issue, as will be seen presently. But we must observe, that this Reginald married, first, a sister of Guy de Donjon, descended from the counts of Corbeil, and by her had two daughters; the youngest was married to Avolon de Saligny, of Auxerre; and the eldest, ELIZABETH, married Peter, the youngest son of Lewis le Grosse, king of France; which Peter, on her obtaining from her father the feigneries of Courtenay, Montargis, &c. took the name and arms of Courtenay, and was ancestor of the Courtenays of France, who claim the rank of princes of the blood next the house of Bourbon.

By his second lady, this baron Okehampton had issue a daughter, Egoline, married to Gilbert Bassett, baron of Hedington, and three sons; of the two youngest, Reginald and Henry, we only know the names; but the eldest,

ROBERT DE COURTENAY, (upon the death of his father, Sept. 27, A. D. 1194, who was buried at Ford-abbey) succeeded as baron Okehampton, &c. but was dispossessed of his office of sheriff of Devon, and of the government of Exeter castle, in 1232. In 1214, we find him governor of Bruges (now Bridgenorth.) He died July 26, A. D. 1242, and was buried at Ford-abbey. By his wife MARY, (whose descendants became heirs to the family of Redvers, as has been seen, and must be taken notice of again) he had issue a daughter, Hauise, married to John de Nevil, and two sons, of which the youngest, Sir William Courtenay, Knt. surnamed de Musberrie, married Joane, daughter of Thomas Bassett, but died without issue.

The eldest son,

SIR HUGH COURTENAY, knight, succeeded as baron of Okehampton. He married Eleanor, daughter of Hugh le Despencer, father of Hugh, earl of Winchester, and by this lady, who died October 11, A. D. 1328, and was buried at Cowic, had issue four daughters:

1. Isabel, married to John, baron St. John, of Basing.
2. Aveline, married Sir John Gifford, Knt.
3. Egeline, married Robert Scales.
4. Margaret, married John de Moels, or Mulis.

And two sons.

1. Hugh Courtenay.
2. Sir Philip Courtenay, surnamed de Mone-don, who was slain at the battle of Shivelin, June 24, A. D. 1314. He was not married.

The father dying February 28, A. D. 1291, was buried at Cowic, in Devonshire; and the eldest son,

SIR HUGH COURTENAY, succeeded as baron of Okehampton; and upon the decease of Isabella de Fortibus, countess of Devon, Albemarle, &c. (the last person mentioned by us in the account of the Redvers family) without issue, A. D. 1293, he as her heir descended from Mary de Redvers, who was his great grandmother, succeeded to the earldom of Devon, of which he was afterwards de-

prived, but restored thereto February 22, A. D. 1325; he died 1340, and was buried at Cowic, where five years after was also interred his widow Agnes, daughter of Sir John St. John, Knt. and sister of John, baron St. John, of Basing. His issue by this lady were two daughters, Eleanor, married to John, lord Grey, of Cadnor, and Elizabeth, married to Bartholomew, baron Lisle; also three sons.

1. Hugh Courtenay.

2. Robert Courtenay, who was seated at Moreton, died in 1334, having had by his wife Johanna, an only son William Courtenay, who died before him.

3. Thomas Courtenay, seated at Southpole, who died in 1356, having had issue by his wife Muriel, daughter of John de Mulis, or Moels, one son, Hugh, who died without issue, and two daughters, Margaret, married to Thomas Peveral, and Muriel, to John Dinham.

The eldest son,

HUGH COURTENAY, succeeded as earl of Devon. He married Margaret, daughter of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, and grand daughter of king Edward I. and by her, who survived him till 1392, had a numerous issue, eight sons and nine daughters.

The latter were,

1. Margaret, married to John, baron Cobham.
2. Elizabeth, married first Sir John Vere, knt. secondly, Sir Andrew Lutterel, knt.
3. Catherine, married first William, baron Harrington; secondly, Sir Thomas Engaine, knt.
4. Joan, married Sir John Cheverston, knt.
5. Anne, died unmarried.
6. Eleanor.
7. Guinora.
8. Isabella.
9. Philippa.

The sons were,

1. Sir Hugh Courtenay, who was one of the founders of the order of the Garter, and summoned to parliament as a baron, A. D. 1370. He died A. D. 1374, before his father, leaving issue (by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Guy Brian, lord of Tor Brian, in Devonshire) an only son, Hugh Courtenay: which son married Matilda, a daughter of Thomas Holland, earl of Kent; but died without issue (in the same year, but) before his grandfather.

2. Thomas Courtenay, died unmarried before his father, and was buried in the church of St. Austine Friars, in London.

3. Edward Courtenay, of whom presently.

4. William Courtenay, chancellor of the university of Oxford, A. D. 1367; bishop of Hereford, A. D. 1369; bishop of London, A. D. 1375; and at last, A. D. 1381, archbishop of Canterbury. He died on the 31st of July, A. D. 1396, and his remains were deposited in the cathedral at Canterbury.

5. Sir Philip Courtenay, ancestor to the late and present viscounts, of whom we shall treat when we have paid the necessary attention to the elder branch, which has been now extinct upwards of two hundred years.

6. John Courtenay, who probably either died young, or passed his life in retirement.

7. Sir Peter Courtenay, who was raised to high honours. He was standard bearear to king Ed-

ward

ward III. constable of Windsor castle, governor of Calais, chamberlain to king Richard II. privy counsellor, and knight of the garter. He died unmarried, A. D. 1409, and was buried in the cathedral at Exeter.

8. Sir Humphry Courtenay, who died without issue.

EDWARD COURTENAY, the third son, was seated at Godlington, and had issue by his wife Emeline, daughter and heir of Sir John Dawnby, two sons,

1. Edward Courtenay,
 2. Sir Hugh Courtenay,
- } of whom distinctly.
- and dying in the life-time of his father, the eldest son.

EDWARD COURTENAY, became heir to the honours of the family, upon the demise of his cousin, Hugh Courtenay, in the beginning of the year A. D. 1377, and when his grandfather deceased in the latter end of the same year, became actually possessed thereof.

This earl of Devon was admiral for the western parts, and earl marshal of England in 1385. He was commonly called the blind earl. He married Maud, daughter of Thomas, baron Camois, by whom he had issue three sons.

1. Sir Edward Courtenay, knight of the Bath, and admiral of the king's fleet. He died in the life-time of his father, without issue, A. D. 1418, having been married to Eleanor, daughter of Roger Mortimer, earl of March.

2. Sir Hugh Courtenay, his successor.

3. James Courtenay.

He died December 5, A. D. 1419, and was buried in Ford abbey. The title, &c. devolved upon his second, but eldest surviving, son,

SIR HUGH COURTENAY, who was made knight of the Bath in 1399. He married Anne, sister to John, earl of Shrewsbury, and by her, who died in 1440, had issue two sons, of which the youngest John, died unmarried, and the eldest,

THOMAS COURTENAY, succeeded to the earldom upon the demise of his father, June 16, in 1421. He married Margaret, daughter of John Beaufort, marquis of Dorset, and earl of Somerset, and had issue five daughters,

1. Joan, married to Sir Roger Clifford.
 2. Elizabeth, married to Sir Hugh Conway.
 3. Anne,
 4. Matilda,
 5. Eleanor,
- } died young.

Also three sons,

1. Thomas Courtenay, his successor.

2. Henry Courtenay, who was attainted for his attachment to the house of Lancaster, and was beheaded March 4, in 1466, unmarried.

3. John Courtenay, slain in behalf of the Lancastrians, at the battle of Tewkesbury, May 4, in 1471, unmarried.

This earl died in 1458, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS COURTENAY, earl of Devon, who was attainted in 1461, and beheaded in 1462. His two brothers were then alive, but his attainder prevented their succession. Thus this male branch of the Courtenay family ended with the excision of three promising young men, and the earldom of Devon ceased.

We now return to,
SIR HUGH COURTENAY, second and youngest

son of Edward Courtenay, of Godlington, who was third of the eight sons of Hugh, earl of Devon, by his wife Margaret.

He was seated at Haccomb, and married three wives, first Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Cogan, and widow of Sir Fulke Fitzwarren, but she died without issue; secondly, Philippa, daughter of Sir Warren Archdeacon, knight, who bore to him an only daughter, Joan (who married, first, Nicholas, baron Carew, of Mohun's Autrey, and secondly, Sir Robert Vere) thirdly Maud, daughter of Sir John Beaumont, of Sherwell, in Dorsetshire, knight; by this lady he had issue a daughter, Margaret, married to Sir Theobald Greenville, knight.

And his son and heir,

SIR HUGH COURTENAY, was seated at Boconock, in Cornwall, who was slain at the battle of Tewkesbury. By Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas Carmino, of Devonshire, he had four daughters:

1. Elizabeth, married to John Trethrif, Esq.
2. Maud, married to John Arundel, of Talvern, Esq.
3. Isabel, married to William Mohun, Esq.
4. Florence, married John Trelawney, Esq.

And two sons, of which the youngest, Walter, died unmarried; and the eldest,

(First Earl.) SIR EDWARD COURTENAY, took part with Henry, earl of Richmond, against king Richard III. in 1483 was attainted; but soon after the accession of the aforesaid earl to the throne of England, by the title of Henry VII. that attainder was taken off, and that which was esteemed rebellion, being, by success, turned into loyalty, he was rewarded, by being created baron of Okehampton, and earl of Devon, by patent, dated October 26, in 1485. He died on the 28th of May, in 1509, and was buried at Tiverton.

By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay, of Molland, (a descendant of the Sir Philip Courtenay we are hereafter to treat of) he had an only son,

SIR WILLIAM COURTENAY, who was made knight of the Bath, A. D. 1497. In 1504 he was attainted for being concerned in the earl of Suffolk's rebellion. However, after the accession of Henry VIII. he obtained a warrant for the earldom of Devon, but never was created an earl. He died June 9, in 1511, and was buried at St. Paul's cathedral, London; having had issue by Catherine, a daughter of king Edward IV. (this lady died November 15, in 1527, and was buried at Tiverton) a daughter, Margaret, who died young, and a son,

(First Marquis.) EDWARD COURTENAY, who was created marquis of Exeter, by patent, June 18, in 1525, but convicted of treason, and attainted, December 3, 1538, and beheaded on the 5th of January following.

He married two wives, first Elizabeth, daughter of John Grey, viscount Lisle, by whom he had no issue, but by his second wife Gertrude, (daughter of William Blount, lord Mountjoy) who died in 1557, and was buried in Wimborne minster, Dorsetshire, he had two sons, Henry Courtenay, who died young, and

(Second Marquis.) EDWARD COURTENAY, who was created earl of Devon, and baron of Okehampton and Plympton, by patent, September 28, 1553. This nobleman was restored in honour and blood,

blood, as marquis of Exeter, by act of parliament, on the 10th of October following.

This Nobleman, who was the last of that line, departed this life at Padua, October 4, 1556, unmarried, and was buried in St. Anthony's church, at that place.

We must now return back to,

Sir PHILIP COURTENAY, (fifth of the eight sons of Hugh, earl of Devon, and his wife Margaret) direct ancestor to the viscounts Courtenay.

He was seated at Powderham castle, in Devonshire, and in 1383, was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland; in 1389, he was constituted steward of the Itannaries, and died July 29, 1406. By his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Wake, of Bifworth, in Northamptonshire, he had issue two daughters:

1. Margaret, married to Sir Robert Cary, of Cockington, knight.

2. Agnes, married to Otes Champenoun.

Also two sons,

1. Richard Courtenay, who was chancellor of the university of Oxford, in 1406. In 1413, he was elected bishop of Norwich, and dying in 1415 was buried in Westminster abbey.

2. Sir John Courtenay: which

Sir JOHN COURTENAY died before his brother Richard, but continued the line by having two sons:

1. Sir Philip Courtenay.

2. Sir Humphrey Courtenay, who married from his wife Joan, daughter of Alexander Champenoun, of Beer Ferrers, and widow of Sir James Chudleigh, knight.

The eldest son, Sir PHILIP COURTENAY, died December 16, in 1463, having had issue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Walter, lord Hungerford, two daughters:

1. Philippa, married to Sir Thomas Fulford, knight.

2. Anne, married first to Sir William Palton, knight; secondly, to Richard Trevin, alias Wear, esquire.

Also seven sons,

1. Sir William Courtenay, who continued the line.

2. Sir Philip Courtenay, who was seated at Molland, and by a daughter of Robert Hingeston, esquire, had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, married as already mentioned, to Sir Edward Courtenay, earl of Devon, and several sons:

3. Peter Courtenay, archdeacon, and afterwards dean of Exeter, of which see he was appointed bishop in 1477, but translated to Winchester in 1486. He died in 1491.

4. Sir Edmund Courtenay, who married first Alice, daughter and heir of John Wotton, esquire; and, secondly, Joan, daughter and heir of Edward Dymock, esquire.

5. Sir Walter Courtenay, who married Alice, daughter and heir to Walter Kilrington, alias Colebrooke.

6. John Courtenay, } died young.

7. Humphrey Courtenay, }

The eldest son,

Sir WILLIAM COURTENAY, died A. D. 1485, leaving a successor of his own name, (by his wife Margaret, daughter of William, lord Bonville) which son,

Sir WILLIAM COURTENAY, dying in 1512, left issue by his wife Cicely, daughter of Sir John

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Chehey, of Pincourt, knight, three sons and four daughters; the two youngest of the latter were married, the one to John Coplestone, and the other to — Danvers, esquire. Joan, the second, wedded Sir William Beaumont, of Shirwell, knight; and the eldest, Anne, became the wife of Thomas Gibbe, of Finton, esquire.

The sons were,

1. Sir William Courtenay.

2. Sir James Courtenay, seated at Upcot, who married a daughter of Sir John Bassett, knight.

3. Edward Courtenay.

The eldest son,

Sir WILLIAM COURTENAY, died 1535. By his second wife, Mary, daughter of Sir John Gainford, knight, he had five sons, Philip, John, Anthony, James, and Thomas: also a daughter, Mary, married to Sir John Chichester. But with these we have no concern. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Edgcombe, and by her had a daughter, Cicely, married to Nicholas Francis, esquire, and four sons:

1. George Courtenay, who continued our line.

2. Sir Pierce Courtenay, who died 1552, and was buried at Chudleigh; having had issue by his wife Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Robert Shelstone, of Bredestow, three sons: first Carew; second Edward, who died in 1556, (leaving issue by his wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas Moor, of Taunton, two daughters, Anne and Catherine; the former married to Anthony Clifford, of Beerscombe, the latter to Jonas Calmady)

third James: and four daughters, first Catherine, married to — Kempthorn; second Dorothy, married to — Cowlings; third Anne; fourth Jane, married to — Tremayn.

3. Henry Courtenay.

4. Nicholas Courtenay.

The eldest son, by this first marriage,

GEORGE COURTENAY, died before his father, but left issue by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir George St. Leger, knight, an only son,

Sir WILLIAM COURTENAY, who succeeded his grandfather. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Powlet, marquis of Winchester, and by her, who died 1576, and was buried at Basing, he had an only son,

Sir WILLIAM COURTENAY, who succeeded to the estate upon the demise of his father, in 1557, and dying in 1630, was buried at Powderham. He married two wives, first Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Manners, earl of Rutland; and, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of George Sydenham, esquire: by the latter he had no issue, but by the former was father of six sons, and three daughters:

1. Margaret, married to Sir Warwick Hele, of Membury, knight.

2. Mary, married to Sir William Wray, of Trebigh, baronet.

3. Gertrude, married Sir John Fitz, of Fitzford knight.

The sons were,

1. Sir William Courtenay, who died unmarried, in the life time of his father.

2. Francis Courtenay, who continued our line.

3. Thomas Courtenay.

4. George Courtenay.

5. John Courtenay.

6. Alexander Courtenay.

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The second, but eldest surviving son, FRANCIS COURTENAY, married two wives, first Mary, daughter of Sir William Pole, of Colecomb, knight, and widow of Nicholas Harst, esquire: secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Seymour, of Bury Pomeroy. By the latter only he had issue.

1. Sir William Courtenay.
2. Edward Courtenay.
3. Francis Courtenay.
4. James Courtenay.

And dying in 1638, the estate devolved upon the eldest son,

Sir WILLIAM COURTENAY, who died August 4, in 1702, having had issue by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir William Waller, knight, who died in 1693, eleven daughters and eight sons.

Of the daughters,

1. Lucy, married Hugh Stafford, of Pines, esquire.
2. Elizabeth, married John Cloberry, of Bredstone, esquire.
3. Isabella, married Sir Thomas Lear, of Lindridge, baronet.
4. Anne, died unmarried.
5. Jane.
6. Margaret, married Edmund Reynal, of Malton, esquire.
7. Mary.
8. Dorothy.

And three other daughters, whose names we cannot ascertain.

The sons were,

1. William Courtenay, who died young.
2. Francis Courtenay, grandfather to the first viscount.
3. Edward,
4. Richard,
5. James,
6. George,
7. Henry,
8. William,

The second son,

FRANCIS COURTENAY, died in the life time of his father, and was buried at Chelsea, in Middlesex. By his wife Mary, daughter of John Bovey, esquire, he had issue nine daughters:

1. Anne, married to William Walrond, Esq.
2. Elizabeth, married to Arthur Champenoun, esquire.
3. Margaret, died an infant.
4. Mary.
5. Lucy.
6. Margaret.
7. Jane.
8. Isabella.
9. Dorothy.

And three sons:

1. William Courtenay.
2. Francis,
3. Francis,

WILLIAM COURTENAY, the eldest son, succeeded his grandfather, and was appointed lord lieutenant of Devonshire in 1715. He died October 10, 1735, and was buried at Powderham, having had issue by his wife, Anne, second daughter of James, earl of Abingdon, five sons, and seven daughters.

The latter were,

1. Mary, died young.

2. Anne Sophia.

3. Eleanor.

4. Bridget.

5. Isabella.

6. Mary.

7. Elizabeth, died young.

The sons were,

1. William Courtenay, died young.
2. James Courtenay,
3. William Courtenay, the late viscount.
4. Henry Reginald Courtenay, born June 8,

1714, seated at Ford, in Devonshire. At the general election in 1754, he was elected member of parliament for Honiton in Devonshire, and also again for the same place in 1761. He married in April 1747, Catherine, daughter of Allan, lord Bathurst, and by her had issue two sons, William, born September 9, 1738, and Henry, born November 27, 1741: also two daughters, Catherine, born June 17, 1740, and Anne, born June 13, 1751.

5. Peregrine Courtenay, married Lucy, daughter of Benjamin Incedon, Esq.

(First Viscount.) WILLIAM COURTENAY, the third, but eldest surviving son, succeeded to the paternal estates, and was created a baronet; but as the patent was never sued out, the family are not entitled to that dignity. He served in a series of successive parliaments for the county of Devon, till his present majesty, in regard to the antiquity and splendor of his ancestry, was graciously pleased to give him a seat in the upper house, under the title of viscount Courtenay. The letters patent bear date May 6, 1762. He survived this mark of the royal favour only ten days, dying on the sixteenth of May, 1762. His remains were deposited at Powderham church. He married April 2, 1741, Frances, the fourth daughter of Heneage, earl of Aylesford, and by her, who died December 19, 1761, had issue five daughters:

1. Anne, who died young.
2. Mary, born March 2, 1743-4.
3. Frances, born March 10, 1746.
4. Lucy, born June 6, 1748.
5. Charlotte, born January 21, 1751.

And an only son and successor,

(Second and present Viscount.) WILLIAM COURTENAY, born October 30, 1742. In 1762, he married Frances, daughter of Thomas Clack, of Wallingford, Berks, by whom he has issue four daughters:

1. Frances, born January 6, 1763.
2. Charlotte, born February 14, 1764.
3. Isabella, born June 20, 1765.
4. Elizabeth, born September 2, 1766.

(TITLES.) William Courtenay, viscount Courtenay, of Powderham Castle, in the county of Devonshire.

(CREATIONS.) Viscount Courtenay, May 6, 1762, (George III.)

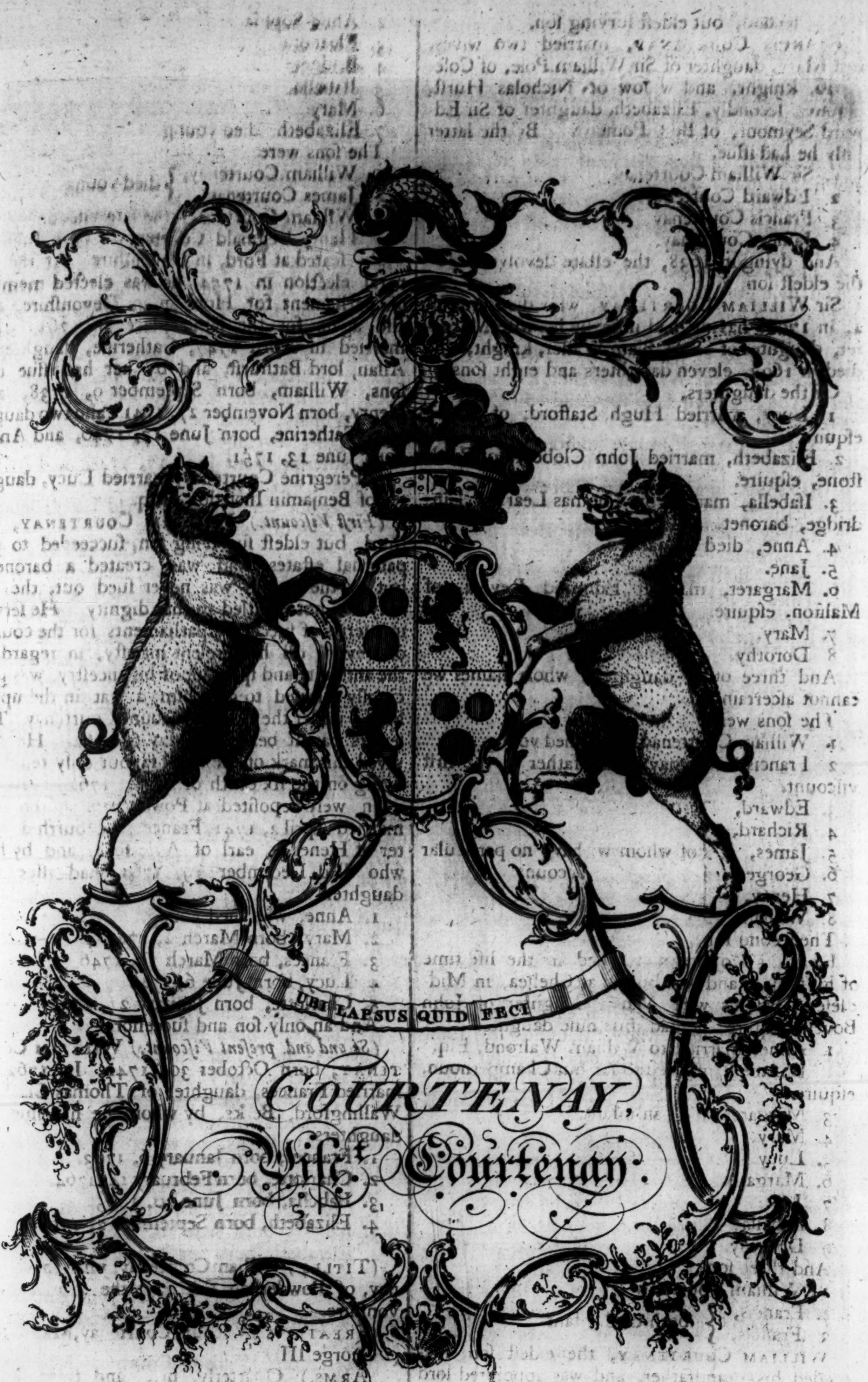
(ARMS.) Quarterly, first and third, topaz, three torteauxes, ruby, second and fourth, topaz, a lion rampant, sapphire.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a dolphin, proper.

(SUPPORTERS.) On each side, a wild boar, proper, maned and hooped, topaz.

(MOTTO.) Ubi lapsus quid feci.

WARD,



COURTENAY
Life Courtenay

DNI LAPUS QUID FRECI

WARD, Viscount DUDLEY and WARD.

THE first gentleman of this family, from whom we can lineally deduce the present Viscount, was,

SIMON WARDE, who was living in the reign of Richard II. We find that he, June 20, 1391, had the king's licence, with Sir Thomas Colville and Sir John Etton, knights, William Louthier, William Salveyn, and Henry Van Croypole, to perform feats of arms with certain persons of Scotland. And John, lord Ross, was appointed by the king to fix a camp, and to be judge of their performances. Which Simon is said to marry Margaret, of a branch of the noble family of Mortimer, and to have issue,

JOHN WARD, esquire, possessed of the manor of Kirkby-Bedon, in Norfolk; who by his wife, a daughter of John de Boscote, had issue,

JOHN WARD, his son and heir, who was also possessed of the said manor, and married Catharine, daughter of ——— Appleyard, of Dunston, in Norfolk, esquire, and was succeeded by

ROBERT WARD, his son and heir, of Kirkby-Bedon, esquire, who had to wife Alice, daughter of Robert Kemp, of Giffing, in Norfolk, esquire, and had issue,

ROBERT WARD, father of

ROBERT WARD, esquire, who married ———, daughter of Sir Giles Capel, knight, ancestor to the present earl of Essex, by whom he had issue,

HENRY WARD, esquire, who for the most part resided at Pofwyke, in Norfolk; and by Margaret his wife, daughter of William Ugge, of Porke-thorpe, esquire, had issue five sons;

1. Edward Ward.
2. Henry Ward.
3. Miles Ward.
4. Tobias Ward.
5. Thomas Ward.

EDWARD WARD, the eldest son, succeeded to the estate, and was also of Bexley, in Norfolk, where for the most part he resided; and having married Anne, daughter of John Hawes, or Hawers, of Windfarthing, in Norfolk, esquire, had issue eight children;

THOMAS WARD, eldest son, of Bexley, esquire, who married Eleanor, daughter of Thomas God-falve, of Beckenham, in Norfolk, and was father, by her, of

THOMAS WARD, esquire, whose son and heir,

EDWARD WARD, of Bexley, was created a baronet, 20 Dec. 1660, from whom the present baronet is descended.

WILLIAM WARD, the sixth son of the said Edward Ward, of Bexley, esquire, was a wealthy goldsmith in London, and jeweller to the queen of

king Charles I. Having a very ample fortune, he resided at Heat, in Staffordshire; and Edward Sutton, lord Dudley, bestowed Frances, his grand-daughter and heir, on

(*First Lord.*) **HUMBLE WARD**, esquire, son and heir of the said William. She was the sole daughter and heir of Sir Ferdinando Sutton, knr. of the Bath, that died in the life-time of his father Edward, lord Dudley, who departing this life June 23, 1643, the said Frances became baroness of Dudley, an ancient barony. The said Edward lord Dudley being a baron by descent from John de Sutton, who, in the reign of king Edward II. married Margaret, eldest daughter of Roger de Someri, baron of Dudley, and sister and coheir of John de Someri, baron of Dudley, who died on the feast of Thomas the Martyr, in 15 Edward II. leaving her, the said Margaret, who was then thirty-two years of age, and Joan, the wife of Thomas Botetourt, twenty-nine years of age, his sisters and next heirs. On partition of his inheritance, Margaret had for her share an assignment of the castle of Dudley, in Staffordshire; as also of the town of Dudley, in the county of Worcester, the manor of Seggesley, chase of Pen-thet, and manor of Swynford-Regis, in the county of Stafford, with divers other manors, all which descended to John, her son and heir, who, in 16 Edward III. was summoned to parliament as baron Dudley, and died in 33 Edward III. seized of the castle of Dudley, and of the town of Dudley, in the county of Worcester, as parcel and member of the castle of Dudley, held by barony, as the inquisition sets forth. The said Roger, and John de Someri, were lineally descended from John baron de Someri, of the county of Cambridge, who took to wife Hawyse, sister and heir of Gervase Paganel, baron of Dudley, in the county of Stafford, son of Ralph, son of Fulk Paganel, baron of Dudley, who was possessed of Dudley, probably by marrying the daughter of William Fitz-Auscuph, to whom the Conqueror gave the barony of Dudley.

The aforesaid Frances, baroness of Dudley, was with her husband, Humble Ward, esquire, in Oxford, when her grandfather, Edward lord Dudley, died; and thereupon, the next day, he was knighted by king Charles, viz. June 24, A. D. 1643; and, on the twenty-third of March next ensuing, advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Ward of Birmingham, in Warwickshire. This Humble lord Ward, died on the fourth of October, A. D. 1670, and was buried at Heat, in Staffordshire, his lady surviving, who lived to be very aged, de-

parting this life in the year 1697. They had issue three sons and four daughters:

1. Edward, who succeeded to the honour and estate.

2. John, who died an infant.

3. William Ward, of Willingsworth, in the parish of Sedgeley, in Staffordshire, esquire, grandfather to the present viscount Ward.

4. Humble Ward, who died young.

The four daughters were,

1. Anne, who died unmarried.

2. Theodosia, wedded first to Sir Thomas Brereton, of Handford, in the county of Chester, and secondly, to Charles Brereton, esquire.

3. Honora, wife to William Dilke, of Maxtock-castle, in the county of Warwick, esquire.

4. Frances, to Sir William Noel, of Kirkby-Mallory, in Leicestershire, Bart.

(*Second Lord.*) EDWARD WARD, eldest son and heir of Humble lord Ward, took place in the house of peers, January 18, A. D. 1697; and, on the death of Frances, his mother, in 1701, succeeded to the barony of Dudley, and was buried at Himley, August 8, A. D. 1701. He married Frances, daughter of Sir William Brereton, of Handford, in com. Cest. Bart. and sister, and at length sole heir to Sir Thomas Brereton; by whom he had three sons and three daughters; Catherine, married to John Gray, of En-vill-hall, in Staffordshire, esquire, and Humbletta, to Thomas Porter, esquire. Lettice, the second daughter, died young. John, the eldest son, Humble Ward, second, and Ferdinando Dudley, the youngest, died unmarried.

William Ward, the third son, died in the life-time of his father, and was buried at Himley, May 16, A. D. 1692. He married Frances, daughter of Thomas Dilke, of Maxtock castle, in Warwickshire, esquire, by Honora, his wife, before-mentioned; by whom he had three sons:

1. Edward Dudley.

2. John Dudley, who died an infant.

3. William Dudley.

Also a daughter, Frances, hereafter mentioned.

(*Third Lord.*) EDWARD LORD DUDLEY and WARD, succeeded his grandfather in 1701; and, having taken to wife Diana, daughter of Thomas Howard, of Ashsted, in Surry, esquire, departed this life on the twenty-eighth of March, A. D. 1704, in his minority; leaving his lady (who died March 17, A. D. 1709) big with child of

(*Fourth Lord.*) EDWARD, LORD DUDLEY and WARD, who succeeded his father, and deceasing on the sixth of September, A. D. 1731, unmarried, was buried at Ashsted; and his honours and estate devolved on his uncle,

(*Fifth Lord.*) WILLIAM LORD DUDLEY and WARD, who died unmarried at his seat at Himley, in Staffordshire, in May 1740; whereby the title of lord Dudley devolved on the issue of Frances, his sister.

Which Frances, was married to William Lea, of Hales-Owen-Grange, in the county of Salop, grandson of John Lea, of Hales-Owen (a descendant of the Lea's, of Lea-green) in the parish of Kingsnorton, in the county of Worcester; who took to wife —, the daughter of — Ive, of Kingsnorton aforesaid, and had issue by her two sons, William, and John.

William, the eldest, was sheriff of Worcestershire in the reign of king William; and died a bachelor, June 24, A. D. 1702, and was buried at Hales-Owen.

John, his brother, became his heir, and took to wife Mary, the daughter of William Deeley, of Warley-Wigorn, in Hales-Owen; which Mary died in 1720, having issue one son, William, who married Frances, sister of William Ward, lord Dudley; and by her (who died at the Grange, January 24, A. D. 1737, and was interred at Himley) had issue two sons and five daughters:

1. Anne, married to William Smith, of Ridge-acre, in Shropshire.

2. Frances, married to Walter Woodcock, esquire.

3. Mary, married to — Harvey, esquire.

4. Catherine, married to Thomas Jordan, Esq.

5. Elizabeth, married the reverend Benjamin Briscoe.

Of the two sons, William Lea, the youngest, died in his father's life time; and the eldest,

FERDINANDO DUDLEY LEA (as heir to his deceased mother) to the barony of Dudley; but died unmarried. But the barony of Ward devolved upon,

(*Present Viscount.*) JOHN WARD, the male heir and representative of Humble, the first lord Ward, whose third son, (as has been observed)

WILLIAM WARD, of Willingsworth, in the parish of Sedgefield, Staffordshire, died in January, in 1713-14, and was buried at Wednesbury, Staffordshire. By Anne, his wife, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Parkes, of Willingsworth, esquire, by Rebecca, his wife, who was heir of the Bodleys, left issue,

William Ward, his son and heir.

And three daughters:

1. Frances, married to Robert Pigot, of Chetwynd, in Shropshire, knight of the shire for the county of Huntingdon in several parliaments.

2. Jane, married to Daniel Jeyon, esquire.

3. Rebecca, who died unmarried.

Their brother,

WILLIAM WARD, Esq; served in parliament for the county of Stafford, in the reign of queen Anne, and in the first parliament of the late king; and died on the 25th of October, in 1720. He married Mary, daughter of John Grey, of Evill, in the county of Stafford, esquire, (third son of Henry, the first earl of Stamford) by Mary, his first wife, daughter of Sir Francis Woolrych, baronet, by whom he left issue, two sons and two daughters:

1. John Ward, the peer of whom we are now treating.

2. William Ward, rector of King's Swinford, and Himley, in Staffordshire; who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hawkes, and had issue a son and a daughter, Humble and Frances. He died July 21, 1758, and was buried at Himley.

The daughters are,

1. Frances, married to George Rooke, of St. Laurence, in Kent, esquire, son and heir of Sir George Rook, knight, admiral of Great Britain, and of the privy council to queen Anne, as also one of the lords of the admiralty.

2. Anna, who is unmarried.

JOHN

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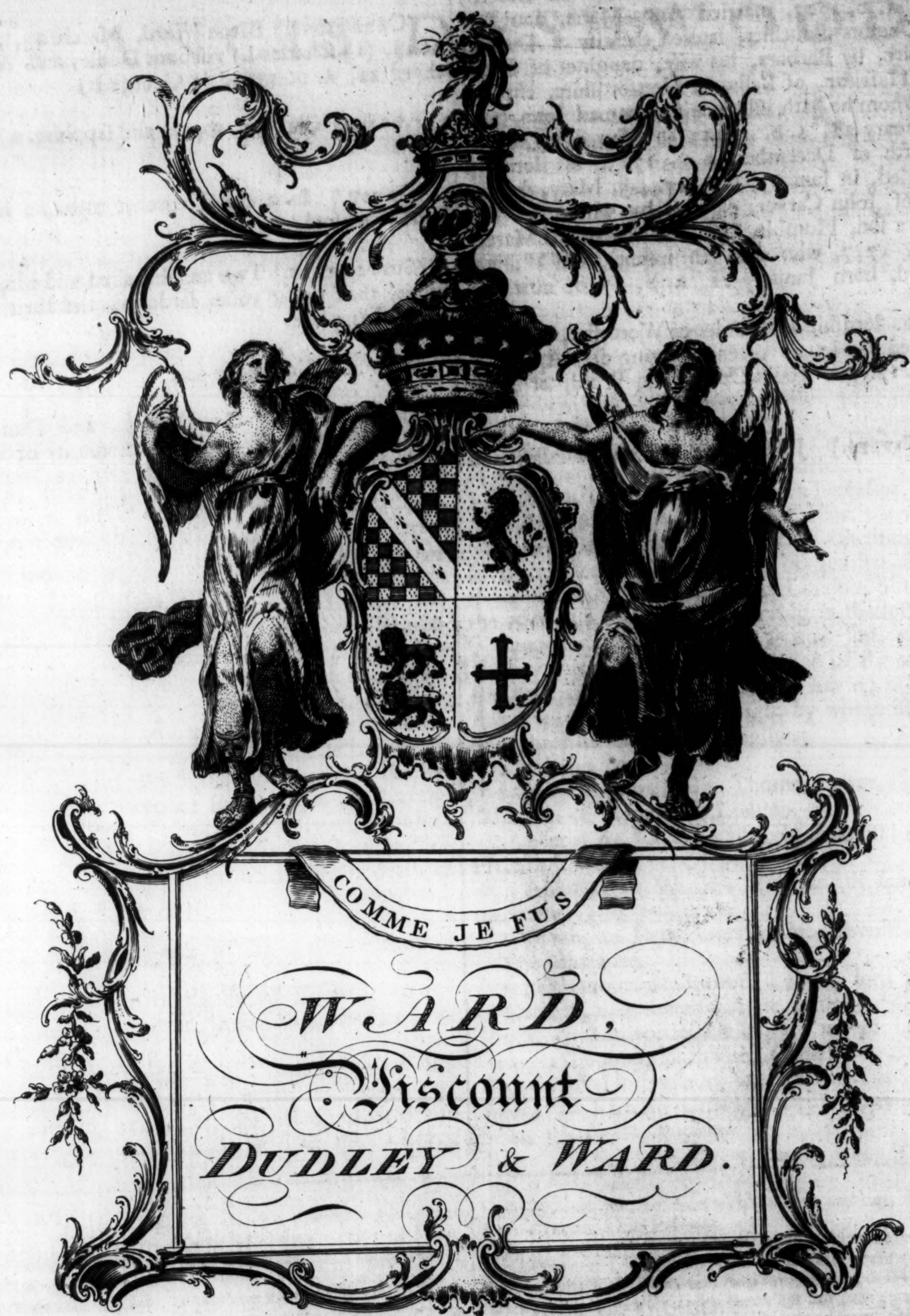
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WARD, VISCOUNT DUDLEY and WARD
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

FRANCIS DASHWOOD,

BARON LE DESPENCER,

AND

BARON T.

THE barony of Despencer, was originally by summons 23 Edward I. in favour of Hugh Despencer, afterwards earl of Winchester; and for want of male representative (see page 264) it fell to Isabel, sister and sole heir to Richard Despencer, earl of Gloucester, and baron Despencer, who died Oct. 7, 1414. She married Richard Beauchamp, lord Bergavenny; and the sole daughter and heir of this marriage, Elizabeth, (see lord Abergavenny's family) by marrying Edward Nevil, fourth son of Ralph Nevil, earl of Westmorland, brought the baronies of Bergavenny and Despencer into that family; but the latter was never used or claimed till 1604, when Mary, daughter of Henry Nevil, who married Sir Thomas Fane, (see page 513) was declared baroness le Despencer. This title continued in the Westmorland family, till the present viscount succeeded to the barony, as the son of Mary, the eldest surviving daughter of Vere, the fourth earl of Westmorland, which in the male-line became extinct upon the death of John, the late and seventh earl of Westmorland, without issue.

We must now speak of the male-ancestors of this nobleman.

His family was originally of Dorsetshire, and from thence removed into Somersetshire; of which was

SAMUEL DASHWOOD, of Rowney, near Taunton, esquire, who had two wives, but what were their maiden names is not transmitted down. However, by the second, he had issue George

Dashwood, from whom Sir James Dashwood of Northbrooke, in Oxfordshire, claims descent. By the former he had issue four sons:

1. John Dashwood, from whom the Dashwoods of Essex and Suffolk derive their descent.
2. Francis Dashwood, of whom hereafter.
3. Richard Dashwood, who left issue.
4. William Dashwood, seated at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, and left issue. This gentleman was elected an alderman of the city of London; but paid the usual fine, to be excused serving in that office.

FRANCIS DASHWOOD, the second son, was a Turkey merchant, and an alderman of the city of London. He died A. D. 1683, having married Alice, sister of alderman Sleight, by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters.

The latter were,

1. Elizabeth, married to Thomas Lewes, esquire, alderman of the city of London.
2. Mary, to John Coppin, of Margate-street, Hertfordshire.
3. Martha, to William Roberts, of London, merchant.
4. Sarah, to Fulke Grevile, lord Brooke.

The sons were,

1. Sir Samuel Dashwood, knight, lord mayor of London, who married Anne, daughter of John Smith, of Tedworth, Hants, by whom he had George, Thomas, Elizabeth, (married to Andrew Archer, of Umperslade, in Warwickshire, esq.) Sarah, (to Richard Crawley, esq.) Jane, Annabella, Henrietta, Sophia.

* This dignity, which is by writ and patent, and is next to a bishop, (being temporal) had anciently the name of Vavafor, which by the Saxons was changed into Thane, and by the Normans to Baron.

A baron by writ is he unto whom a writ of summons in the name of the king is directed, to come to the parliament appointed to be holden at a certain time and place, and there to treat and advise with his majesty, the prelates, and nobility, about the weighty affairs of the nation.

The ceremony of a baron by writ is this: he is first brought by the king at arms in his sovereign's coat, to the lord chancellor, between two of the youngest barons, who bear the robe of a baron; there he shews his prescript, which the chancellor reads, then congratulates him as a baron, and invests him with the robe; and the writ being delivered to the clerk of the parliament, the baron is shewed to the barons by the said king of arms, and placed in their house; and from thence is this title allowed him as hereditary, to him and his heirs.

The first institutor of a baron by patent, was king Richard II. who, in the year 1388, the eleventh of his reign, created John de Beauchamp of Holt-castle, and steward of the household, baron of Kedermister, to him and the heirs male of

his body, and invested him with a mantle and cap, differing from a viscount's, as follows:

A viscount's robe (which he wears in parliament, and is a fine scarlet cloth, lined with white taffata) has three guards of fur on the right shoulder, and two on the left, with a gold lace above each guard; and a baron has but two guards, and laces on each shoulder; neither has his coronation-robe (which is of crimson velvet, lined as before) but two rows of spots on each shoulder; whereas a viscount's has three on the right and two on the left; an earl three on each; a marquis four on the right, and three on the left; and a duke four on each.

His cap is the same with that of a viscount, earl, &c. but his coronet, which was given by king Charles II. (a baron not using any before that reign) is different from all other, the dukes having only leaves; the marquises, leaves and pearls of equal height; the earls have pearls on spires, much higher than the leaves; the viscounts, only pearls set close together, on the chaplet or rim; and the barons, but six pearls on the rim, and at equal distance.

The title of a baron is right honourable; but by the king or queen is usually stiled, our right trusty and well-beloved; and when of the privy-council, then with the addition of counsellor.

2. Thomas

THE ANGLICAN DASHWOOD

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THE ANGLICAN DASHWOOD



2. Thomas Dashwood, who married Penelope, daughter of — Hillersden, and had issue.

3. Francis Dashwood.

Sir FRANCIS DASHWOOD, the youngest son, was four times married: first to Mary, only daughter of John Jennings, of Westminster, Gent. by whom he had issue two daughters, Mary, married to Sir Fulwar Shipwith, of Newbold-hall, in Warwickshire, baronet, and Susanna, married to Sir Orlando Bridgeman, of Ridley, in Cheshire, Bart.

He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Vere, earl of Westmorland, and sister to John, earl of Westmorland (which lady, as we have observed, brought the barony into this family) this lady died, August 19, A. D. 1710, and lies buried at West Wycomb, in the church upon the hill, where the following inscription does honour to her memory:

Here rests, in hope

Of a glorious resurrection of the just,

The Rt. Hon. the Lady Mary Dashwood,

Eldest daughter

To the Rt. Hon. Vere Fane, earl of Westmorland, And wife to Sir Francis Dashwood, Kt. and Bart.

A lady whose high birth

Received a greater lustre from her eminent Virtues,

And whose Piety, Humility, and Prudence,

Made her Life and Character

Truly noble, truly good.

She was

A most loving and obedient Wife,

A tender and indulgent Parent,

A careful and kind Mistress to her Family:

Her diffuse charity made her a refuge for the poor,

And her devout life an illustrious example

To the best of her Sex.

Hence learn

To imitate her virtues

And lament her loss.

She left issue one son, Francis, and one daughter, Rachel, and died the 19th day of Aug. 1710, in the 35th year of her age.

The daughter, Rachel, married Sir Robert Austin, of Bexley; and the son is the peer of whom we are treating.

He married thirdly, Mary, daughter of major King, (niece to doctor King, once master of the Charter-house) by whom he had two sons:

1. John Dashwood, born August 4, A. D. 1716, who married Sarah, daughter of — Moore, of Byfleet, in Surry, esquire.

2. Charles Dashwood, born November 4, A. D. 1717, who died unmarried.

And two daughters:

1. Henrietta, born November 29, A. D. 1714, who died young.

2. Mary, married to John Walcot, of Walcot, in Shropshire.

He married lastly Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Windfor, earl of Plymouth; but by this lady he had no issue.

This gentleman was created a baronet by patent, bearing date June 6, A. D. 1707, and dying in the year 1727, was interred at West Wycomb, Bucks, and succeeded by his only son by the second lady.

(*Present Viscount.*) FRANCIS DASHWOOD, who was chosen member in the present parliament, A. D. 1761, for Weymouth and Melcomb Regis, and served in the two preceding parliaments for New Romney, in Kent. In 1762, he was appointed treasurer of the chamber, and afterwards one of the lords of the treasury, and under treasurer of the exchequer. On the death of John, earl of Westmorland (as already observed) he succeeded to the barony of le Despencer, in right of his mother. On the 29th of April, A. D. 1763, he was appointed master of the great wardrobe, and in 1766, one of the joint post masters general. This he soon after resigned, and is now lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Bucks, F. R. S. and L. L. D.

His lordship married Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Gould, of Iwer, Bucks, and widow of Sir Richard Ellis, baronet, but has as yet no issue.

(*TITLES.*) Francis Dashwood, baron le Despencer, and baronet.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baron le Despencer by summons to parliament, A. D. 1295, (23 Edward I.) baronet, June 28, 1707 (6 Anne.)

(*ARMS.*) Pearl, on a fess double cotised, ruby, three gryphons heads, erased, topaz.

(*CREST.*) On a wreath a gryphon's head, ermine, erased, ruby.

(*MOTTO.*) Pro magna charta.

(*CHIEF SEATS.*) West Wycomb, Bucks, and Mereworth, Kent.

DASHWOOD, B.A. 1823
DASHWOOD, who married Penelope
daughter of ———, and had issue
Francis Dashwood.
Francis Dashwood, the youngest son, was

NEVILL, Baron ABERGAVENNY.

THIS noble and ancient family, according to Camden, has produced six earls of Westmorland, two earls of Salisbury and Warwick, an earl of Kent, a marquis of Montagu, a duke of Bedford, a baron Ferrers of Oversley, barons Latimer, barons Abergavenny, one queen, five duchesses, to omit countesses and baronesses, an archbishop of York, and a great number of inferior gentlemen.

They claim descent from, **WALTHER**, officary earl of Northumberland, in the reign of king Edgar, A.D. 969, who by Judith his wife, daughter of the earl of Champagne, had issue,

UCHTRED, who was made earl of Northumberland, A.D. 980, in the life time of his father; and was murdered by Thurebrand, A.D. 1017.

He was three times married: first to Egfrid, daughter of Aldane, bishop of Durham; secondly to Sigen, daughter of Styr Fitz Ulf; and, thirdly, to Elgina, daughter of king Ethelred. By the last lady he had issue an only daughter,

AGITHA, who was heiress of Raby, and other large possessions belonging to her mother. She married Maldred, son of Crinan, an eminent thane, and bore an only son and heir,

COSPATRIC, who obtained the earldom of Northumberland, A.D. 1017, but was deprived thereof 1072; and dying the year following, was buried at Northumberland. His issue were two daughters, Juliana, married to Ranulph de Merley, baron of Morpeth; and Etheldreda, married to Duncan, a natural son of Malcolm, king of Scotland.

Also three sons,

1. Dolphin, who became earl of Dunbar and the marches in Scotland.

2. Waltheof, a benefactor to St. Mary's at York.

3. Uchtred. Which

UCHTRED became lord of Raby, and had issue

DOLPHIN, who was his successor as lord of Raby, and married Alice, niece and heir of Walcher, bishop of Durham, and earl Northumberland. His issue was

MILDRED FITZ-DOLPHIN, lord of Raby and Staindrope, in the county of Durham. His son,

ROBERT FITZ-MILDRED, was lord of Raby, &c. and married Isabel, daughter to Geoffrey de Nevill, and heir to her brother Richard. (This lady's mother was Eunne, daughter and heir of Bertran de Bulker, at whose decease she obtained the lordship of Branspeth and Durham. Geoffrey was the son of Geoffrey Nevill, and grandson to Gilbert de Nevill, a noble Norman, who came

into England with William the Conqueror.) The issue of this marriage was

GEOFFREY FITZ-ROBERT, who was lord of Raby; and in testimony of his gratitude to his mother's family, for the vast inheritances which devolved upon him from them, he assumed the name of **NEVILL**, and by his wife Margaret had two sons:

1. Robert de Nevill.

2. Geoffrey de Nevill, who was governor of Scordeburgh castle, and justice itinerant, A.D. 1270. He died 1285. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Longvillers, of Hornby-castle, in Lancashire, knight. From this match descended the Nevills of Hornby, whose heir female was married to Thomas Beaufort, duke of Exeter, in the reign of Henry V.

ROBERT DE NEVILL, the eldest son, lord of Raby, was governor of Norham Werke and Bamborough castles, A.D. 1258; warden of the forests north of Trent, A.D. 1261; captain-general of the forces north of Trent; sheriff of Yorkshire and governor of York castle, A.D. 1263; governor of Pickering castle, A.D. 1266; governor of Bamburgh, A.D. 1270. He married Ida, widow of Roger Bertram, baron of Mitford, in Northumberland, and had an only son of his own name,

ROBERT DE NEVILL, who died June 6, A.D. 1271, in his father's life-time, and was buried at Coverham, in the county of York; having had issue by his wife Mary, daughter and coheir of Ralph Fitz-Ranulph, lord of Middleham, (who died 1320, and was buried with her husband at Coverham) an only son,

RALPH DE NEVILL, successor to his grandfather at his decease, A.D. 1282, as lord of Raby. In 1294, 22 Edward I. he was summoned to parliament; and dying April 18, 1331, was buried at Coverham. He married first Eufema, daughter of Sir John Clavering: secondly Margaret, daughter of John de Thweng. By the former lady he had issue two sons, of which the eldest, Robert de Nevill, called the Peacock of the North, died without issue in the life-time of his father; and the second son,

RALPH DE NEVILL, succeeded to the honours and estates of the family. In the time of Edward III. we find him steward of the household, warden of the forests north of Trent, and of the Scotch marches. He was summoned to parliament from the 5th to the 39th of Edward III. and departed this life, A.D. 1367, and was buried at Durham. By his wife Alice, daughter and coheir of Hugh, lord Audley, which lady died in 1374, he had issue

issue three daughters: 1st, Eufemia, married to Reginald lord Lucy. 2d, Catherine. 3d, Margaret, married to Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland.

Also six sons,

1. John de Nevill.
2. Sir William Nevill, gentleman of the bed-chamber to king Richard II.
3. Sir Thomas Nevill, who married Margaret, daughter of William Babington, and had issue Jane, married first to Thomas Thurland; secondly to Sir Gervase Clifton, knight.
4. Sir Robert Nevill, seated at Eldon.
5. Alexander Nevill, archbishop of York, A. D. 1373; who died, A. D. 1391, and was buried at Lovain.
6. Sir Ralph Nevill, seated at Candall.

The eldest son,

Sir JOHN NEVILL, lord of Raby, was knighted 1360; admiral of the fleet 1370; knight of the garter, and governor of Bamburgh-castle, 1377; lieutenant of Aquitaine, and seneschal of Bourdeaux, 1378; warden of the east marches 1387; and dying October 17, 1380, was buried at Durham. He married first Maud, daughter of Henry, lord Percy: secondly Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William, lord Latimer, of Danby; by this last lady, who died 1306, he had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Willoughby, and a son, John Nevill, who was summoned to parliament as baron Latimer, in right of his mother, from August 25, 1404, to 1431, when he died without issue, having married Maud, daughter of Thomas, lord Clifford, and widow of Richard, earl of Crmbridge.

By his first lady he had issue three daughters,

1. Maud, married to William, lord Scroop.
2. Alice, married to William, lord Deancourt.
3. Eleanor, married to Ralph, lord Lumley.

And two sons,

1. Ralph Nevill,
2. Thomas Nevill, who married first Joan, daughter and heir of William, lord Furnival, in whose right he became baron Furnival. He married, secondly, Anharet, sister, and, at length, heir to John, lord Strange, of Blackmere, and widow of John, lord Talbot. He died 1407, and was buried at Worktop, having only had issue by his second lady two daughters, first Maud, at length his heir, married to John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, and Joane, who died unmarried.

RALPH NEVILL, lord of Raby, was governor of Carlisle, in 1386; warden of the forests north of Trent, in 1389; constable of the Tower of London, in 1398; privy counsellor and earl marshal, created earl of Westmorland, by patent, January 21, 1393, 21 Richard II. He was also knight of the Garter, and dying October 21, 1426, was interred in Staindrope. He married first Margaret, daughter of Hugh, earl of Stafford, and by this lady, who died in 1370, and was buried at Bramspeth, he had issue seven daughters and two sons; from the eldest of which sons, who died before his father, descended five earls of Westmorland; the last of which was attainted in the 13th of Elizabeth, and had no male heir. But we are chiefly concerned with the issue of his second marriage, with Joan, natural daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and widow of Sir Robert Fer-

fers, knight. By this lady, who died in 1440, he had five daughters, and eight sons.

The former were,

1. Catherine, married to John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk; secondly to Sir John Woodville, knight, son of Richard, earl Rivers.
2. Eleanor, married first to Richard, lord Spencer; secondly to Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland.
3. Anne, married first to Humphry, duke of Buckingham; secondly to Walter Blount, viscount Mountjoy.
4. Jane, a nun.
5. Cecily, married to Richard Plantagenet, duke of York.

The sons were,

1. Richard Nevill, of whom presently.
2. Sir William Nevill, governor of Roxborough; summoned to parliament as baron Fauconberg, from 1429 to 1460, created earl of Kent, by patent, in 1461, 2 Edward IV. He was also lord high admiral of England, and knight of the Garter; and dying in 1462, was buried at Gisborough in Yorkshire. He married Joan, daughter and heir of Thomas, lord Fauconberg, and had issue three daughters, married as follows: first Joan, married to Sir Edward Redhowing, knight; secondly Elizabeth, to Sir Richard Strangeways, knight; and thirdly Alice, to Sir John Conyers, knight.

3. George Nevill, summoned to parliament as baron Latimer, from 1432 to 1438, when he died. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas, lord Berkeley. The fourth lord Latimer descended from this marriage died in 1577, and left four daughters, coheiresses.

4. Edward Nevill, ancestor to the barons Abervenny.

5. Robert Nevill, bishop of Salisbury in 1427; bishop of Durham in 1438, died 1451.

The eldest son,

RICHARD NEVILL, was warden of the marches towards Scotland, and created earl of SALISBURY, by patent, May 4, in 1442, 20 Henry VI. We find him governor of Carlisle in 1448, lord great chamberlain of England in 1460; in which year he was beheaded by the Lancastrians at Wakefield, being then knight of the Garter, and was buried at Bisham, in Berks.

He married Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas de Montacute, earl of Salisbury. This lady was also buried at Bisham. Their issue were six daughters.

1. Joan, married to William Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel.
2. Cecily, married first Henry Beauchamp, earl of Warwick; and secondly John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester.
3. Alice, married to Henry, baron Fitz-Hugh.
4. Eleanor, married to Thomas Stanley, earl of Derby.
4. Catherine, married to William Bonville, son of William lord Bonville.
6. Margaret, married to John de Vere, earl of Oxford.

Also three sons,

4. O. 1. Richard.

1. Richard Nevill, for an account of whom as earl of Warwick, see the note, Vol. I. page 155.

2. Sir Thomas Nevill, who was slain at Wakefield with his father.

3. John Nevill. Which third son, JOHN NEVILL, was summoned to parliament, as baron Montagu, A. D. 1461, (1 Edward IV.) summoned to parliament, as baron Nevill, 38 Henry VI. created earl of Northumberland, 4 Edward IV. resigned his earldom, and was created marquis Montagu, A. D. 1470, knight of the Garter, and chancellor of England. He was slain April 14, A. D. 1470, a little before the battle of Barnet. By his wife Isabel, daughter and coheir of Sir Edmund Inglethorp, of Borough Green in Kent, by Jane his wife, sister and at length heir to William Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, he had issue five daughters, at length coheirresses to their brother.

1. Ann, married to Sir William Stoner, of Oxfordshire, Knt.

2. Elizabeth, married lord Scroop.

3. Margaret, married first, Sir John Mortimer of Essex; secondly, Robert Horne, esquire.

4. Lucy, married to Sir Thomas Fitz-Williams of Aldwark, in the county of York, and after his decease, to Anthony Brown, ancestor to the present viscount Montagu. See Vol. II. p. 263.

5. Isabel married William Huddleston.

Also one son,

GEORGE NEVILL, who was created duke of Bedford in his father's life-time; succeeded as marquis Montagu, A. D. 1470; was degraded of all his dignities by parliament 17 Edward IV. and died 1483, without issue.

We now return to

Edward Nevill, fourth surviving son to Ralph, earl of Westmorland, by Joan his second wife, the daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, fourth son of king Edward III. and who by his first wife, Blanch, (daughter and coheir to Henry, duke of Lancaster) was father to Henry IV. king of England.

Which Edward Nevill, having wedded Elizabeth, the sole daughter and heir to Richard Beauchamp, earl of Worcester, son and heir of William Beauchamp, lord Bergavenny, had livery of the lands of her inheritance in 14 Henry VI. but was kept out of the castle and manor of Bergavenny by Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. Which Richard, as also his son Henry Beauchamp, duke of Warwick, enjoyed the said castle, &c. so long as they lived, by a special entail made in the reign of king Richard II. by William Beauchamp, lord Bergavenny, that on failure of issue-male of his body, by Joan his then wife, the said castle, &c. should resort unto Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, (brother to him the said William) and to the heirs-male of his body.

However, in 27 Henry VI. Henry Beauchamp, duke of Warwick, being deceased, and Anne, his sole daughter and heir, in ward to the king, upon the humble remonstrance of this Edward Nevill and his wife, they obtained livery of the said castle of Bergavenny, &c. and in the patent he is stiled lord Bergavenny. Also, two years after, was summoned by writ by that title, to the parliament held in 29 Henry VI.

This Edward Nevill had the honour of knight-hood conferred on him at Whitsuntide, in 4 Hen-

VI. and was then married; for, in that year, the lord Bergavenny was summoned to take the order of knighthood with the king himself, who was then dubbed by John, duke of Bedford, regent of France, at a solemn feast holden at Leicester; and at the same time his brethren, William, and George Nevill, lord Latimer, were knighted with him.

In 32 Henry VI. he was among other nobles in the great parliament chamber at Westminster, at the opening of a coffer, containing three seals, one of gold, and two of silver, which were in the custody of John, cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, and chancellor, deceased, when they were delivered to Richard, earl of Salisbury, as chancellor. In the same year, he marched with Edward, earl of March (after king Edward IV.) the earl of Warwick, and others, with an army of twenty-five thousand men, and being refused admittance to the king, the battle of Northampton ensued, when the royalists were vanquished, with the loss of ten thousand men.

After Edward, earl of March, attained the crown, he was one of the lords who firmly adhered to him; and in the second year of his reign went with him towards Scotland, when several places were reduced to his obedience in the North. In 10 Edward IV. he was commissioned to muster and array all men fitting to bear arms in the county of Kent, and to march and oppose George, duke of Clarence, and Richard, earl of Warwick, traitors and rebels.

On the third of July, A. D. 1471, 11 Edward IV. he was one of the lords who, in the palace of Westminster, took the following oath:

"I Edward Bergavenny, knowledge, take, and repute you Edward, prince of Wales, duke of Cornewail, and erle Chestre, first begotten son of our sovereign lord Edward the fourth king of England and of France, lord of Ireland, to be verely and undoubted heyre to our said sovereign lord, as to the coronas and reames of England and of Fraunce, and lordship of Ireland.

"And promitte and swere, that in cas hereafter it happen you, by Goddis disposition, to overlive our said sovereign lord, I shall then take and accept you for true, very, and rightwis king of England, &c. And feiw and trowth to you shall bere, and in all things truly and faithfully behave me towards you and your heyres, as a true and faithfull subject oweth to behave hym to his sovereign lord and rightwys king of England. So help me God, and holidam, and holy evaungelists."

Elizabeth his first wife, (who was born at Hanley castle, in the county of Worcester, 16 December, A. D. 1415,) deceasing in 27 Henry VI. this Edward, lord Bergavenny afterwards married Catharine, the daughter of Sir Robert Howard, knight; but for this marriage they were both excommunicated, in regard they had carnal copulation together in the life-time of his first wife, and likewise for that he was of near kindred to her, viz. within the third degree of consanguinity. Howbeit, at length making their application to pope Nicholas V. they were absolved, and had a special dispensation for that their marriage, dated at Rome, 15 Octob. ann. dom. 1448.

He departed this life upon Thursday, 18 October, 16 Edward IV. being then seized as tenant, by the courtesy of England, of the inheritance of the said Elizabeth, of the manors of Merworth and Berlyng in Kent; Hokam, Tebinham, Berghie, Sutton, with the hundreds of Laundiche and South Grenhowe, in the county of Norfolk; of the manors of Ottelec, Lydgate, and Wrydelington, in the county of Suffolk; of the castle and manors of Ewyas Harold, in the county of Hereford; of the manors of Kidderminster, Buct, Kidderminster-Burnell, Duncleir, Purhill, Ruffale, and Inkeburowe, in the county of Worcester; of the manors of East Becheworth, Westcote, Padingden-Pembroke, and a third part of the castle of Reygate, in the county of Surrey; of the manors of Dicchening, Peccam, Rottingdon, North-Esc, in the town of Iford; of the third part of the castle and manor of Lewes, with the third part of the chace of Cleres, and forest of Worth; as also of the third part of the hundreds of Bunting-hill, Strete, Berecompe, Swanbergh, Helmeftrowe, Yousemere, Walesbone and Ponynges, with the moytie of the hundreds of Wyndham and Filhersgate, all in the county of Sussex; of the manors of Fordham, East-Hanyngfield, West-Hanyngfield, Thoriton, Rideswill, and South-Hanyngfield, in the county of Essex; and of the manors of Aston-Cantelow, Shelfield, Allesley, and Fillongley, in the county of Warwick, leaving Sir George Nevill, Knt. his second son by his first wife, his next heir, at that time twenty-six years of age: for Richard his eldest son, died before him at the castle of Raby, and was buried in the south-isle of the collegiate church at Stanedrope, in the bishoprick of Durham, under a flat marble stone, with his portraiture in brass. He had also two daughters, Alice, married to Sir Thomas Grey, Knt. and Catharine, wife of Iwarby, esquire.

And by his second wife, Catherine, who was sister to John Howard, duke of Norfolk, he had three daughters; Margaret, married to John Brook, lord Cobham; Catharine, wife to Robert Tanfeild, and Anne, to the lord Strange; as also three sons, who died young.

Sir GEORGE NEVILL, his only surviving son and heir, in 36 H. VI. was found to be one of the cousins and heirs of Sir Rowland Lenthale, knt. viz. son of Elizabeth, lady Bergavenny, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Worcester, son of Joan, sometime lady Bergavenny, one of the three sisters and coheirs of Thomas, late earl of Arundel, brother of Margaret, mother of Edmund Lenthale, esquire, son of the same Sir Rowland and Margaret.

This Sir George Nevill, lord Bergavenny, being with his father in that great battle near Tewksbury, (11 Edward IV.) wherein the Lancastrians were entirely defeated, had then the honour of knighthood conferred on him by king Edward, at Barton, near Tewksbury: and was one of the barons that attended at the coronation of king Richard III. In 5 Henry VII. being one of the chief in that army sent over to Calais, in aid of Maximilian the emperor, against the French, he returned back without performing any considerable action, in regard the emperor wanted money to carry on the war.

He died on the twentieth of September, A. D.

1492, having had issue by Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Hugh Fenne, Knt. two daughters,

1. Jane, wife to Sir Henry Pole, lord Montacute, and

2. Elizabeth, wife of Sir Edward Berkeley, knight, to whom he gave part of his plate and jewels.

Also four sons,

1. George Nevill, his heir.

2. William Nevill, who died without issue.

3. Edward Nevill, ancestor to the present lord Abergavenny.

4. Sir Thomas Nevill, was of the privy-council, and secretary of state to king Henry VIII. He married Catherine, lady Fincham, by whom he had an only daughter and heir, Margaret, wife of Sir Robert Southwell, of Mereworth in Kent, master of the Rolls, who in her right enjoyed that manor.

The eldest son,

Sir GEORGE NEVILL, lord Bergavenny, succeeding his father, was heir of his lands. He was called by the king's writ at the Tower of London, June, A. D. 1483, 1 Edward V. to prepare himself to receive the order of knighthood against his coronation; and afterwards was made one of the knights of the Bath, on the Sunday before the coronation of king Richard III. viz. 4 July, A. D. 1483. After which he waited on the king in his progress in the North.

In 8 Henry VII. he was one of the principal persons with the king at the siege of Bulloign. And in 12 Henry VII. by his credit and power, preserved the county of Kent from joining with the Cornish rebels then in that county; and had a share in the honour of the victory obtained against them at Blackheath, the 17th of July the same year. In 21 Henry VII. being under suspicion for favouring Edward de la Pole, earl of Lincoln, at that time in banishment, he was committed to prison; but, nothing of guilt appearing against him, he was enlarged, and received into greater favour than before.

The lord Burgeyney, (as an old historian saith) for hys modestie, wys, and probitie (because the kinge found hym lyke hymselfe) always true, faythful, constant, was of hys soveraigne lorde more esteemed, favoured, and regarded, than he was before.

In 2 Henry VIII. he was made constable of Dover-castle, and warden of the Cinque Ports. In the 5th of Henry VIII. he was elected a knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and installed on the seventh of May, in the eighth stall on the prince's side. And, soon after embarking with king Henry VIII. he commanded one of the wings of the army at the siege of Ti-rovenne, and at the battle that ensued, called by our historians the battle of Spurs. After which he was at the siege of Tournay; and, on the surrender thereof, was appointed by the king, with six thousand men, to take possession of that city.

In 6 Henry VIII. he was commander in chief of five thousand men, that were sent over to strengthen the town of Calais, and other fortresses within the English pale, against any sudden attempt that might be made by the French.

In 8 Henry VIII. when the king, for the honour of his sister the queen of Scots, then come to visit

visit him, had prepared two solemn days of jousts, he was one the king chose on his side. And, the year after, was one of the chief who suppressed a great riot in London.

In 12 Henry VIII. he was present at that memorable interview betwixt king Henry VIII. and Francis I. king of France, betwixt Guineas and Ardres; and, in their march, the lord Abergavenny publicly said to the king, "Sir, you are my king and sovereign, wherefore, above all, I am bound to shew you truth, and not to let for none. I have been in the French party, and they are in number double as many as you be." Whereupon he, with the earl of Essex, Edward Poyninge, and Robert Wingfeilde, were appointed to take an account of the number of the French king's attendants.

And having married Mary, daughter to Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, he was imprisoned in the Tower, in 13 Henry VIII. for concealment of words spoken by that duke, the tenth of September, 11 Henry VIII. A. D. 1519, viz. "That if the king died, he would have the rule of the realm, in spite of whosoever said the contrary, swearing, that, if the lord Abergavenny revealed this, he would fight with him." Which words were spoken in the gallery at Blechingly in Surry. But on the 11th of February following, being brought to the King's Bench at Westminster, and there confessing his indictment of misprision of treason, he was soon after discharged, and was again in the king's favour.

In 19 Henry VIII. on the conclusion of a perpetual peace between the kings of England and France, wherein the chief of both realms were guarantees, he was among those on the part of the king of England.

In 21 Henry VIII. he was summoned to parliament as premier baron of England, by the title of George Nevyle de Bergevenny, chivaler.

In 22 Henry VIII. he was one of the peers who subscribed that letter to pope Clement VII. importing, that in case he did not comply with king Henry, in that cause of his divorce from queen Catharine, he would be in danger of losing his supremacy here. And, at the coronation of queen Anne, he claimed the office of chief ladderer, which was allowed.

He died in 27 Henry VIII. and by his last will and testament, dated the same year, viz. 4 Junii, A. D. 1535, bequeathed his body to be buried in the parish-church of Birling, in Kent; and left issue, by Joan, daughter of Thomas, earl of Arundel, (his first wife) one daughter, named Elizabeth, married to Henry, lord d'Aubeny; and by Mary, his second wife, daughter to Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, had three sons,

1. Henry Nevill, his son and heir.
2. John Nevill, died young.
3. Thomas Nevill, who was married, but died without issue.

Also five daughters,

1. Catharine, wife of Sir John St. Leger, of Annerley, in Devonshire, Knt. who by her had three daughters, his coheirs.
2. Margaret, wife of John Cheney, son of Sir Thomas Cheney, Knt.
3. Dorothy, wife of William Brooke, son of George, lord Cobham.

4. Jane, wife of Sir Henry Pool, Knt.

5. Ursula, wife of Sir Warham St. Leger, Knt. president of Munster in Ireland.

Mary Brooke, alias Cobham, who had been his concubine, but then his last wife, being great with child by him at that time, and was afterwards delivered of a daughter, Mary, who became the wife of Thomas Fines, lord Dacre.

HENRY NEVILL, his son and successor, was summoned to parliament in 3 and 4 Edward VI. and in 5 Edward VI. accompanied the marquis of Northampton, and some other lords, in a solemn embassy into France; as also to present the order of the Garter to that king. After his return, on the second of March, he was committed to ward, for striking the earl of Oxford in the chamber of presence; but, on the sixth of April following, he had a special pardon for it. On Wiat's insurrection in Kent, in the reign of queen Mary, he raised forces to oppose him, and, overtaking a body of his adherents at Blacksoil-field, in the parish of Wrotham, he put them to flight, chasing them four miles, and took sixty prisoners. After which he marched after Wiat to London. In 29 Elizabeth, he was one of the peers that sat in judgment upon the queen of Scots at Fotheringhay. And, departing this life at his seat called Comfort, near Berling in Kent, on the tenth of February, A. D. 1586-7, was buried with great solemnity in the church there, on the twenty-first of March following. By the inquisition taken after his decease at Maidstone, in the county of Kent, August 22, 29 Elizabeth, the jury found, that he died seized of the manors of Birling, Ryarshe, Ealding, alias Yalding, and Luddesdon; the manor and rectory of the church of All-Saints in Birling, and the advowson of the vicarage of Birling; the manor of West Peckham, and the advowson of the church of Maplescomb in West Peckham; the manor of Wereworth, and advowson of the church; the manor and farm of Oldhaie, alias Holehaie, all in the county of Kent; and that his daughter Mary, then aged thirty-two, was his sole heir; and was married, in the seventeenth Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Fane, knight. Her mother was Frances, daughter of Thomas Manners, earl of Rutland. She challenged the title of baroness Bergavenny, against Edward Nevill, son of Sir Edward Nevill, a younger brother to George, lord Bergavenny, father to this last-mentioned Henry, on which Sir Edward alledged, that the castle of Bergavenny was settled, both by testament and act of parliament; but the dispute was not determined until the twenty-fifth of May, 1 Jac. when, after great arguments on each part, the title of lord Bergavenny was, both by judgment of the house of peers, and order of the lords commissioners for the office of earl marshal of England, decreed for the heir-male. Whereupon, to give some satisfaction to the heir-female, the king, by his letters patent, granted the dignity or barony of Le Despenser to her and to her heirs, from whom the present earl of Westmorland is descended.

We now return to

Sir EDWARD NEVILL, younger brother of George, lord Abergavenny, before mentioned. In 1 Henry VIII. he was one of those gallant knights, who, for the more honour, and ennobling the triumphant coronation of king Henry VIII. performed jousts and

and tournaments in the palace of Westminster, the king and queen being present. And, at Christmas the same year, performed jousts with the king himself at Richmond; who secretly arming himself with William Compton, (ancestor to the earl of Northampton) this Sir Edward Nevill run against this Mr. Compton, and wounded him so, that he was likely to die. The year after, he was one of the three the king chose to be challengers with himself. In 5 Henry VIII. having been at the siege of Thirovenne, and the battle that ensued, he was, for his valiant behaviour, made a knight banneret. In 6 Henry VIII. on the marriage of the king's sister with the French king, when the dauphin had proclaimed solemn jousts to be kept at Paris in the month of November, wherein he, with nine aids, would answer all comers, being gentlemen of name and arms, this Sir Edward, with the duke of Suffolk, the marquis of Dorset, and others, had the king's license to go over, and accept the challenge. And preparing themselves for the purpose, they departed, all in green coats and hoods, and landing at Calais the 20th of October, were at the coronation of the queen, and gained great honour, not only at the jousts, but also at the torney and barriers. In 12 Henry VIII. he waited on his sovereign at his interview with the French king, between Guines and Ardres, having in his retinue a chaplain, eleven servants, and eight horses. But in 13 Henry VIII. being suspected of favouring Edward duke of Buckingham in his treasonable attempts, he was forbid the king's presence. However, the year after he was again in favour, and was ordered to attend the king at Canterbury on the 27th of May, to wait the arrival of the emperor, who landing at Dover the day after, he was present at the interview between those monarchs. In 15 Henry VIII. he was one of the principal commanders of those forces sent into France under the duke of Suffolk. In 23 Henry VIII. he was one of the maskers with the king at cardinal Wolsey's, at which time the cardinal took him for the king, and offered his chair, being, as Hollinshed writes, a comely knight, that much more resembled the king's person in that mask than any other. In 24 Henry VIII. he waited on the king to Bulloign, and from thence to the interview with the French king at Sandringham. In 29 Henry VIII. he was present at the christening of Prince Edward, being one of the six gentlemen of the king's chamber, who bore a rich canopy over him. But the year following, on the 3d of November, was sent prisoner to the Tower, with Henry Courtenay, marquis of Exeter, (the king's cousin-german) and Henry Pole, lord Montacute. And being indicted on the 3d of January, "for devising to maintain, promote, and advance one Reginald Poole, late dean of Exeter, enemy to the king beyond the sea, and to deprive the king," was attainted and beheaded with the before-mentioned lords on Tower-hill, on the 9th of the same month. He was seated at Aldington-park, in Kent; and having married Eleanor, daughter of Andrew, lord Windsor, widow of Ralph, lord Scroop, of Upsal, had issue two sons,

1. Edward Nevill.
2. Henry Nevill, of Billingbeer, in Berks, from whom the Nevills of that county descended.

As also three daughters,

1. Catharine, wedded to Clement Throgmorton, of Hasely, in the county of Warwick, Esq;

2. Frances, wife of Sir Edward Waldegrave, of Borley, in Essex, knight, ancestor, by her, to the earl of Waldegrave.

3. Elizabeth, married to Thomas Heynes, of Yorkshire, esquire.

EDWARD NEVILL, eldest son and heir of the said Sir Edward, succeeded, in 29 Elizabeth, to the barony and honour of Bergavenny, and married two wives; first Catharine, daughter of Sir John Brown, knight, by whom he had issue four sons,

1. Edward Nevill.
2. Francis Nevill, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Lukenor, esquire, and had issue Edward Nevill, who by his wife, Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Palmer, knight, had three daughters, heiresses, all married. First Anne, to Sir Richard Southwell; second Francis, to Charles Longueville, lord Gray; and the youngest to a gentleman of the name of Pooley.
3. George Nevill.
4. Sir Henry Nevill, seated at Bedminster, who by Ellen, daughter of Edward Poole, esquire, had four sons.

But by the second wife Grisfold, daughter of Thomas Hughes, of Uxbridge, in the county of Middlesex, esquire, he had no issue; and she surviving him, was afterwards married to Francis Clifford, earl of Cumberland.

The inquisition taken after his decease at Maidstone, in Kent, July 7, in 31 Elizabeth, recites, that he died on the 10th of February before; and that Edward Nevill, his son and heir, was 38 years of age, and was found to be the representative of his grandfather, Edward Nevill, brother and heir to George Nevill, lord Abergavenny, and that he died possessed of the manor and rectory of Birling, the manors of Ryashe, Ealding, alias Yalding, and Luddisdon, in the county of Kent; the manor of Kotherfield, forest of Waterdown, with the appurtenances, barony of Lewys, borough of Lewys, and the manor of Ditchling, in the county of Sussex.

(First Lord.) EDWARD NEVILL, the eldest son, in the first year of king James I. had the title of lord Bergavenny confirmed to him by the house of peers; and, the year after, claimed the title of earl of Westmorland, as heir-male; which case is recited in Coke's seventh Report, where his claim is set forth at large; but was determined against him. And having married Rachel, daughter of John Lennard, of Knoll, in Kent, esquire, ancestor to the earl of Sussex, of that name, who had sepulture at Birling, the 15th of October, in 1616, had issue six sons:

1. Sir Henry Nevill, knight, who succeeded him.
2. Edward Nevill, who died unmarried, in 1610.
3. Christopher Nevill, who took to wife Mary, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Darcy, of Tolston-Darcy, in the county of Essex, esquire, from whom the present lord Abergavenny is descended.

4. John Nevill,
5. Thomas Nevill, } who died young.
6. Charles Nevill, }

Also five daughters,

4 P

1. Elizabeth,

1. Elizabeth, the wife of Sir John Grey, knt. eldest son to Henry, lord Grey, of Groby, and afterwards of Sir John Bingley, knt.

2. Mary, wife of Sir George Goring, of Denby, in the county of Suffex, knt. afterwards lord Goring, and earl of Norwich.

3. Catharine, wife of Sir Stephen Lessieur, of Chefwike, in the county of Middlesex, knt.

4. Frances, } who died young.

5. Margaret, }

This Edward, lord Abergavenny, departing this life December 1, A. D. 1622, 20 James I. had sepulture with his ancestors at Birling, the 3d of the same month.

To whom succeeded,

(*Second Lord.*) HENRY NEVILL, his son and heir, who first married Mary, daughter of Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset, (lord treasurer of England) by whom he had issue Sir Thomas Nevill, knight of the Bath, who married Frances, daughter to Henry, lord Mordaunt, and died in his father's life-time, A. D. 1628, and, on the 7th of May that year, was buried at Birling, leaving issue Henry, who died in his infancy, A. D. 1639; Charles, who died, A. D. 1637, by a fall from his horse; Margaret, wife of Thomas Brooke, of Madeley, in the county of Salop, esquire; Cicely, wife of Fitz-William Coningsby, of Hampton Court, in the county of Hereford, esquire, ancestor of the present countess of Coningsby; Anne, abbess of Pontoise, in France; Elizabeth and Mary, who died unmarried.

To his second wife he wedded Catharine, daughter to Edward, lord Vaux, of Harrowden, and had issue by her two sons,

1. John Nevill, } successively barons Aber-
2. George Nevill, } gavenney.

Also three daughters,

1. Catharine, married first to Sir Robert Howard, knight, a younger son to Theophilus, earl of Suffolk, afterwards to Robert Berry, of Ludlow, in the county of Salop, esquire.

2. Frances, who died unmarried.

3. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Stonor, in the county of Oxford, esquire.

This Henry, lord Abergavenny, was buried at Birling, the 24th of December, A. D. 1641; and his second wife was buried by him the 10th of July, A. D. 1649.

(*Third Lord.*) JOHN NEVILL succeeding Henry his father in this honour, took to wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Chamberlaine, of Sherburne-castle, in the county of Oxford, Esq; and died December 12, A. D. 1660, without issue.

He was succeeded by his brother,

(*Fourth Lord.*) GEORGE NEVILL, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas, son and heir of Henry Giffard, of Dunton Walet in Essex, doctor of physick; and had issue by her one son, George, and one daughter, Bridget, married to Sir John Shelly, baronet. And departing this life June 2, A. D. 1666, was buried on the 14th of the same month at Birling, and was succeeded by his only son,

(*Fifth Lord.*) GEORGE NEVILL, born April 21, A. D. 1666; and having married Honora, daughter to John, lord Bellasis, of Worlaby, departed this life without issue, on March 26, A. D. 1693-4, and was buried in the church of St. Giles in the Fields, London, the 1st of April following.

Whereupon the title of lord Abergavenny descended, and came to the heirs-male of

Sir CHRISTOPHER NEVILL, second surviving son of Edward, lord Abergavenny, and Rachel his wife, daughter of John Lennard, esquire. Which Sir Christopher, being seated at Newton, St. Low, in the county of Somerset, was made one of the knights of the Bath at the coronation of king Charles I. and having married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Darcy, of Tolston Darcy, in the county of Essex, esquire, had sepulture with his ancestors at Birling, on the 7th of June, 1649, having issue by her a daughter, Anne, married to John, lord Lucas, of St. John's, Colchester; and a son,

RICHARD NEVILL, seated at Newtown St. Low, in Somersetshire; who, by his wife Sophia, left issue

GEORGE NEVILL, his son and heir, who was seated at Sheffield, in the county of Suffex; and having wedded Mary, daughter of Sir Bulstrode Whitlock, knight, left issue two sons,

1. George Nevill, }
2. Edward Nevill, } of whom directly.

The eldest brother,

(*Sixth Lord.*) GEORGE NEVILL, succeeded to the barony of Abergavenny, March 26, 1694-5, on the death of George, lord Abergavenny, before-mentioned. He married Anne, daughter of Nehemiah Walker, of the county of Middlesex, esquire, by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters, viz.

1. Henry Nevill, born August 16, 1701, who deceased young.

2. George Nevill, born May 16, 1702, }

3. Edward Nevill, } successively lords.

The daughters were,

1. Jane, born March 8, 1703, married to Abel Walter, of Busbridge, in the county of Surry, esquire.

2. Anne, who died unmarried, in the twenty-second year of her age, in March, 1736-7.

He departed this life in the sixty-third year of his age, on the 11th of March, 1720-1, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

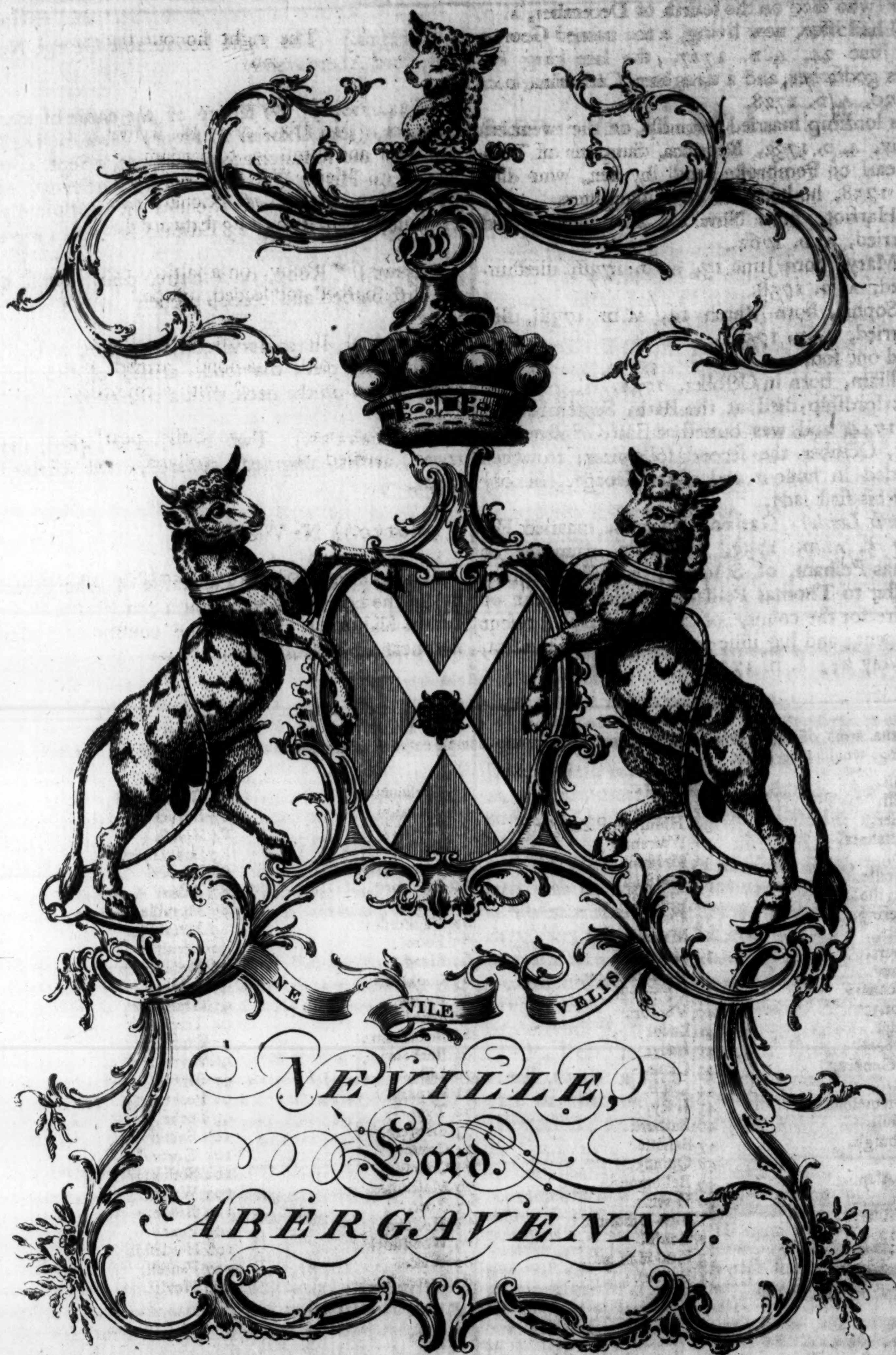
(*Seventh Lord.*) GEORGE NEVILL, who married Elizabeth, daughter to Edward Thornicroft, of the city of Westminster, esquire, (who married, secondly, John, lord Delawarr, and died in 1748) and dying without issue on the 15th of November, 1723, was succeeded by his brother,

(*Eighth Lord.*) EDWARD NEVILL, who married Catharina, daughter to lieutenant-general Tatton; and dying the 9th of October, 1724, in the nineteenth year of his age, and without issue, was succeeded by,

(*Ninth Lord.*) WILLIAM NEVILL, the late lord, son and heir of Edward Nevill, brother to George, lord Abergavenny, who died in March 1720-1, as aforesaid.

Which Edward Nevill was commander of several men of war, and, being commodore of a squadron, died in Virginia, in the Lincoln, September 12, 1701, in the 37th year of his age, leaving issue, by Hannah his wife, daughter of Mr. Jervois Thorpe, this William Nevill, and a daughter, Mary, married to Charles Chamberlain, of Smallfield-place, in the county of Surry, esquire.

Which



Which William, lord Abergavenny, on the tenth of February, A. D. 1738-9, was constituted master of the jewel-office. His lordship, in May, A. D. 1725, was married to Catharina, lady Abergavenny, widow of Edward, the late lord; and by her (who died on the fourth of December, A. D. 1729) had issue, now living, a son named George, born June 24, A. D. 1727, the late king being his godfather, and a daughter, Catharina, born June 20, A. D. 1728.

His lordship married secondly, on the twentieth of May, A. D. 1732, Rebecca, daughter of Thomas, earl of Pembroke, and by her, who died A. D. 1758, he left issue three daughters.

1. Harriot, born Nov. 17, A. D. 1734, died unmarried, A. D. 1762.

2. Mary, born June 13, A. D. 1736, died unmarried, A. D. 1758.

3. Sophia, born March 14, A. D. 1738, died unmarried, A. D. 1759.

And one son,

William, born in October, 1741.

His lordship died at the Bath, September 21, A. D. 1744, and was buried at East-Grinstead, in Sussex, October the second following; to whom succeeded in honour and estate George, his only son by his first lady.

(Tenth Lord.) GEORGE NEVILL, married February 5, A. D. 1753, Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Pelham, of Stanmer, in Sussex, esquire, and sister to Thomas Pelham, esquire, knight of the shire for the county of Sussex in the present parliament; and has issue one daughter, Henrietta, born May 24, A. D. 1756.

And two sons,

1. Henry Nevill, born February 22, A. D. 1755.

2. George Henry Nevill, born September 6, A. D. 1760.

(TITLES.) The right honourable George Nevill, lord Abergavenny.

(CREATION.) By tenure of the castle of Abergavenny, (Jure Uxoris) 27 Henry VI. A. D. 1448; and writ and summons to parliament, 5 Sept. A. D. 1450, 29 Henry VI. By descent anciently, 23 July, A. D. 1392, 16 Richard II. Originally, 23 June, A. D. 1295, 23 Edward I.

(ARMS.) * Ruby, on a saltire, pearl, a rose of the first barbed and seeded, proper.

(CREST.) In a ducal coronet topaz, a bull's head, pearl, pied, diamond, armed of the first, and charged on the neck with a rose ruby.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two bulls, pearl, pied, diamond, armed, unguled, collared, and chained, topaz.

(MOTTO.) Ne Vile Velis.

(CHIEF SEATS.) At the castle of Abergavenny, in the county of Monmouth; at Eridge Park; and at Kidbrook, both in the county of Sussex, and near East-Grinstead.

* If the arms of this noble lord were enlarged to the utmost extent, according to the rules of heraldry, the following quarterings would take place.

1 Nevill.	28 Algar.	55 Gresham.	82 Grandeheof.
2 Nevill.	29 Lopus.	56 Thwaites.	83 Beauchamp.
3 Bulmer.	30 Hamlyne Plantagenet.	57 Lound.	84 Zouch.
4 Middleham.	31 Warren.	58 Savile.	85 Longespee.
5 Eudo.	32 Marshall.	59 Thornhill.	86 Eureux.
6 Glanville.	33 Marshall.	60 Rishworth.	87 Allan.
7 Glanville.	34 Clare.	61 Golcar.	88 Morville.
8 Clavering.	35 Clare.	62 Tankerley.	89 Mautbey.
9 Nigel.	36 Macmurrough.	63 Petto.	90 Lovaine.
10 Lezours.	37 Gufford.	64 Eland.	91 Beauchamp.
11 Cheney.	38 Le Despencer.	65 Ludham.	92 Patishall.
12 Beauchamp.	39 Burghersh.	66 Boston.	93 Grandison.
13 Abbot.	40 Verdon.	67 Beaufort.	94 Tregon.
14 Toney.	41 Lucy.	68 Beauchamp.	95 Cantelupe.
15 Waltheof.	42 Lucy.	69 Berkeley.	96 Ewyas.
16 Fitz-Geoffrey.	43 Clare.	70 Lisle.	97 Barry.
17 Bigot.	44 Clare.	71 Rypard.	98 Peche.
18 Grentemesnil.	45 Lucy.	72 Tyes.	99 Leche.
19 Manduit.	46 Bathurst.	73 Fitzgerald.	100 Somerton.
20 Newburgh.	47 Bassett.	74 Courcy.	101 Gerbridge.
21 Guy.	48 Quincy.	75 Courcy.	102 Sotherton.
22 Fitz-Alan.	49 Bellomont.	76 Meschines.	103 Walcot.
23 Clun.	50 Waer.	77 Roet.	104 Broome.
24 St. Hilliary.	51 Fitz-Osborne.	78 Holland.	105 Péur.
25 Albany.	52 Consul.	79 Woodstock.	106 Herdeston.
26 Bohun.	53 Fitz-Hamon.	80 Wake.	107 Penrell.
27 Meschines.	54 Fenne.	81 Stateville.	108 Nevill.

TOUCHET, Baron AUDLEY.

THERE is no manner of doubt but that this noble family came into England, at or about the time of the Conquest, for the name is inserted in the Roll of Battle-abbey, and the Chro- nicles of Normandy. The first however we meet with from whom we can lineally deduce the pre- sent lord Audley, is

ORMUS TOUCHET, who had issue

MATTHEW TOUCHET, and HUGH TOUCHET. Which

MATTHEW TOUCHET had issue

SIMON TOUCHET, of Bug Lauton, in Cheshire, who by his wife Alice de Colville, widow of Phi- lip Draicot, had issue

THOMAS TOUCHET *, who in 27 Edward I. had a charter for free warren in Tattenhale and Lauton (alias Bog-Lauton) in Cheshire, and had issue,

SIR ROBERT TOUCHET, knight, who in 8 Ed- ward II. doing his homage, had livery of his lands. And in 13 Edward II. was one of those barons, who, with the earls of Lancaster and Hereford, assembled together at Sherborn in El- medone, and swore to stand by each other, till they had amended the state of the realm. But, notwithstanding the said oath, this Robert Touchet, and many of the rest, submitted them- selves to the king. By his wife Elizabeth, daugh- ter and heir of Sir John Kime, he had an only son and heir,

SIR THOMAS TOUCHET, who gave lands in Wombruge, in the county of Salop, to the ca- nons of that place; and died in 23 Edward III. leaving issue John, his son and heir, twenty-two years of age. Which

SIR JOHN TOUCHET, in 20 Edward III. being then a knight, was in the wars of France, and at the relief of Aguillon. And in 25 Edward III. doing his homage, had livery of his lands in

the county of Salop. In 33 Edward III. he was at the siege of Rheims, in Champagne, and after- wards was a principal commander in the wars of France, under John Hastings, earl of Pembroke, when in 43 Edward III. they took several towns in Anjou. But the year after, embarking with the said earl of Southampton, in order to invade France by Poictou, and coming before Rochel the twenty-second of June, to land there, and meet- ing with the Spanish fleet, there ensued a despe- rate engagement, wherein this Sir John Touchet was slain, and the earl taken prisoner, the Spani- ards being more numerous, and their ships much larger than the English. He had to wife Jane, eldest daughter of James, lord Audley, of He- leigh, and sister and coheir of Nicholas, lord Audley, and by her had a son,

JOHN TOUCHET, whose son, (First Lord.) JOHN TOUCHET, in 15 Richard III. on the inquisition taken after the death of Ni- cholas, lord Audley, his great uncle, was found to be one of his next heirs, at that time twenty years of age, viz. son of John Touchet, son of Jane, eldest sister to the said Nicholas. There- upon bearing the title of lord Audley, he was or- dered, in 4 Henry IV. (by reason of Owen Glen- dour's rebellion) to put a garrison into Llanvde- very in Wales; and the year after, was associ- ated with Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in defence of the castle, town, and lordship of Brehnoe, in Wales, for one whole year, having one hundred men at arms, and three hundred archers on horseback, assigned to them for that service. He was summoned to parliament, as baron Audley, from August 25, 1404, to 1407. He died on the nineteenth of December, 1409, seized of the manor of Saperton, and a fourth part of that of Beggeworth, in the county of Gloucester, as also of divers other manors and

* Contemporary with him was Hugh de Touchet, a bene- factor to the abbey of Leicester, by giving thereto his lands in Esswell, which king Henry II. confirmed. He was suc- ceeded by William Touchet, who in 25 Edward I. was in that expedition made into Galcoigne; and the year following, in that into Scotland. Also in 26 Edward I. obtained a charter for free warren in all his demesne lands at Burroby Cotes, and Wylewyby, in the county of Lincoln. And in 28 Edward I. at Thorp-Watervil, in the county of North- ampton. Oxindon, in the county of Gloucester; Tawell and Herpeswell, in the county of Lincoln. Also in 29 Ed- ward I. at Levenhales, in the county of Hereford; Fine- more and Shaldefwell, in the county of Oxford, and Preston, in the county of Bucks.

In 29 Edward I. he was one of the barons who subscribed (being wrote William Touchet, lord of Levenhales) that letter to pope Boniface, in answer to his claiming the sove- reignty of Scotland. Wherein they asserted, that the king

ought not to send any prelates, &c. to his holiness, in any matters touching his temporalities, nor to answer in judgment in any case as should bring his rights into doubt, either in England or Scotland, which they were bound by oath to de- fend, and which, they tell the pope, they will maintain with all power, and (by God's help) defend the liberties, and customs, &c. of their forefathers.

In 31 Edward I. he was again in the wars of Scotland. So likewise in 34 Edward I. And had summons to parlia- ment, among the barons of this realm, from 28 Edward I. until 34 Edward I. inclusive.

To whom succeeded another William Touchet, who in 4 Edward II. received command to serve in the wars of Scot- land; as likewise in the eighth of the same reign. Also in 12 Edward II. was again in the wars of Scotland: but three years after, on the insurrection of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, and his defeat at Burrough-Brigg, being there taken with him, he suffered death at Pomfret.

lands in the marches of Wales, and Staffordshire, the counties of Salop, Rutland, Derby, Devon, Somerset, and Wiltshire, leaving, by Isabel his wife, James, his son and heir, ten years of age.

(Second Lord.) JAMES TOUCHET, in 7 Henry V. was in the wars of France, and in 8 Henry V. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands. Whereupon being summoned to parliament the same year as lord Audley, he attended the king in that expedition then made into France, and was with him at the siege of Molyn on the Seine. After which he returned with the king and his queen to England; and on their coronation, the twenty-fourth of February, was lord almoner, in the room of the earl of Cambridge, then absent. In 9 Henry V. he was again in the wars of France, and at the siege of Meaux; also the year after, on the decease of the king of France, he was one of the lords that attended on the royal obsequies from Boys de Vincennes to Paris, and from thence to Calais and Dover, to the interment at Westminster.

In 4 Henry VI. he was one of the lords assembled in parliament at Leicester, who made oath to acquit themselves truly, justly, and indifferently, in all manner of matters, or quarrels, for the sure keeping of the king's peace, and redressing all proceedings contrary thereto.

In 8 Henry VI. he had the chief command of some forces in the wars with France, taking ship with the king at Dover, the twenty-seventh of April; and continuing there the year following, Thomas, earl of Perth, and Edmund, earl of Mortaign, were sent to aid him, and Walter lord Fitz-Walter.

In 35 Henry VI. the king fearing an insurrection, he was commissioned, on any emergency, to summon the sheriff and posse of the county of Hereford, to suppress any designs formed by his enemies. And continuing his loyalty to the said king, he was sent, in 37 Henry VI. to encounter Richard Nevill, earl of Salisbury, who had assembled forces in behalf of the duke of York, of whose proceedings, Hall and Hollinshed, in their Chronicles, give this account: the lord Audley, according to his commission, having raised about ten thousand men, approached near to the earl, in a plain called Blore Heath, within a mile of Drayton, in Shropshire, in order to prevent his march to London. Whereupon the earl, finding it impossible to avoid an engagement, encouraged his men, and encamped on the side of a deep brook, the night before the day of St. Thecle, when the battle was fought. The lord Audley, with the vanguard of his army, passed the water; but the earl and his men, being desperate, behaved with such valour, that after a sharp encounter, the lord Audley, with most of his men were slain, before the rest of the forces could come to his assistance.

In consideration, therefore, of the many and faithful services by him performed whilst he lived (as is expressed in the patent) John, his son and heir, in 38 Henry VI. had a special livery of all his castles, lordships, and lands, without proof of his age. The said James, lord Audley, had summons to parliament among the barons, till the time of his death; and had two wives, Margaret, daughter of William, lord Ross, of Hamlake; by whom he had issue,

John Touchet, his son and heir, beforementioned.

By Eleanor, his second wife, natural daughter of Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, by Constance, daughter of Edmund de Langley, duke of York, he had issue three sons,

1. Sir Humphry Touchet, slain at Tewksbury, who took the name of Audley, from whom the Audleys of Norfolk are descended.

2. Edward Touchet, who also took the name of Audley, was elected bishop of Rochester in 1480, translated to Hereford in 1493, and to Salisbury in 1502.

3. Thomas Touchet (Audley) died unmarried. Also three daughters,

1. Margaret, wife of Henry Gray, lord Powis, son of Henry, earl of Tankerville.

2. Elizabeth, wife of Edward Brooke, lord Cobham.

3. Constance, wife of Sir Robert Whitney, knight.

(Third Lord.) JOHN TOUCHET, his son and heir, having livery of his lands, as before related, went the same year with the duke of Somerset, in order to take possession of Calais; but, on their landing with several men of arms, were refused admittance, and the duke, with much difficulty, escaped to the castle of Guisnes; but the lord Audley was taken, and carried into Calais; whither came the duke of York, (soon after king of England, by the name of Edward IV.) who engaged lord Audley in his interests.

After this, he found such esteem from king Edward IV. in the first year of his reign, that, in consideration of his laudable services before that time done (as the preamble of the patent imports) he obtained a grant of the stewardship of all the king's manors and lands lying in the county of Dorset; as also of the office of warden of his forests, chaces, and parks in that shire; likewise of the castle of Wardour, and parks thereunto belonging, in the county of Wilts. In the next year, this lord, with the earl of Kent, and others, landed in Brittany; with ten thousand men, where they took the town of Conquest, with the Isle of Rhee.

In 4 Edward IV. he was joined in commission with John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, to treat with the ambassadors of Francis, duke of Brittany, for a truce: and in 7 Edward IV. in consideration of his great labour and expences, in the king's service, obtained another grant of the manors of Schire, and Vachery, in the county of Surry, then in the crown, by the forfeiture of James, earl of Wiltshire.

In 10 Edward IV. he was commissioned to muster all men fitting to bear arms, in the county of Dorset, to oppose George, duke of Clarence, and his adherents.

In 11 Edward IV. being present in parliament, he was one of those lords who swore fealty to prince Edward, the king's eldest son; and in consideration of his attendance on the king's person, being of his council, he obtained a pension of one hundred pounds per annum, during life.

In 14 Edward IV. he was retained to serve the king in Normandy, and other parts of France. Also the year after, on the twelfth of June, he and Galliard Dureford, lord of Duras, were constituted commanders of the army then sent into Brittany;

tanny; and, on the 20th of the same month, one of the ambassadors to treat with the duke of Brittany, or his deputies, about a peace.

On the accession of Richard III. he attended among the barons at his coronation; and, in the second year of his reign, was constituted lord treasurer of England, which office he held till 1 Henry VII. and died (as Stow writes) on September 26, 1491, 6 Henry VII. but as Hollinshed, on December 26, leaving issue, by Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Itchingham, James, his son and heir, and three daughters.

1. Anne, married to Sir John Wingfield, of Letheringham, in Suffolk, knight, and by her, father to Sir Anthony Wingfield, knight of the Garter, vice-chamberlain to king Henry VIII.

2. Elizabeth, married first to William Filloll, and secondly to Sir Roger Ludlow, knight.

3. Eleanor, married to Sir Roger Lewknor, knight. (*Fourth Lord.*) JAMES TOUCHET, had been made knight of the Bath, in 15 Edward IV. at the creation of Edward prince of Wales: after which, in 8 Henry VII. he attended that king at the siege of Boloign; and had summons to parliament to 12 Henry VII. but in that year, taking discontent at a subsidy then granted in parliament, he joined with the Cornishmen in their insurrection, and being taken prisoner in the battle of Blackheath, he was drawn from Newgate to Tower-hill, in his own coat of arms, painted on paper, but reversed and torn, and there beheaded, June 28, whereupon he had burial in the Black-friars, near Ludgate.

He married first Joan*, daughter of Fulke Bouchier, lord Fitz-Wanne, and by her had two sons,

1. John Touchet, his successor.
2. Thomas Touchet.

By his second wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Dayrel, of Lillingston Dayrel, Bucks, esquire, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerset, and widow of Edward, earl of Stafford, he had issue a son,

James Touchet, whose sole daughter and heir married Robert Palmer, esquire.

(*Fifth Lord.*) JOHN TOUCHET, (son to the fourth lord by his first wife Joan) in 4 Hen. VIII. was restored to the title of lord Audley; and in 5 Hen. VIII. attended the king at the taking of Therouenne. In 22 Hen. VIII. being one of the lords then sitting in parliament, he subscribed that memorable letter to pope Clement VII. and in 25 Henry VIII. had restitution of his father's lands.

By Mary his wife, daughter of John Griffin, of Braybroke, in the county of Northampton, Esq; ancestor to the lord Griffin, he had issue,

1. George Touchet, his successor.
2. Edward Touchet.
3. Richard Touchet, whose grandson Richard was living in the reign of James I.

(*Sixth Lord.*) GEORGE TOUCHET, lord Audley, died in the second year of queen Elizabeth; and having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Bryan Tuke, knight, treasurer of the chamber to king Henry VIII. left issue,

1. Henry Touchet, his heir.

2. John Touchet, who married Mary, daughter of John Carew, of Halcomb. (*Seventh Lord.*) HENRY TOUCHET, lord Audley, in 28 Elizabeth, accompanied Robert, earl of Leicester, into the Netherlands, and commanded one hundred and fifty men at the fight before Zutphen, September 22, 1586, in which he behaved himself so valiantly, that, on the 7th of October following, he was made a knight banneret. And having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Snede, of Bradwell, in the county of Stafford, knight, left issue two sons and two daughters.

1. George Touchet, his successor.

2. James Touchet, who died without issue.

The daughters were,

1. Anne, married to Thomas Brooke, of Norton, in the county of Chester, esquire.

2. Elizabeth, married to John Bradshaw, of Haigh, in the county-palatine of Lancaster; and secondly, to George Leigh, of High-Leigh, esquires.

He died 1595, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

(*Eighth Lord.*) GEORGE TOUCHET, lord Audley, who was some time governor of Utrecht, in the Netherlands; and sore wounded at the battle of Kinsale, in Ireland, December 24, 1601: and residing in Ireland, he was, for his great services, created earl of Castlehaven, and baron Orier, in that kingdom, by letters patent, bearing date September 6, 1617, 14 James I. He took to wife, first Lucy, daughter of Sir James Mervin, of Funtell, in the county of Wilts, knight; secondly, Anne, daughter of Edward Noel, viscount Campden. By the former lady he had issue two sons,

1. Mervin Touchet, knighted at Whitehall, 10 James I.

2. Ferdinando Touchet, made knight of the Bath, at the creation of Henry, prince of Wales, the same year, who married the widow of Sir John Rodney, of Pilton, in the county of Somerset, knight.

Also five daughters,

1. Anne, married to Edward Blount, of Harleston, in the county of Derby, esquire.

2. Elizabeth, first married to Sir John Stawel, of Stawel, in Somersetshire, knight of the Bath; afterwards to Sir Thomas Griffin, of Digley, in the county of Northampton, knight, from whom the late lord Griffin descended.

3. Mary, married to Sir Thomas Thynne, of Long-Leete, in the county of Wilts.

4. Christian, married to Sir Henry Mervin, of Petersfield, in the county of Southampton, knight, one of the admirals of the fleet.

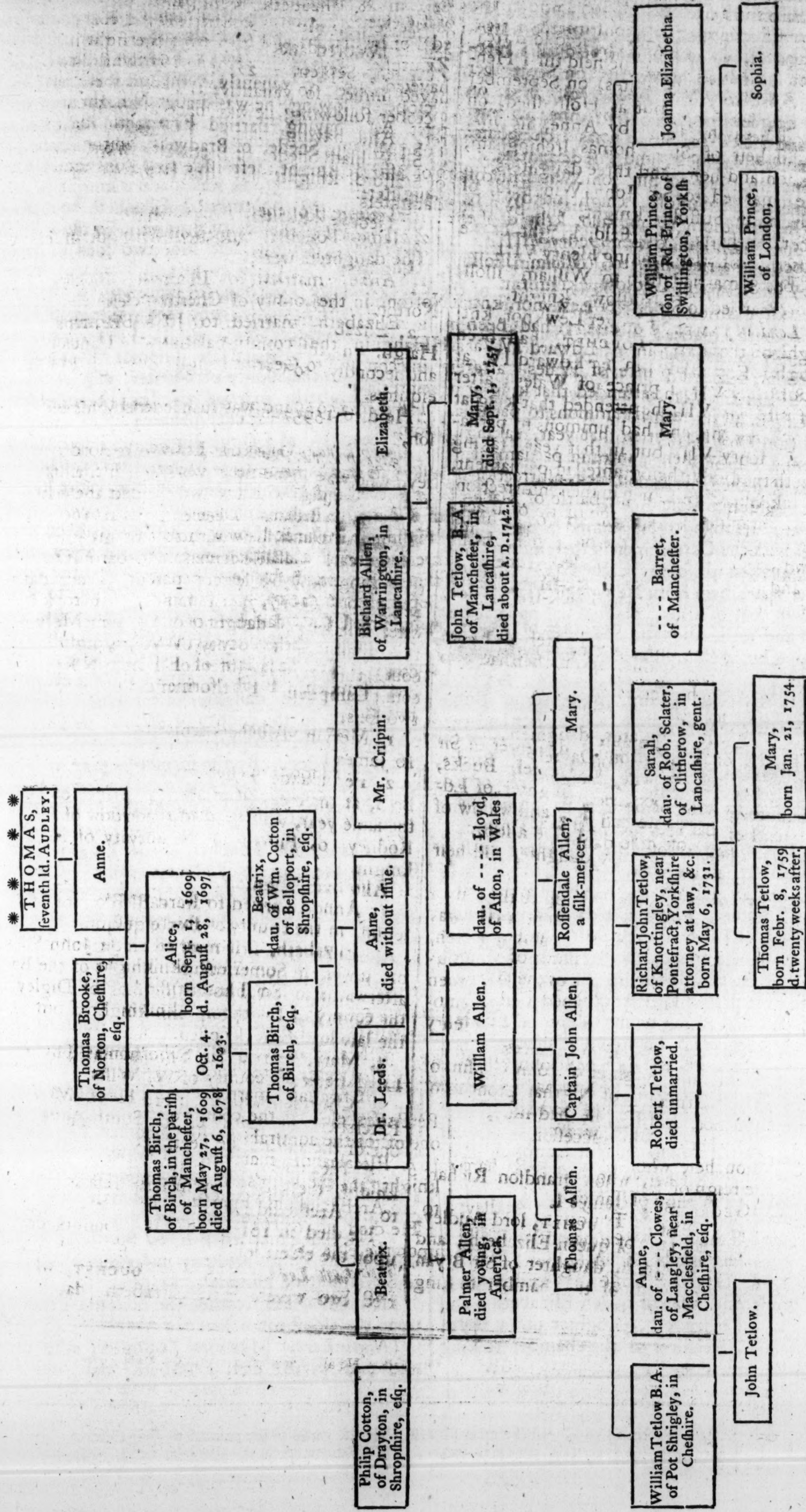
5. Eleanor, married first to Sir John Davis, knight, the king's attorney in Ireland; and next to Sir Archibald Douglass, knight.

He died in 1617, when the honours devolved upon the eldest son,

(*Ninth Lord.*) MERVIN TOUCHET, who married two wives, first, Elizabeth, daughter and

* Collins calls this lady his second wife, and the other his first. He also varies in the number of their children. But the pedigrees which we have been able to consult, concur in warranting Mr. Edmondson in the alteration he has made, and which we have for that reason followed.

The Descendants of THOMAS, seventh Lord AUDLEY, through his eldest Daughter, ANNE.



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coheir to Benedict Barnham, alderman of London; and secondly, Anne, daughter to Ferdinando, earl of Darby, widow of Grey Bridges, lord Chandos: but being accused of certain high crimes, and, by virtue of a commission of oyer and terminer, thereupon arraigned, had sentence of death passed upon him, and lost his head on Tower-hill, May 14, 1631, 7 Charles I. leaving issue by Elizabeth, his first wife, three sons and three daughters.

1. Lucy, married first to John Anketell, of Compton, in Wiltshire; secondly to Gerald Fitz-Maurice, brother to the earl of Kerry, in Ireland.

2. Dorothy, married to Edmund Butler, viscount Mountgarret.

3. Frances, married Richard Butler, brother to James, duke of Ormond.

The sons were,

1. James Touchet, heir to his father.

2. George Touchet, a Benedictine monk at Douay.

3. Mervin Touchet, successor to his brother.

The eldest son,

(Tenth Lord.) JAMES TOUCHET, was by letters patent, dated the 3d of June, 1634, restored to the title and dignity of lord Audley, and earl of Castlehaven.

In the time of the civil wars, he was a commander in Ireland, under the duke of Ormond; and in 1649 was a general of the Irish forces, and acted against Cromwell's army, till the reduction of that kingdom, when he retired to Paris. On the restoration he returned to England, and obtained an act of parliament, in 1678, for restoring the titles, forfeited by his father, to himself, and the heirs male of his body, and, in default thereof, to Mervin his brother, and, for want of issue by him, to his sisters and their heirs.

He married Elizabeth, daughter to Grey Bridges, lord Chandos; but dying without issue at Kilcash, in Ireland, October 11, 1684.

(Eleventh Lord.) MERVIN TOUCHET, his brother, succeeded him; and marrying Mary, youngest daughter to John Talbot, the tenth earl of Shrewsbury, and widow of Charles Arundel, Esq; by her had two sons and three daughters.

1. Eleanor, married to Sir Henry Wingfield, of Easton, in Suffolk, baronet.

2. Mary, } who died unmarried.
3. Anne, }

The sons were,

1. James Touchet.

2. John Touchet, who married Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Saville, earl of Sussex, by whom he had a daughter Mary, who was the first wife of Cadwallader, lord Blaney.

(Twelfth Lord.) JAMES TOUCHET succeeded upon the demise of his father, November 2, 1686, to the honours, &c. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to ——— Bard, of Weston, esquire, by Anne, his wife, daughter to Charles Villers, earl of Anglesey, and widow of Thomas Ratchiff, earl of Sussex, and by her, who died in June, 1723, had,

(Thirteenth Lord.) JAMES TOUCHET, his only child, who on August 12, 1700, succeeded him, and enjoyed the honour.

This noble lord, in 1722, taking to wife Elizabeth, only daughter to Henry, lord Arundel of Wardour, by her, who died in July, 1743, had several children; particularly a son, John Touchet, born April 1, 1723; and a daughter, Mary, married November 10, 1749, to Philip Thicknesse, esquire.

His lordship dying at Paris in November, 1749, was succeeded by his son,

(Fourteenth Lord.) JOHN TOUCHET, now lord Audley, and earl of Castlehaven.

(TITLES.) The right honourable John Touchet, baron Audley.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Audley, of Heleigh-castle, in the county of Stafford, by summons, October 20, A. D. 1403, 4 Henry IV. but originally January 26, A. D. 1296, 24 Edward I.

(ARMS.) Quarterly, 1st and 4th, ermine, a chevron, ruby, for Touchet; 2d and 3d, ruby, a fret, topaz, for Audley.

(CREST.) In a ducal coronet, gold, a swan rising, pearl, ducally gorged, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two wyverns with wings expanded, diamond.

(MOTTO.) Je le tiens.

(CHIEF SEAT.) Heleigh-castle, Staffordshire.

BARRET-LENNARD, Baron DACRE.

THE ancient barony of Gillelland was originally in the family of Vaux, whereof three brothers settled in England on the Norman conquest, wherein they assisted, viz. Hubert, Ranulph, and Robert. Of these,

Hubert had the whole barony of Gillelland, a tract very large in extent, and of great command, granted to him by Ranulph de Meschynes, (who was his kinsman) on whom king William the Conqueror bestowed the whole county of Cumberland; and was succeeded therein by

Robert, his son and heir, who obtained from king Henry II. divers privileges throughout all these his lordships in Cumberland, which he enjoyed as heir to Hubert his father, viz. Soc, Sac, Tol, Theam, and Infangtheof, and freed him from the payment of the common tax called Neutgeld. This Robert founded the priory of Lanercost, in Cumberland, for the health of the soul of Hubert his father, Gracia his mother, his own, with all his ancestors and successors souls. And in 5 Stephen, gave a fine to the king of fifty-three pounds six shillings and eight pence, for livery of the manor of Hecton, &c. in Norfolk, which was of his wife's inheritance. In 15 Henry II. he paid two marks for two knights fees, (whereby he held Gillelland) upon levying the aid for the marriage of the king's daughter. And in 18 Henry II. was amerced forty shillings for scutage of those knights fees he held, in regard he was not in that expedition then made into Ireland. In 21 Henry II. he was sheriff of Cumberland; also in the same year governor of Carlisle, and held out a tedious siege against William, king of Scotland; but at length wanting provision, he was necessitated to come to this conclusion, viz. that if king Henry did not relieve him before Michaelmas, he should then render it. And dying without issue, all his estates went to

RANULPH DE VAUX, his brother, who had a son named

ROBERT DE VAUX, to whom, in the seventeenth of king John, the custody of the county of Cumberland and castle of Carlisle were committed. He had issue

HUBERT DE VAUX, who left an only daughter, named

MAUD, married to THOMAS DE MULTON, in the reign of king Henry III. whereby the barony came into that family; which was of great note in Lincolnshire and Cumberland; of which last they were hereditary foresters by descent from the Morvils, who enjoyed it from the Engains, by marrying the heir of that family. This Thomas de Multon received summons to march into Scot-

land with the northern lords in 42 Henry III. and dying in 55 Henry III. had issue

THOMAS DE MULTON, his son and heir, who died in the life-time of his mother, and left issue

THOMAS DE MULTON, who died A. D. 1290, whose son,

THOMAS DE MULTON, was in the Scottish wars in the service of Edward I. and II. and was summoned to parliament among the barons of this realm, from 25 Edward I. till 7 Edward II. inclusive; and left issue an only daughter and heir,

MARGARET, married to RANULPH DE DACRE, one of the most eminent persons in those parts, great-grandson to William de Dacre, sheriff of Cumberland, and governor of Carlisle, in the time of Henry III. The said Ranulph, performing his fealty to the king in 11 Edward III. (Margaret his wife then making proof of her age) had livery of her land; and dying in 12 Edward III. left four sons; of which William, Thomas, and Ranulph, died without issue; so that the honour, in 49 Edward III. descended to

HUGH, Lord DACRE, of Gillelland, the youngest son, who was then forty years of age. He was summoned to parliament from 50 Edward III. to 5 Richard II. inclusive; and was several times in the commission for guarding the West marches, and frequently in the French wars. He died in 7 Richard II. leaving

WILLIAM, Lord DACRE, his son and heir, who married Joan, daughter of William, earl Douglas, and dying A. D. 1399, left issue by his wife Ela, daughter of Alexander, lord Maxwell.

THOMAS DACRE, who in 8 Henry V. was made chief forester of Inglewood, in Cumberland; and in 2 Henry VI. was one of those lords that were appointed commissioners to treat with James I. king of Scotland, for a lasting peace. He had summons to parliament among the barons, from 14 Henry IV. to 36 Henry VI. and died January 15, in 39 Henry VI.

He had issue by Philippa, his wife, daughter of Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmorland, a daughter Joan, married to Thomas lord Clifford; and three sons,

1. Thomas Dacre, of whom presently.
2. Ranulph Dacre, slain at the battle of Tooton.
3. Sir Humphry Dacre, who was created, as will be observed in our account of his niece, baron of Gillelland, and married Maud, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, knight. By her he was ancestor to four lords Dacre; his male line became extinct in 1634.

The eldest son,

this affair not being quite finished before her majesty's death, it was again laid before commissioners appointed in the succeeding reign; and she was then, in 2 James I. allowed and declared baroness Dacre; as is evident from the following extract of the commissioners determination:

"Whereas at the humble suit, by petition, exhibited unto his most excellent majesty, by Margaret, sole sister and heir of Gregory, late lord Dacre, and wife of Sampson Lennard, of Herstmonceux, in Suffex, for and in behalf of her interest, right, &c. to the barony of Dacre, upon the death of her said brother; it pleased his most excellent majesty to command and commit the hearing and determining thereof to us, Thomas, earl of Dorset, lord high treasurer of England; Lodowick, duke of Lenox; Charles, earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral of England; Thomas, earl of Suffolk, lord chamberlain; Edward, earl of Worcester, master of his majesty's horse; Henry, earl of Northampton, lord warden of the cinque ports: and we, according to his majesty's command, and our duties, having seriously, and with all requisite diligence, examined the pedigrees and descent of the said barony; and finding that one Hubert de Vaux, being an ancient baron of this realm, had issue Maud, his daughter and sole heir, married to Thomas de Moulton, to whom, and her posterity by him, the said dignity and honour descended, and was accordingly enjoyed; from whom lineally issued another Thomas de Moulton, who had one only daughter and heir, Margaret, married to Ranulph de Dacre; in which name the said barony, &c. continued, until the same fell upon Joan, the sole grand-child and heir of Thomas, lord Dacre, being married to Sir Richard Fynes, knight; in whose time, as well as by letters patent from king Henry VI. as by an award made by king Edward IV. the said honour and dignity was established and confirmed to the said Joan, and the heirs of her body; after whose decease, the same title, honour, and dignity, continued by divers descents in her issue, and is now lawfully descended to the said Margaret, the said petitioner, by the death of Gregory, late lord Dacre, without issue of his body, as sole sister and heir of the said Gregory, and cousin and sole heir of the body of the said Joan; do, by the privity and assent of his royal majesty, publish, declare, and adjudge, that the said Margaret ought to bear, have, and enjoy the name, state, degree, &c. of the said barony, to have and to hold to her, and to the heirs of her body, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purposes, as any of her ancestors enjoyed the same; and that the children of the said Margaret may, and shall have, take, and enjoy the place and precedence respectively, as the children of her ancestors barons Dacre have formerly had and enjoyed. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, and put our seals, the eighth of December, in the second year of our sovereign lord James, &c."

We must now treat of the family of Lennard, which for many generations held rank among those of the first note in Kent, and was long resident at Chevening, in that county; and we find

GEORGE LENNARD living there upwards of three hundred years ago, in the reign of king Henry VI. who, by Maud his wife, had issue,

JOHN LENNARD, who married Anne, daughter and heir of John Bird, of Middlesex; (another branch of which family, as it seems by their arms, which are the same, was seated at Littlebury, in Essex, in the reigns of Henry VIII. Elizabeth, &c. and thereof was that eminent civilian Sir William Bird, knight, dean of the arches, and judge of the prerogative court, Temple, James I.) by which Anne he had

JOHN LENNARD, his eldest son and heir, who took to wife Catharine, daughter of Thomas Weston, of Chepsted, in Kent; and lies buried under an altar-tomb of black marble, in Chevening church, on which, in brass, are the arms of Lennard, or, on a fess gules, three fleurs de lis of the first, quartering those of Bird, viz. quarterly, argent and sable, in the first a spread eagle of the second: and underneath,

"Hic jacet Johannes Lennard, generosus, qui obiit mense Julii, annis regnorum Regis et Reginae Philippi et Mariae secundo et tertio, ætatis 76."

He left issue two sons,

1. John Lennard.
2. William Lennard, who married Anne, daughter of John Perkins, of Richmond, in Surrey, descended, by heiresses, from the families of Chandos and Annelley.

JOHN LENNARD, the eldest son, (after a learned education) applied himself to the study of the law, under the care of his uncle Mr. Weston, one of the prothonotaries of the Common-pleas; wherein he so profited, that in the twenty-fifth year of his age, in 27 Henry VIII. he was made prothonotary of the nine shires in Wales, and clerk of the crown there; about which time he was admitted of Lincoln's-Inn, and called to the bar. In 37 Henry VIII. he obtained the office of second prothonotary of the Common-pleas; and king Edward VI. granted him a standing fee for the execution of his offices in North Wales; also enlarged his letters patent of the same. Queen Mary, in consideration of his faithful services, gave him a grant of the manor of Brafted, in Kent; and in the 4th of queen Elizabeth, he obtained the office of custos brevium of the Common-pleas, to which divers of great reputation before him had been advanced; in particular the lord Burleigh, who had it in the reigns of Edward VI. and queen Mary; likewise, in the third year of the reign of that queen, he obtained a grant for three lives of the manor of Knoll, in Kent, where he afterwards much resided; and in 13 Elizabeth, was sheriff of Kent. In the execution of his offices he was most upright and indefatigable.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Harman, of Crayford, in Kent, a family of consideration in those parts; by whom he had issue two sons,

1. Sampson Lennard, his successor.
2. Samuel Lennard, who was afterwards knighted, and settled himself at West-Wickham, in Kent, which he purchased about the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, and was ancestor of the Lennards of that place, baronets.

Also five daughters,

1. Mary, wife of Gifford Walsingham, son of Sir

Sir Thomas Walsingham, of Seadbury, in Kent; and was secondly married to Sir Thomas Gresham, of Titsey, in Surry.

2. Elizabeth, married to Sir Francis Eure, knight, second son to William, lord Eure.

3. Rachael, wife of Edward Nevill, lord Aber-gavenny.

4. Anne, married to Sir Marmaduke Darrell, cofferer to king James I.

5. Timothea, married to Sir Walter Covert, of Slaughtam, in Suffex.

He died in the eighty-second year of his age, possessed (as appears by his will) of the manors of Chevening, Chepsted, Apuldefield, Northsted, Wickhurst, and Bracksted, with other lands and tenements in the parish of Sundrich, Sevenoak, Heaver, Shoram, Chalsfield, Down, and Coudham, in Kent; and of the manors of Little-Carlton, Colbille-Weston, Moines-Weston, Leverers, and Gatewards, with other lands and tenements in the parishes of Carlton-Weston, Colbille, Willingham, Wickham, Brinkley, Borough, Baborougham, Balsbam, and Pannesworth, in the county of Cambridge; and of the manor of Horton, in Yorkshire; the manor of Broadmarston, in Somersetshire, and Staunton-Gunton, in Wiltshire: all which he bequeathed to his eldest son; and besides this, five hundred marks per annum to his younger son, Samuel Lennard.

He lies buried under a fine tomb in Chevening church, on which are the effigies, in full proportion, of himself and his wife: and underneath, the following inscription:

Huc secessit Johannes Lennard armiger una cum Elizabetha uxore sua; hac mortem obiit 26. Octobris, 1583; ille quatuor regum diplomatibus ad varia reipublice munera designatus quum in illis exequendis summam diligentiam paremque prudentiam fidemque prastiteret, tandem octogesimo secundo ætatis, anno incunte moritur: custos brevium de Banco, relictis duobus filiis et quinque filiabus 12mo Martii, 1596.

SAMPSON LENNARD, his eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas, and sister and heir of Gregory Fynes, lord Dacre, who brought to him a very ample fortune; for by the death of the said Gregory, lord Dacre, who died at Chelsea, September 25, 36 Elizabeth, without issue, she inherited from him, as appears by the inquisition taken after his decease at Sevenoak, in Kent, (the said Margaret being then of the age of forty years, and lady and baroness Dacre) the manors of Horfmonceaux, alias Herfmonceaux, the manor of Old Court, the manors of Gotham, Ingrams, Buckshoulte, Ewehurst, and Hailesham, all in Suffex; and the manors of Horsforde, and Hawtboyes, in Norfolk; the manor of Holbeeche, in Lincolnshire; the manors of Stravelly, Scorton, Thyrne, Mapleton, and Nether Calcots, in Yorkshire; the hundred of Burham, and manor of Burham; and manor of Cowdham, in Kent; also the manor of Nasehall, in Essex. Besides which, she had the reversion of divers manors in Cumberland, &c. in case of failure of issue male in the family of the lords Dacre of the North: which happening in the time of king Charles I. Francis Lennard, lord Dacre, her great-grandson, hereby recovered the manors of Dacre, Kirkoswold, and other lands.

The which lady, by Sampson Lennard, esquire, her husband, had issue four sons;

1. Henry Lennard,
2. Gregory Lennard,
3. Thomas Lennard,
4. John Lennard,

who died without issue.

Also five daughters,

1. Anne, wife of Herbert Morley, of Glynde, in Suffex.

2. Mary, married to Sir Ralph Bosville, of Sevenoaks, in Kent.

3. Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Waller, of Groombridge, in Suffex, by whom she had Sir William Waller, the parliament's general, in the time of king Charles I.

4. Elizabeth, married to Sir Francis Barnham.

5. Frances, married to Sir Robert More, son and heir of Sir George More, of Lothesley, in Surry.

Margaret, lady Dacre, died in the year 1611; but had she lived a little longer, Sampson, her husband, would have been called up to the house of lords, as baron Dacre, in right of his wife, as appears from the king's own testimony in the following patent; whereby he granted him, during his life, the place and precedence of a baron's son, which Henry, then lord Dacre, had held during the life of Margaret, lady Dacre.

"James, by the grace of God, &c.

"Whereas our trusty and well-beloved subject and servant, Sampson Lennard, formerly married Margaret, sister and sole heir to Gregory, late lord Dacre, by whose death without issue, the said Margaret, and her heirs, &c. And whereas the said Sampson Lennard, pretending title to the same barony, in right of his said wife, as having issue by her, by his petition unto us, humbly desired, that we would be pleased graciously to refer the consideration of his said right to the lords in commission for marshal causes, whereunto we are pleased to condescend: and for that the said lords, upon due and mature examination of his said title, did find baronies upon the like right conferred upon the husband in several families; and in this particular barony of Dacre, three several precedents; whereby it plainly appeareth, the husbands in like cases were dignified with the title of baron; and for that, upon relation thereof by the said lords, we were purposed to have granted him the same measure of justice, that others in like cases have formerly received from our noble progenitors. Which our gracious determination being, by the death of the said lady Dacre, and by the immediate descent of the said barony upon her son, made frustrate; and our meaning in that behalf prevented: we, out of our gracious consideration of his said former right, as also of his affectionate and dutiful desire in all things, from time to time, to advance our services, do by these presents, out of our certain knowledge and meer motion, give, grant, and confirm to him the said Sampson, for the term of his life, the like place and precedence, that the eldest son of the late lord Dacre of the South hath formerly had and enjoyed: and our will and pleasure is, that in all places and assemblies he shall be ranked and marshalled above the eldest son of all barons, except of such barons, as, by reason of their antiquity have place and precedence above the lord Dacre

Dacre of the South; and that he shall have precedence accordingly as aforesaid, and above all other of inferior degree and quality whatsoever; and that he shall, after his death, be buried at the eldest son of a baron. And further our will and pleasure is, that this our grant, or any thing therein contained, shall not be taken for precedent by any, to make suit for the like grace hereafter, this being grounded upon the particular reasons aforesaid. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness ourself at Westminster, April the second, in the tenth year of our reign."

This Sampson Leonard was Sheriff of Kent, in the thirty-third of queen Elizabeth, also a member in most of the parliaments in that reign, and is mentioned with much regard by Mr. Camden, in his Britannia, as a person of great worth and politeness. He died aged seventy-one, A. D. 1615; and is buried in Chevening church, with the lady Dacre, his wife, under a fair monument, on which are both their effigies in full proportion, with their children kneeling round; and underneath, the following inscriptions:

Gloriosum Domini nostri Jesu Christi adventum expectans hic requiescit Sampson Leonard armiger, una cum charissima uxora Margareta Baronissa Dacre (Sorore et proximo herede Gregorij Fienes Militis Baronis Dacre de le South) cui 47 annos 4 menses et supernumerarios aliquot dies conjugali vinculo ligatus suaviter et beate vixit: Suscepitque ex eadem 7 filios, Henricum Baronem Dacre, Gregorium et Thomam superstites, reliquis quatuor in infantia extinctis, et 6 filias, quarum una perijt Infantula, quinque supersunt; Pietatis, Comitatus, Hospitalitatis, Laude celebris et in commune bonus, præpropera nobilissimæ uxoris morte ampliorem Regis gratiam anticipante, honore primogeniti filij Baronis Dacre de le South, diplomate illustrissimi Regis Jacobi decoratus, anno ætatis 71, ineunte Salutis 1615, Sept. 20. ex hac Vita migravit.

On the other side the inscription sets forth her descent, &c.

Margaretæ Fynes Baronissæ Dacre, filiæ Thomæ Baronis Dacre, filij Thomæ Fienes Militis, filij Thomæ Baronis Dacre, et Annæ uxoris ejus, filiæ Humfredi Bouchier Militis, filij Johannis Baronis Bouchier de Berners, filij Gulielmi Bouchier Comitæ Essexiæ et Ewe, et Annæ uxoris ejus, filiæ Thomæ de Woodstock, Ducis Gloucestriæ; ex materna stirpe filiæ Mariæ, filiæ Georgij Nevile Baronis de Bergavenny, filij Edwardi Nevile Baronis de Bergavenny, filij Radulphi Nevile Comitæ Westmorlandiæ, et Johanniæ uxoris ejus, filiæ Johannis de Gaunt Ducis Lancastriæ. Amoris et Honoris ergo posuit Charissimus idemque moestissimus Conjux, quem cum felici prole beasser, exemplarque pietatis in Deum, obsequij in maritum, charitatis in pauperes, humanitatis in omnes, supra Sexum exhibuisset; tandem die Martij 10 anno salutis 1611, ætatis 70, cum

summo bonorum omnium desiderio, supremum Spiritum libens lubensque Patri Spiritum exhalavit.

HENRY LENNARD, their son and heir, on the death of his mother in 1611, was lord Dacre, who in the year 1596 had been with the earl of Essex in Spain at the taking of Cales, and there knighted. In 13 Jac. I. he was one of those lords that sat on the trial of Robert Carr, earl of Somerset, king James's favourite.

He married Chryfogona, daughter of Sir Richard Baker, of Sissingherst in Kent, son and heir of Sir John Baker, of the same place, privy-counsellor to king Henry VIII. by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir to Thomas Dinely, and widow of George Barrett of Bellhouse, esquire. By this lady he had three sons,

1. Richard Lennard.
2. Edward Lennard,
3. Fynes Lennard.

And four daughters;

1. Margaret, married to Sir Annesly Wildgoos, of Eridge-Court in Suffex.
2. Penelope, married to Sir William Brooke, knight of the Bath.
3. Philadelphia, married to Sir Thomas Parker, of Ratton in Suffex.
4. Barbara, married to Sir Philip Stapleton, knight.

This Henry died August 10, 1616, and was succeeded by Richard, his eldest son. Which

RICHARD LENNARD, lord Dacre, married first Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Arthur Throckmorton, of Pauler's Perry, in Northamptonshire (son of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, a very considerable person in the reign of queen Elizabeth, being much in her favour, and several times by her sent ambassador to foreign courts) by Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Nicholas Carew, knight of the Garter, and master of the horse to Henry VIII. By this wife he had issue four sons;

1. Francis Lennard, his successor.
2. Richard Lennard,
3. Thomas Lennard,
4. Henry Lennard,

His second wife was Dorothy, daughter of Dudley, lord North (who married afterwards Chaloner Chute, of the Vine, Hants, speaker of the protector Richard Cromwell's parliament, to whom she bore no issue) and by her he had a son, named Richard, who afterwards took the sir-name of Barret, of whom I shall treat hereafter.

And a daughter,

Catharine, wife of Chaloner Chute, of the Vine, in Hampshire, son of the above mentioned Chaloner Chute, by Anne his first wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Skory, knight, and had issue as follows, 1st Edward Chute, who married Catharine, daughter and coheir of Sir Anthony Keck, knight, one of the commissioners of the great seal to William III. of whom the only remaining issue in 1765, was John Chute, of the Vine, esquire: 2d Thomas Chute, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Revit, esquire, from whom by his

* The peers were not then tried as now, by their whole body, but by a certain number appointed by the lord high-steward.

mother's side, Thomas Chute, esquire, of Peckham, in Norfolk, is descended.

This Richard, lord Dacre, rebuilt his seat at Chevening, on a plan of Inigo Jones's; and died 18th of August, 1630, at Herstmonceaux, and was buried in the parish church there. His last will and testament is remarkable for the spirit, good sense, and religion, in a few words expressed there. He was succeeded by Francis, his eldest son, then a minor: which

FRANCIS LENNARD, lord Dacre, when those unhappy misunderstandings arose between king Charles I. and the parliament, sided with the latter, and was a person much considered by that party; as may be gathered from the weighty businesses he had an especial share in, and the matters of consequence he was thought fit to be entrusted with: being in particular one of those that the parliament in 1641 chose out, and recommended to the king, to be lords lieutenants and curators of the several counties in England; Herefordshire being allotted to him: but in the end, finding that the power was (by various accidents) transferred into hands who were running every thing into confusion and anarchy, he would by no means be brought to act with them, but opposed their measures; and at length, when he found it was impossible to do any good there, he absented himself from the house of lords (as did several others of the peers) till the ordinance for trying the king was brought in, when he again appeared there, in order to give his publick testimony against it; being one of those few peers, who, (as the author of the parliamentary history expresses it) had the courage in that dangerous time to meet and make the said resolution.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Paul, viscount Bayning, of Sudbury, by whom he had issue three sons, and three daughters;

1. Philadelphia, married to Daniel O'Brien, viscount Clare.
2. Elizabeth, married to John Brabazon, earl of Meath.
3. Margaret, who died unmarried.

His three sons were,

1. Thomas Lennard, his successor.
2. Francis Lennard, who died a bachelor.
3. Henry Lennard, who left issue three daughters.

This Francis, lord Dacre, died in 1662, and was buried at Chevening, in Kent; Elizabeth his wife surviving him, who was afterwards created countess of Sheppey during her life, by letters patent, dated September 6, 1680.

THOMAS LENNARD, lord Dacre, the eldest son, married Anne Palmer, alias Fitzroy, daughter of Barbara, duchess of Cleveland, and born before the said Barbara and Roger Palmer, earl of Castlemain, her husband, were separated; but acknowledged or adopted by king Charles II. as his natural daughter, to whom he assigned the royal arms with a baton sinister. This Thomas, lord Dacre, was, by letters patent, bearing date October 5, 26 Charles II. created earl of Sussex. But coming very young to court, and being lord of the bedchamber to his majesty, he fell (as it was natural to do at his age) into the expensive way of living he found then in fashion there; and through this, and by great losses at play, he was at length so much entangled in his affairs, that he was obliged to sell several of his estates; and,

some years before he died, his seat at Herstmonceaux, and lands in Sussex, by which he much diminished his fortune, tho' he had still a good one left. As the first part of his life was spent in the bustle of a court, the latter part of it was dedicated to retirement, living almost entirely at his house at Chevening, in Kent, in which parts he always preserved a great interest and influence, and was much beloved on account of that sweetness of temper and affability, for which he was ever remarkable.

He died in 1715 at Chevening, and was buried in the parish church there, leaving Anne, his countess, surviving, by whom he had issue two sons;

1. Charles Lennard,
2. Henry Lennard,

who died in their infancy.

And two daughters, Barbara and Anne, who were his heirs.

Barbara was married to Charles Skelton, lieutenant-general in the French service, and grand croix of St. Louis; but dying at Paris without issue in 1741,

ANNE, her sister, became at length sole heir to her father, and as such, baroness Dacre (the barony being till then in abeyance between the two sisters.) She was first married to Richard, son of Dacre Barret Lennard, esquire, secondly to Henry Roper, lord Teynham, (being his third wife) by whom she had two sons and a daughter. (See the account of lord Teynham's family.)

She was thirdly married to the Hon. Robert More, esquire, a younger son of Henry, earl of Drogheda, by whom she had one son, Henry; and died June 26, 1755, in the seventy-second year of her age.

This lady Anne, joining with her sister, sold Chevening and Dacre-castle, with other estates in Kent and Cumberland, soon after the death of her first husband Richard Barrett-Lennard: which, had he lived longer (by his father's concurrence) he could have preserved in the family; but through some misunderstandings after his decease, his plan was not pursued. Which

Richard was grandson of Richard Lennard, son of Richard, lord Dacre, by his second wife Dorothy, daughter of Dudley, lord North; of which branch of the family I now come to give an account. This

RICHARD LENNARD had for his patrimony the manor of Horsford, in Norfolk, settled on him by the lord Dacre his father, and afterwards took the name of Barrett, in consideration of the manor of Belhouse, in the parish of Aveley, and other lands in Essex, bequeathed to him by Sir Edward Barrett, lord Newburgh, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, a man, (according to the testimony of all writers who speak of him) of a most respectable and amiable character, who dying in 1644 without issue (and being the last of his name) left it to him, being his kinsman, upon condition that he used the name and arms of Barrett, viz. party per pale, barry of four, counter-changed, argent and gules.

This family of Barrett had been seated at Belhouse aforesaid, ever since the reign of king Henry IV. when John Barrett, of Hawkherst, esquire, transplanting himself out of Kent, married Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas, and sister and heir of John Belhouse, of Belhouse aforesaid; their descendants in the male line matching with the Pointz's

of Northenden, the Knolles's, Braytofts; and with the Dineleys (descended by heirs female from the old barons Fitz-Herbert, and from Milo, earl of Hereford) with the family of the Somersets, earls of Worcester, and with the Mildmays and Careys.

The said Richard Lennard, alias Barrett, was sheriff of Essex in 1697, and married Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Loftus, knight, eldest son of Adam, viscount Loftus, of Ely, in the kingdom of Ireland, and lord chancellor of that realm; who brought him a considerable estate at Clones, in the county of Monaghan, in the same kingdom; which she inherited from her mother, who was eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Francis Rushe, knight, and one of the privy council there. He died in 1696 at Belhouse, and was buried at Aveley, the parish-church there; having had issue by his wife aforesaid,

1. Dacre Barrett-Lennard, his son and heir.

2. Richard Barrett-Lennard, who was killed by a fall from his horse in the park at Belhouse, and died a bachelor.

And two daughters,

1. Anne, married to Carew Mildmay, of Marks in Essex, esquire.

2. Dorothy, who died unmarried.

Dacre Barrett-Lennard, succeeding his father, took to wife first Jane, eldest daughter of Arthur Chichester, the second earl of Donegal, by whom he had a son named

Richard Barrett-Lennard.

And three daughters,

1. Jane, who in 1730 was married to John Ranby, esquire, who is serjeant-surgeon to his majesty. She died 1762 without issue.

2. Dorothy, married to Hugh Smith, of Wealdhall, in Essex, esquire, by whom he left two daughters, his heirs; Dorothy, the wife of the honourable John Barry, a younger son of James, earl of Barrymore; and Lucy, wife of James, lord Strange, eldest son of Edward, earl of Derby.

3. Henrietta, the third daughter, died unmarried.

His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Thomas Moore, of the county of Louth, in Ireland, esquire, by whom he had issue a son, who died an infant; and a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to William Sloane, esquire, nephew of the late Sir Hans Sloane, but died without issue.

His third wife was Sarah, daughter of Sir Capel Lucking, of Messinghall, in Essex, baronet, and widow of Richard Saltonstall, esquire, by whom he had a daughter,

Catharine, wife of Sir Philip Hall, of Upton, in

Essex, by whom she had one son, Philip, and three daughters, who are unmarried.

In the year 1706 he was sheriff of Essex; and dying at Belhouse in 1723, was buried in the parish-church thereto belonging. He was a person of great understanding and universal learning, and much respected and esteemed in the county he lived in: a true and zealous friend of liberty, and of the protestant religion; for which he was an active and avowed advocate in the most dangerous and difficult times.

RICHARD BARRETT-LENNARD, his son, (by his first wife, the lady Jane Chichester) died before him, in 1716. He married his cousin, the lady Anne Lennard, baroness Dacre, youngest daughter of Thomas, earl of Suffex, as beforementioned; but died a few months after his marriage, leaving her with child of a son, named Thomas, who succeeded to his grandfather's estate: which

THOMAS BARRETT-LENNARD, is now, (by the death of his mother as aforesaid) lord Dacre, in her right. His lordship married Anna-Maria, daughter of Sir John Pratt, of Wilderness, in Kent, knight, lord chief justice of the king's bench, and sister to Charles Pratt, baron Camden, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain; by whom he had issue a daughter, Anna-Barbara, who died March 14, 1749, in the tenth year of her age, and was buried in the church at Aveley.

(TITLE.) The right honourable Thomas Barrett-Lennard, lord Dacre.

(CREATION.) Originally by tenure; and by writ of summons in the reign of Edward I. again declared the 27th of Henry VI. and 13th of Edward IV. also the 2d of James I.

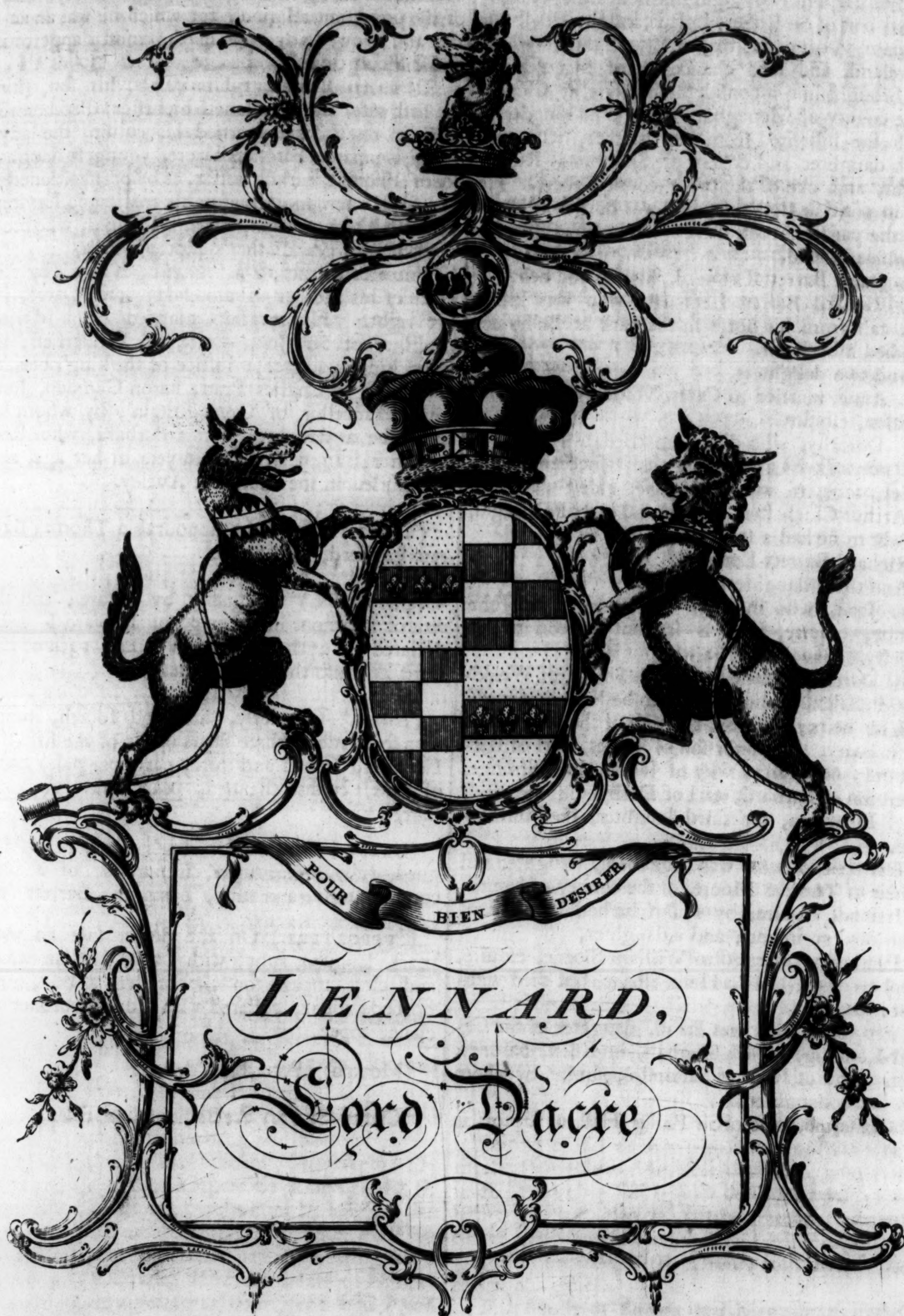
(ARMS.) Quarterly, first and fourth, topaz, on a fess, ruby, three fleurs de lis of the first, for Lennard; second and third, party per pale, barry of four, counterchanged, pearl and ruby, for Barrett.

(CREST.) An Arabian dog's head, pearl, langued, ruby, eyes, topaz, issuing out of a ducal coronet, topaz and ruby, being the Barrett crest.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side an alant, pearl, langued, ruby, with a spiked collar, chain, and clog, topaz; on the sinister, a bull, gules, horned, topaz, collared with a ducal coronet and chain, topaz.

(MOTTO.) Pour bien desirer.

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Belhouse, in Essex.



TO THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF THE
NAVY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1900

COMPTON

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours,
J. D. COMPTON

Enclosed for you are two copies of a report on the subject of the proposed purchase of the land at the mouth of the River.

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COMPTON-TOWNSHEND Barones FERRERS.

THE first of this family who settled in England were,

GUALCHELINE OF WALKELINE DE FERRERS OF FERRARIIS and his son **Henry**, two Normans, who came over with **William the Conqueror**. The latter,

HENRY DE FERRARIIS was, in the 14th year of the reign of that king, a commissioner for a general survey of the kingdom, and possessed of one hundred and fourteen lordships in Staffordshire, twenty-five in Derbyshire, twenty in Berkshire, seven in Oxfordshire, three in Essex, three in Wilts, six in Lincoln, two in Bucks, two in Gloucestershire, and several in the county of Nottingham. By **Bertha**, his wife, he had issue three sons, **Egenulph** and **William**, who died before him, and

ROBERT DE FERRERS, his heir, who commanded the Derbyshire men in the famous battle near Northallerton, called *Bellum de Standardo*, and was, for his great services, advanced to the earldom of Derby the same year, 3d king Stephen. He died A. D. 1139. By his wife, *Hawise de Vitry*, he had three sons;

1. **William Ferrers**.

2. **Robert Ferrers**, who succeeded him.

3. **Walcheline de Ferrers**, lord of Okeham in the county of Rutland, which castle he built, and was ancestor to those of his name seated at that place.

Also three daughters.

1. **Jfolda**, married to **Stephen de Beauchamp**.

2. **Matilda**, married to **Bertram de Verdon**.

And the third, married to **Wakelin Mamigmot**.

WILLIAM FERRERS, earl Ferrers and Derby, was slain in his lodgings in Lombard-street, London, and his brother

ROBERT FERRERS, succeeded to the honours. He was styled comes junior de Ferrariis & comes junior de Nottingham, lord of Tutbury, &c. and lived in the year 1141. His son,

WILLIAM DE FERRERS, earl Ferrers, &c. was succeeded by his son,

ROBERT FERRERS, earl Ferrers, earl of Derby and Nottingham, who founded the priory of Woodham Ferrers in Essex, and was living 19 Hen. II. (His brother, **Walcheline de Ferrers**, was seated at Egginton in Derbyshire, and was ancestor of those of that name in that place.) He had two daughters; **Agatha**, concubine to king John, by whom she had a daughter, **Joan**, married to **Lewillin**, prince of Wales, and **Miliant**, married to **Roger**, lord Mortimer, of Wigmore. And a son and successor,

WILLIAM FERRERS, earl Ferrers. On king Richard's first arrival in England, after the death

of king Henry, the said king bestowed his earldom of Derby on **John**, earl of Morton, his brother. However, the earl Ferrers attended that king in his voyage to the Holy Land, and died at the siege of Acon, 2 Richard I. He married **Margaret**, daughter and heir of **William Peverell**, of Nottingham, with whom he had the lordship of Higham, now called **Higham Ferrers**, in the county of Northampton. He had issue two daughters, **Petronel**, married to **Henry**, lord Stafford, and **Elizabeth**, married to **William Marshal**, baron of Rye. Also

WILLIAM FERRERS, his heir, who on the 8th of June, in the first year of the reign of King John, was solemnly created earl of Derby by a special charter dated at Northampton, and was girt with a sword by the king's own hands, as expressed in the charter, the first precedent of that kind. He was one of the witnesses to that king's resignation of his kingdom to the pope, and was one of the sureties for a thousand marks he was to pay the apostolical see. He married **Agnes**, sister and coheir to **Ranulph**, earl of Chester, by whom the honour of *Chartley* came into this family, and was succeeded by his son and heir,

WILLIAM FERRERS, earl Ferrers and Derby, who, doing homage 23 Hen. III. had livery of *Chartley Castle*, and other lands of his mother's inheritance, and sat in the parliament held at London. He was, by reason of his being sorely afflicted with the gout, drawn from place to place in a chariot, and, through the heedlessness of the driver, overthrown from the bridge of *St. Neot's* in Huntingdonshire, whereby his limbs were so broken, that he died in April, A. D. 1254. He married first **Sibyl**, daughter and coheir of **William Mareschal**, earl of Pembroke, and sister and coheir to her brother; by this lady he had seven daughters, all married as follows:

1. **Agnes**, to **William de Vesey**.

2. **Isabel**, married first to **Gilbert Basset**, of *Wycombe*, in the county of Bucks; secondly, to **Reginald Mohun**, earl of Somerset.

3. **Maud**, married first to **William**, lord Kyme; secondly, to **William de Vivon**; thirdly, to **Emmeric de Rupe Canardi**.

4. **Sybill**, married to **Francis Bohun**, of *Medhurst*.

5. **Joan**, married first, to **William Aquillon**; secondly to **John de Mohun**, of *Dunster*.

6. **Agatha**, married to **Hugh Mortimer**, of *Chilmerish*.

7. **Eleonor**, married first to **William de Vallibus**; secondly, to **Roger de Quincy**, earl of *Winchester*; thirdly to **Roger de Leybourne**.

His

His second wife was Margaret, daughter and coheir of Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester, and baron of Groby, by whom he had two sons.

1. Robert Ferrers, his heir in the earldom of Derby.

2. William Ferrers, who had his mother's inheritance of Groby, in the county of Leicester.

The LATTER married Eleanor, daughter of Matthew, lord Lovaine, of Estaine, and dying 1288, left issue

WILLIAM FERRERS, his heir, who in the 25th of Edward I. was summoned to parliament as Lord Ferrers of Groby. He dying 1325, left issue by Margaret, daughter of John, lord Segrave,

HENRY FERRERS, his heir, who married Isabel, daughter and coheir of Theobald de Verdon, and dying 1347, had issue,

WILLIAM FERRERS, his heir, who died 1370; and by Margaret, daughter of William Ufford, earl of Suffolk, had

HENRY FERRERS, his heir; and he marrying Joan, daughter of Luke, lord Poynings, had issue

WILLIAM FERRERS, who died May 18, A. D. 1445, leaving by Philippa, daughter of Roger, lord Clifford, two sons, Henry and Thomas. Henry, the eldest, died in the life-time of his father; and by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, left issue Elizabeth, his sole daughter and heir, wife of Sir Edward Grey, knight, eldest son of Reginald, lord Grey, of Ruthin, by his second wife, Joan, daughter and heir of William, lord Astley; which Sir Edward was summoned to parliament as lord Ferrers of Groby; from whom is descended the present earl of Stamford.

Sir THOMAS FERRERS, the second son of William, the sixth lord Ferrers, of Groby, of this family, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Baldwin Freville, who brought the manor of Tamworth into the family in the person of Sir Humphrey Ferrers, her fourth descendant in the male line. His son,

Sir THOMAS FERRERS, died in 1499, and by his wife Ann, sister to William, lord Hastings, had issue

Sir JOHN FERRERS, who, dying in the life-time of his father, left by his wife Maud, daughter and heir of Sir John Stanley, of Elford, a son of his own name,

Sir JOHN FERRERS, who died 1513, and left issue by Dorothy, daughter of William Harper, of Rushall, esquire, the

Sir HUMPHREY FERRERS already mentioned, as successor to the manor of Tamworth in right of his female ancestor. He died A. D. 1554, and having married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Pigott, Esq; had issue

Sir JOHN FERRERS, who died 1576; and by Barbara, daughter of Sir Francis Cockain, had a son,

Sir HUMPHREY FERRERS, who died A. D. 1608, and left issue by Jane, daughter of Sir Humphrey Bradborn, knight,

Sir JOHN FERRERS, who died A. D. 1633; and by Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Pickering, knight, had a son,

Sir HUMPHREY FERRERS, who also died A. D. 1633; and by Ann, daughter of Sir John Packington, had issue

Sir JOHN FERRERS, who married Ann, daughter and coheir of Sir Dudley Carlton; and dying A. D. 1680, was succeeded by his son,

Sir HUMPHREY FERRERS, whose only daughter and heir Anne, (by Elizabeth, daughter of Gervase Pigot, of Thrumpton, in Nottinghamshire) married Robert Shirley, eldest son of Robert, first earl Ferrers, and grandfather of the present baroness Ferrers. We have only ran this branch down to shew that her ladyship is heiress here as well as to the elder branch, to whom we must now return.

ROBERT FERRERS, earl of Derby, &c. eldest son to William, earl of Derby, by his last wife, had two whole sisters, Joan, married to Thomas, lord Berkeley, and Ann, married to William, lord Musgrove, joining with the rebellious barons, was taken prisoner the 50th of Henry III. and brought to London, where he was confined three years, and disinherited by the parliament; and Edmund, the king's son, had a grant of his lands, as well as his earldom, to hold during pleasure, which he never could recover. He died the 7th of Edward I. having married first, Mary, daughter to Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford, and had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, married to William Marshal, baron of Hingham; also his son

JOHN FERRERS, his heir, who in the 27th of Edward I. was summoned to parliament, among the barons, as lord Ferrers of Chartley. He married Hawyse, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Musgrove, knight, and died the 18th of Edward II. leaving two sons, the eldest of which,

JOHN FERRERS, lord Ferrers of Chartley, who dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

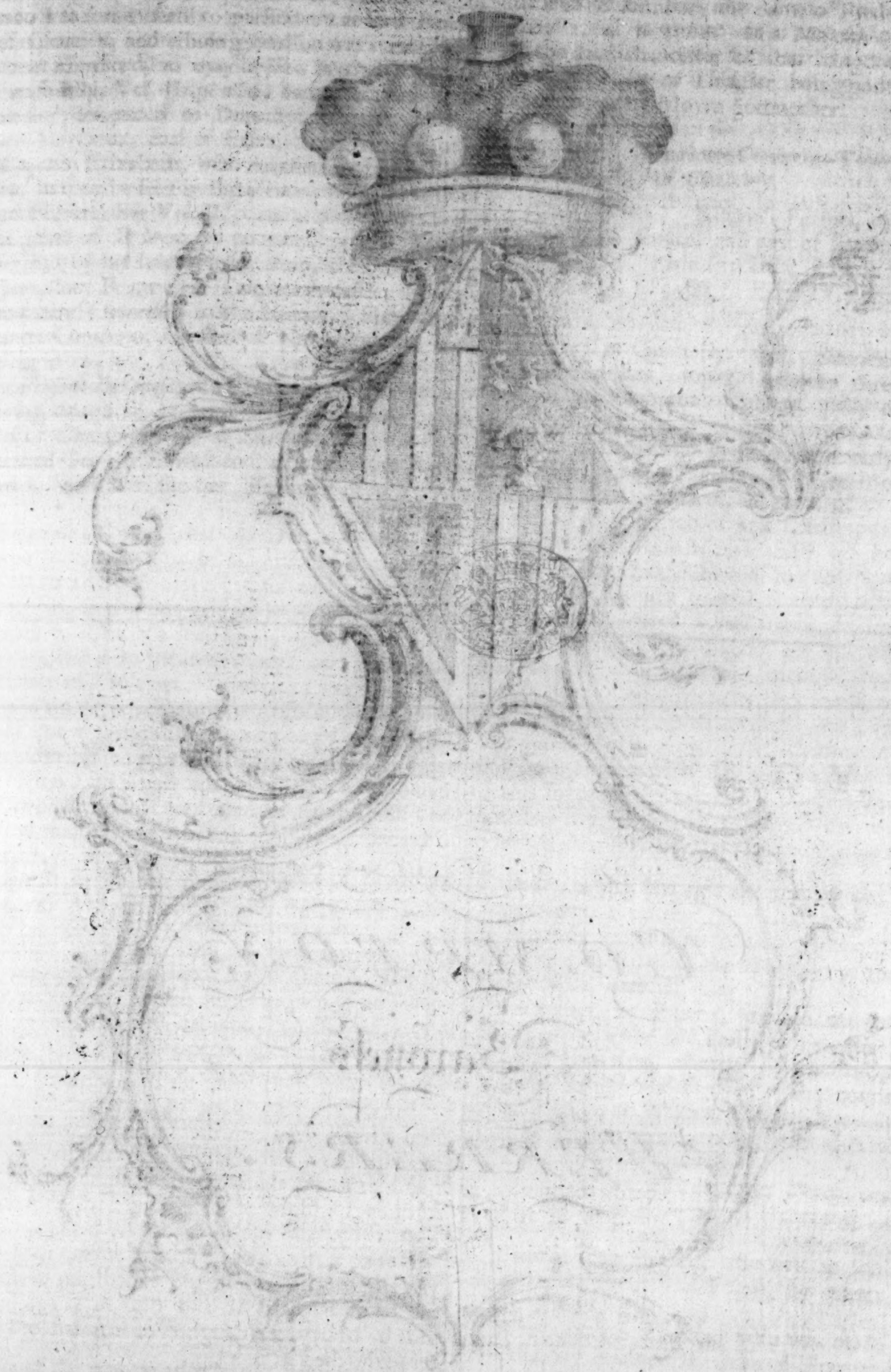
ROBERT FERRERS, lord Ferrers, who, in the reign of king Edward III. had a considerable command, particularly at the battle of Cressy. He had issue, John, his heir, and Robert, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William le Boteler, second son of William, baron of Wemm and Overley. He was summoned to parliament as baron Ferrers of Wemm and Overley, in right of his wife, December 28, A. D. 1375, and dying 1381, left issue Robert Ferrers, his son and heir, who by Joan, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, had two daughters and coheirs, Margaret, (married first to Ralph Nevill; secondly, to Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmoreland) and Elizabeth (married to John, lord Greystock.)

JOHN FERRERS, born 1331, who succeeded as lord Ferrers, was, in the 33d of Edward III. in the expedition into Gascoigne; and having married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph, earl of Stafford, and widow of L'Esrange, died April 22, A. D. 1367, and was succeeded by his son,

ROBERT FERRERS, lord Ferrers, then seven years old, who was in the expedition to France, the 2d of Richard II. and died in 1413, leaving issue by Margaret, (daughter of Edward lord Spencer) who died A. D. 1435,

EDMUND FERRERS, his heir, who was with king Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, and died in 1436. He married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas de la Roche, knight; and by her, who married secondly Sir Philip Chetwynd, knight, ancestor of the lord Chetwynd, had two sons, William and Edmund; of which the eldest,

WILLIAM FERRERS, lord Ferrers, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Belknap, knight, and





and died June 9, A. D. 1450, leaving an only daughter,

ANNE, his heir, at that time but eleven years old, but then married to Sir Walter Devereux, knight, who was summoned to parliament as lord Ferrers of Chartley, and whose grandson was created viscount Hereford, as may be seen in the account of that family, Vol. II. p. 260. From that family the barony descended to Dorothy, daughter of Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, the great favourite of queen Elizabeth, who married Sir Henry Shirley, as may be seen in the account of the family of earl Ferrers; See Vol. II. p. 44. and that Elizabeth, daughter of Robert, by courtesy, viscount Tamworth, (by his second wife, Ann, daughter of Sir Humphrey Ferrers, of Tamworth-castle, in Warwickshire) succeeded to the barony. She married James Compton, late earl of Northampton, and, dying in 1740,

(*Present Baroness*) CHARLOTTE, her only surviving daughter, at length, became baroness Ferrers of Chartley, and in December A. D. 1751, married George Townshend, now viscount Townshend, by whom she has issue as may be seen by

inspecting the account of his lordship's family; as also another son, born in Ireland and baptized (since that part of the work was printed off) at the castle of Dublin, by the name of Frederick, February 1, A. D. 1768. His Majesty (represented by the lord chancellor of that kingdom) and his grace the duke of Leinster, being godfathers, and the countess of Moyra godmother.

(*TITLE.*) Charlotte Compton-Townshend, baroness Ferrers, of Chartley.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baroness Ferrers, of Chartley, originally by tenure, and writ of summons, February 6, A. D. 1298 (27 Edw. I.) also by writ of summons, A. D. 1460, (1 Edw. IV.) again by writ December 17, A. D. 1677.

(*ARMS.*) Quarterly, first, diamond, a lion passant-guardant, topaz, between three helmets argent, for Compton. Second, pally of six, topaz and sapphire, a canton ermine, for Shirley. Third, France and England quarterly, with a border pearl, for Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester. Fourth, as the first.

PERCY, Baroness PERCY.

HER grace Elizabeth, duchess of Northumberland (of whom we are now to treat as baroness Percy) claims descent from a long train of illustrious ancestors, such as have not only since the conquest of England, by William I. stood almost unrivalled in this island as men of eminence, both in the field and cabinet, but also before that period, were the chief personages in Europe: emperors, kings of France, dukes of Brabant, &c. &c.

All the antiquity which we have ascribed to the illustrious house of Brunswic, is enjoyed in common with this equally ancient family; for they are descended through BEALDEAGUS, the sixth son of BODO, from a race of Saxon kings, of which HARDERIC, who lived ninety years before Christ, was the first *, and also thro' JUDITH, daughter to WELPHO I. count of Altorf, in Suabia, from (the Welfish or Guelphish line) PHARAMOND †, king of the West Franks, A. D. 419.

To attend therefore strictly to the genealogy or history of the remote ancestors of her grace, would be to enroll the families and actions of almost every ancient court in Europe, matter more than sufficient for two volumes equal in size to this work.

We shall therefore begin our account of this family with the first of the name of Percy, the (female line) in honour to whom, as we shall hereafter have occasion to notice, Josceline de Louvain assumed that

surname, which has ever since continued with his descendants.

MAINFRED DE PERCY came out of Denmark into Normandy, before the adventure of the famous Rollo there, and had issue

GEFFERY DE PERCY, who in the year 1190, took part with the said Rollo in his expedition into that province, whereof he attained the sovereignty, being the first duke of that country, and lineal ancestor to William duke of Normandy, and king of England, and was baptized at Artois, 912.

The said Geffery had issue,

WILLIAM DE PERCY, lord Percy, and earl of Caux, who was governor of Normandy, and was slain by Hugh Capet, king of France, and had issue

GEFFERY DE PERCY, who had to wife Mary, daughter to the earl of Forest, by whom he was father of another,

WILLIAM DE PERCY, who was made earl of Poitiers by Richard II. duke of Normandy, and had issue

GEFFERY DE PERCY, who had issue two sons, William de Percy, and Serlo de Percy, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and was the second prior of Whitby.

WILLIAM DE PERCY, being much beloved by that king, and one of his barons, enjoyed, thro' his bounty, large possessions in this realm, as ap-

pears by the general survey; which sets forth, that he held Ambledune, in Hantsire; also 32 lordships in Lincolnshire, whereof Imlingcham, Lenisby, and Caborne, were part. Likewise in Yorkshire eighty-six, of which, Topeclive, in the North-Riding, and Spofford, in the West-Riding, became their chief seats in those parts. He left a great patrimony in France, to the lord Monpensier. And Madox, in his *Baronia Anglicana*, p. 91, asserts, that William the Conqueror granted to Monsieur Percy a barony of thirty knights fees.

This William de Percy, surnamed Le Gernons, or Algernon, also obtained from Hugh, earl of Chester (the first of that name) the lordship of Whitby, with the large territory adjacent thereto, lying in the East-Riding of the county of York, where he founded an abbey for Benedictine monks, in the time of king William Rufus.

He took to wife Emma de Port, lady of the honour of Semar, near Scarborough, by whom he had issue three sons, Alan, Geoffrey, and Richard; and had sepulture in the chapter-house at Whitby.

At Sion-hall, in an old roll, wrote in the reign of king Henry VIII. is a history of the family in verse, where it is said, that he was admiral of the navy that brought William the Conqueror to England, and that he died beyond the seas, and only his heart was brought into England, and buried at Whitby. His wife Emma surviving him, gave to those monks an house, situate in the street called Ufegate, at York; as also two carucates of land, one in Mysleham, and the other in Smelleswell; likewise two more in Hylaham; and was buried in the chapter-house at Whitby, near to the grave of her husband.

ALAN DE PERCY, the eldest son, ratified all those donations, made by William his father to the monks at Whitby, and added thereto, of his own gift, two carucates of land in Hylaham; as also two in Hedon and Oxneham. By Emma his wife, daughter of Gilbert de Gant, baron of Folkingham, in Lincolnshire, who was son of Baldwyn, earl of Flanders, and nephew to William the Conqueror, he had issue five sons, viz.

1. William de Percy.

2. Geoffrey de Percy.

3. Henry de Percy.

4. Walter de Percy, who was one of the witnesses to king Stephen's grant of Sutton to the church of Winchester, in the first year of his reign.

5. Alan de Percy, who was buried in the abbey of Whitby, near to his father.

WILLIAM DE PERCY, the eldest son of Alan, gave the church of Semar to the monks of Whitby, and two ox-gangs of land in Upper-Lythum; and by Alice, his wife, daughter of Everard de Ross, left issue three sons,

1. Alan de Percy.

2. William de Percy.

3. Richard de Percy, married Jane, daughter of William Bruers, and had issue.

Alan de Percy departing this life without issue was buried on the south-side of the chapter-house at Whitby, and William his brother succeeded.

WILLIAM DE PERCY founded the abbey of Handell, for Cistercian monks, in 1133.

34 Henry I. as also that of Sallay, in Craven, in 1147, 12 Stephen, by the consent of Adelidis de

Tunbrigge, his wife, and Alan his son and heir.

The said William was one of those northern barons, who fought so successfully against the Scots, in 3 Stephen, in that memorable battle near North Alverton, in Yorkshire, called *Bellum de Standardo*: Thurstan, then archbishop of York, having caused a famous standard to be erected, and thereon the banners of St. Peter, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfrid of Rippon, adding thereto the sacred host, for all to come to it, for their encouragement. In 12 Henry II. on levying the aid for marrying the king's daughter, he certified his knights fees to be twenty eight, *De Veteri Feoffamento*; and eight, a third, and sixth part, *De Novo Feoffamento*; and taking a journey to Jerusalem, departed this life at Mountjoy, in the Holy-land. Before his going on that dangerous expedition, he granted and confirmed, whatsoever himself, or his uncle Alan had granted to the monastery at Whitby, in Yorkshire; which contained large possessions.

By Adelidis de Tunbrigge, his wife, he had issue four sons,

1. Walter de Percy.

2. Alan de Percy.

3. Richard de Percy.

4. William de Percy.

And two daughters,

1. Maud, married to William, earl of Warwick.

2. Agnes, the wife of Josceline de Lovaine, son to Godfrey, duke of Brabant, and brother to Adelidis, queen of England, wife of king Henry I.

All which sons (whereof William was a monk, and abbot of Whitby) departing this life issueless, the inheritance came to be divided betwixt their two sisters, Maud and Agnes.

Maud surviving her husband, and taking into her pious consideration the mean estate of the monks at Sallay, by reason the air in Craven, where her father had founded that abbey, was so moist and cloudy, as their corn seldom arrived to perfect ripeness, did, for the health of the souls of William de Percy her father, Adelidis de Tunbrigge her mother, and the soul of William, earl of Warwick, her late husband; as also for the soul of Alan her brother, and Agnes her sister, give unto them the church of our lady at Tadcaster, with the chapel of Haselwood, and a yearly pension from the church of Neuthon; as also one carucate of land, lying in Catthor, where she was born; of which monastery she was reputed patroness. This great lady died without issue, in 6 John; and constituted Henry de Percy, her nephew, viz. son of Josceline de Lovaine, (hereafter mentioned) and the abbot of Fountains, her executors. And the same year, the king sent his precept to the sheriff of Yorkshire, to take order, that they should forthwith, according to the custom of the kingdom, discharge those debts which were due to his exchequer.

On the death of this countess of Warwick,

AGNES, her sister, became sole heir to the large possessions of her ancestors; and being of as ancient and high descent, as any family in the kingdom, queen Adeliza, the wife of Henry I. recommended her brother, Josceline de Lovaine, to her for a husband. (He was a younger son of Godfrey, duke of Brabant, descended from the emperor Charlemain. The said Josceline came into England in 1221, on the marriage of his sister with

with king Henry, who settled on her, in dower, the castle of Arundel, and county of Suffex); but before she accepted him for a husband, covenanted with him, that he should bear the arms of the lords Percy, and omit his own; or continue his own arms, and take the name of Percy, to him and his posterity by her. And under her picture in the pedigree at Sion, are these lines.

Lord Percy's heir I was, whose noble name,
By me survives unto his lasting fame,
Brabant's duke's son I wed, and for my sake
Retain'd his arms, and Percy's name did take.

He was stiled, before his marriage, Joscelinus de Lovanio, Frater Reginæ, Castellanus de Arundel, in all publick instruments; that office having been confirmed to him by king Henry II. in the 14th year of his reign; as also the honour of Petworth, which he had of her gift. When he died does not appear; but he confirmed to the monks of Lewes, in Suffex, for the health of his soul, as also of the soul of queen Adeliza his sister, and all his ancestors, the church of Budinkaton, which they had of the gift of William Fitz-Ralph. He had issue by the said Agnes his wife, two daughters, Eleanor and Alice:

And four sons,

1. Richard de Percy.
2. Henry de Percy.
3. Robert de Percy, lord of Sutton, upon Derwent.
4. Josceline de Percy, who in right of his wife was called of Sutton.

In the beforementioned roll at Sion, are these lines,

And at Petworth is beryed this noble lord,
Lady Agnes his wyfe at Whitby, bookes record.

She survived her husband * and was buried in the Chapter-house at Whitby, with this epitaph,

Agnes, Agnetis, Feflo tumulatur; & istis
Idem fexus idem, nomen & vita dies.

RICHARD PERCY, eldest son of Agnes, and the said Josceline de Louvain, entered into the purparty of the inheritance of Maud, countess of

Warwick, his mother's sister, by the advice of the king; and in the 6th of king John, had, on the death of his mother (who died in that year) livery of all those lands in the county of York, whereof she died seized; as also of those which Maud, countess of Warwick (his aunt) held of the earl of Chester's fee.

In 17 John, he was one of the chief of those barons then in arms against the king; also one of the twenty-five, who took an oath to compel the king, to observe the articles granted by the great charter, and charter of the forests, in case he should recede therefrom. And being thus a principal actor in that insurrection of the great men then in arms, "calling themselves the army of God," pope Innocent thereupon, at Lateran, 17 Kal. of Jan. 1251, 17 John, excommunicated him, and other barons, and their adherents, reciting the cause, that they would dethrone the king, for acknowledging the crown to belong to the see of Rome.

In 18 John, when those high-spirited barons had called over Lewis, son to the king of France, with purpose to raise him to the royal throne, he, with Robert de Ros, and Peter de Brus (two eminent barons of the North) subdued all Yorkshire to the obedience of Lewis.

However, in 1 Hen. III. having letters of safe-conduct, dated 19 September, 1217, 1 Hen. III. to hold till the feast of St. Simon and Jude following, he had a treaty with William, earl of Pembroke, then governor of the kingdom, and made his peace. In 2 Hen. III. he was in arms for the king; and in 7 Hen. III. he was, among other of the barons, witnesses to that agreement of Luelin, prince of Wales; whereby he promised to make such satisfaction to the king for damages done, as the archbishop of Canterbury should think expedient. After which we find no further mention of him, but that he granted the nunnery at Handale, in the county of York, to Richard Malebise, and his heirs, and died without issue. Mr. Edmondson gives him issue two sons, Henry and Alexander, who died without issue: if so, they must have died in their father's life-time, for, upon his death, his nephew, William de Percy, as is hereafter observed, had livery of his lands as heir.

Of his younger brothers, Robert is said to give

* It may not be improper to recite the descent of the said Josceline de Louvain. He was son of Godfrey Barbatas, so called from his beard, first duke of Lorrain and Brabant, and earl of Louvain, &c. (who died A. D. 1140, 5 Stephen). The said Godfrey Barbatas was son of Henry II. earl of Louvain, who died in 1068, 2d of William the Conqueror. And he of Lambert the 2d, called Baldric, who was slain in 1054, and was son of Lambert Conte de Mont, and earl of Louvain, in right of his wife Gerberga, daughter and coheir of Charles, duke of Lorrain, by Agnes his wife, daughter of Herbert Trecurum comitis. And the said Charles, who died in prison at Orleans in 991, was son of Lewis IV. king of France, surnamed Outremer, (beyond the sea) and of Gerberga, sister of Henry, king of Germany.

Lewis before-mentioned died in 954, and was son of Charles Posthumus, surnamed the Simple, king of France, (who died in 929) by Edgine his queen, third daughter to Edward the elder, king of England. And the said Charles was the son of Lewis the Stutterer, king of France, and emperor of the Romans (who died in 879) by Adelard his second wife. He was son of Charles, surnamed the Bald, king of all France, and emperor of the Romans. He died in 877.

Which Charles the Bald was son of Lewis, surnamed the Pious, king of all France and Aquitain, and at length emperor, by Judith, his second consort, (daughter of Welf I.

count of Altorf) who died in 843, and the said Lewis in 840. He was third son of Charles the Great, king of France and Germany, and emperor of the Romans. Hildegard, daughter of the duke of Sweedland, was his consort, and died in 732. The said emperor Charles was surnamed Magnus & Christianissimus, from his piety, virtue, and valour. He was crowned emperor of the Romans in 801. He reduced the greatest part of Europe into one monarchy, after the invasions and depopulations made by the Goths, Vandals, and other barbarous nations. He died in 814, and was son of Pipin III. king of France, who died in 768, and was brother to Charlemain, son of Charles Martel, (who died in 741) by Suana-childa, his wife. And he was the son of Pipin II. surnamed Herstal, (who died in 714) and of Alpaide his wife, sister of Dodo, who killed St. Lambert, bishop of Leedes. And he of St. Begga, one of the daughters of Pipin I. called de Landen (who died 647) and was buried in Brabant, by Lita his wife, who came out of Aquitain.

Which Pipin was the son of Charlemain, son of a most valiant prince among the Medes, of whom there is no other account. The learned Camden in his Britannia in the county of Northumberland, says, the Percies by Josceline, de Louvain, were the true issue of the emperor Charles the Great, by Gerberga, the daughter of Charles, and youngest brother to Lothar, the last king of France, of the line of Charles.

to the monks of Whitby, the advowson of the church of Sutton upon Derwent, and also to have died without issue, as did Josceline; but

HENRY DE PERCY, his brother, continued the line, who in the pedigree of the family, now at Sion-house, is said to be the eldest son; but that is a mistake.

In 6 Rich. I. Brien, son of Ralph, gave a fine to the king, of a hundred marks, that he might try his right to the barony of Petteward, (now wrote Petworth) and of fifteen knights fees belonging to the said barony, against the said Henry de Percy. He took to wife Isabel, daughter of Adam, and sister of Peter de Brus, of Skelton, with whom he had in marriage, by gift of the same Peter, the manor of Levington, near Beverley, in Yorkshire, for which, he and his heirs were to repair to Skelton-castle every Christmas-day, and lead the lady of that castle from her chamber to the chapel, at mass; and thence to her chamber again; and after dinner with her to depart. He was buried at Whitby, and left issue by her two sons:

1. William de Percy.
2. Henry de Percy, who, in 15 Hen. III. giving his brother William the manor of Hefset, in Suffex, in fee-tail, had thereupon a release from him of all his title in the manors of Settil and Litton, in the county of York.

The said

WILLIAM DE PERCY, after the death of Agnes his grandmother, and Henry his father, succeeded to a great part of their inheritance. And on collecting of the scutage of Montgomery, in 8 Hen. III. he was by a special writ acquitted for fifteen knights fees, (viz. for his lands in Yorkshire) having no less than twenty-one knights fees more, which appertained to the honour of Petworth in Suffex.

In 26 Hen. III. he paid one hundred marks fine, to be exempted from attendance on the king into Gascoigne; being then summoned to prepare himself with horse and arms for that voyage. And in 28 Hen. III. doing his homage, had livery of all the lands of Richard de Percy, whose nephew and heir he was, excepting the manor of Topclive, which was the dowry of Agnes, wife of the said Richard, she being then alive.

By the account of Robert de Creeping, (shortly after given up into the exchequer) it appears, that he had thirty knights fees, de veteri Feoffamento, in Yorkshire, and two knights fees in Lincolnshire. Madox recites, that in 30 Hen. III. the barony of Percy was rated at thirty knights fees of the old feoffment.

He was large in his bequests to the monks of Salley, and the priory of Silebrede, in Suffex, also to the hospital at Sandon in Surry. He departed this life in 29 Hen. III. and was buried in the abbey of Salley, having married two wives; first, Ellen, daughter of William, lord Bardolph; and secondly, Joan, fourth daughter of William de Brewer, a great baron, and sister and heir of William de Brewer, junior, (widow of Ralph Fitz-Ranulph, lord of Middleham) by her had issue four daughters.

1. Anastasia, married to Ralph Fitz-Ralph, lord of Middleham.
2. Joane, married to Henry Ferlington.
3. Alice, married to Ralph de Haringwood.

4. Agnes, married to Eustace de Baliol.

By his first wife, Ellen, he had issue seven sons.

1. Henry de Percy.
2. Walter de Percy, lord of Kildale, ancestor to the Percies of Kildale and Crmsby.
3. Richard de Percy, lord of Dunsley, Upton, Newham, &c. ancestor to the Percies of Dunsley.
4. Geffery de Percy, lord of Semar, near Scarborough, who died without issue.
5. Ingelram de Percy, who had the lordship of Dalton, by the gift of Ellen his mother.
6. Allan de Percy, who died without issue.
7. Josceline de Percy, lord of Levington, by gift from his father.

We now return to Henry Percy, the eldest son. In 33 Hen. III. he gave a fine of nine hundred pounds, for livery of his lands, and that he might marry whom he pleased.

In 44 Hen. III. (August 1, A. D. 1260) the king advertised him, that Llewelin, son of Griffin, and other rebels, had invaded Wales, and thereupon commands him to be at Chester, on the day of the nativity of the Virgin Mary, with horse and arms, according to the service he owed, to oppose him and his accomplices. In 47 Hen. III. he was in commission, for preserving the peace in the northern parts, and to garrison Pontefract-castle, then esteemed the key of Yorkshire; and in the same year, having taken part with the rebellious barons, his lands were seized, but afterwards coming in, and submitting himself, he had restitution of them again. Also the same year, was with the king at Oxford, with the barons that adhered to him; and marching from thence to Northampton, assisted in the storming of that town, which was taken, with divers barons therein, that opposed the king. After which they marched towards Nottingham, wasting the lands of the barons; and the year following, fighting stoutly on the king's part in the battle of Lewis, shared in the hard fortune of that day, being taken prisoner there, with many others: but was soon after released.

In 50 Hen. III. this Henry, lord Percy, and other barons, on the king's part, at Windsor, on Sunday after St. Lucy's day, agreed to the compromise made by the king, according to the statutes, orders, and obligations made at Oxford; and to abide by the determination of the King of France therein: as did the barons at London, on the part of Simon Montfort, earl of Leicester. After which we find no further mention of him, but that he married Eleanor, daughter of John, earl of Warren and Surry, by Alice, his wife, daughter of Hugh le Brien, earl of March, by his wife Isabel, widow and relict of John, king of England. And by his said lady Eleanor, had issue three sons, William, John, and Henry, and was buried at Salley, near his father. Eleanor, his wife surviving, had assignation of her dower in 56 Hen. III. out of all his lands, except the manors of Petworth, in Suffex, and Topclive, in Yorkshire, whereof she had been enfeoffed.

The said William and John died without issue; so that the inheritance devolved on Henry, the youngest; as heir to his brother John, whose wardship in 22 Ed. I. was granted to Edmund the king's brother.

This HENRY DE PERCY, in 24 Edw. I. was knighted by the king before Berwick; and afterwards

wards was in the battle of Dunbar, where the English then obtained a memorable victory. Whereupon being constituted governor of all Galloway, and Ayr, in Scotland, the king, at Morpeth, September 29, A. D. 1296, 24 Edw. I. commanded the sheriffs of Cumberland and Westmorland, and others, of the said counties to be obedient to him.

In 27 Edw. I. he obtained, in consideration of his great and faithful services, a grant of all the lands, as well in England, as in Scotland, which were the inheritance of Ingelram de Baliol, deceased, and which did, by inheritance, belong to Ingelram de Umfravill, then in rebellion.

In 28 Edw. I. he was again in the wars of Scotland; and the year after, on the pope's interposing in the affairs of that kingdom, he was one of the great barons, who signed that memorable letter to pope Boniface, "That their king was not to answer in judgment, for any rights of the crown of England, before any tribunal under heaven, &c. and that, by the help of God, they would resolutely, and with all their force, maintain against all men."

In 3 Edw. II. November 19, A. D. 1309, Anthony Beke, bishop of Durham, granted and sold to him the barony of Alnewyk, in the county of Northumberland, which he had by grant from William de Vesey; and all those lands and tenements, which Isabel, wife of John de Vesey, senior, and Isabel, wife of William de Vesey, held in dower of the said barony, to hold to him and his heirs for ever. He also purchased of the said bishop, the manor of Querindon upon Teise. And the king at Shene, January 23, A. D. 1310, 3 Edw. II. confirms the bishop of Durham's grant of the barony of Alnewyk, to him and his heirs.

In 4 Edw. II. being appointed, with other barons, to go to the general council, he received the king's command to be at London, three weeks after the feast of St. John Baptist, to consult with Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, the regent, the bishop of Worcester, chancellor, and others of the council; and in the summons, he is styled the king's kinsman.

He had been in 2 Edw. II. constable of the castle at York, and in 5 Edw. II. he was made governor of the castle of Scarborough, in the county of York; also governor of the castle of Baumburgh, in the county of Northumberland.

The earl of Cornwall being taken in Scarborough, this Henry de Percy was one whom the king principally confided in to protect him, as appears by two special mandates; one dated the 30th of July, A. D. 1312, 6 Edw. II. and the other the day after, sent to John de Moubay, sheriff of the county and city of York; reciting, That Henry de Percy had, by an indenture, on pain of forfeiting his life, and all he was worth, signed in his (the king's) presence, and undertook that Piers de Gaveston, earl of Cornwall, should be kept safe, and free from harm, to a certain time; and on certain conditions, agreed on between the said Piers, and Henry, when he surrendered himself to him and others. And the said Henry afterwards having slain the said Piers, before he could come to the king, contrary to the said agreement, and came not to the king, but absconded from him, which shewed him suspicious; he therefore commands him, viz. the said John Moubay, to seize the said Henry, and to conduct

him safe to him, wheresoever he shall be. He also signified to the said John Moubay, that he had ordered Robert de Wodehous, his escheator on this side Trent, to seize all the lands, tenements, goods, and chattels of the said Henry de Percy, in his bailiwick; and commands him, the said John de Moubay, if any resistance should be made, to interpose, that the said order be fully executed. However, the same year, on the second of November, the king grants to Henry de Percy, his kinsman, and his domestics, letters of safe-conduct, from the 28th day of September, till Candlemas-day, to come to A. Cardinal of St. Prisca, Lewis, Conte Deureux, and the archbishop of Poictou, the pope's chamberlain, to treat with them on urgent affairs, relating to the king and peers, occasioned by the death of Piers de Gaveston, which they were to compromise: and thereupon a treaty was concluded by them.

And in the parliament held at Westminster, the 15th of October, 1313, 7 Edw. II. it being enacted, that none should be called to account for the death of Piers de Gaveston, the king pardoned him and others, the murder of the said Piers; and also any other misdeed whatsoever. He had likewise, on the 5th of November following, a confirmation of the release from the king, of all jewels, horses, &c. taken at Newcastle, from Piers de Gaveston. After which he marched with the king into Scotland, and was in the battle of Bannockburn, where the English received an overthrow, through their immoderate rioting and drunkenness.

In 8 Edw. II. (on the death of Robert, lord Clifford) he was constituted one of the commissioners, with Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and Bartholomew de Badlesmere, for the custody of the castles of Skipton, in Craven, Appleby, Bruham, and Pendragon; and likewise of two parts of the profits of the county of Westmorland, by reason of the minority of Roger de Clifford, son and heir to the said Robert.

And having, as said before, acquired the honour of Alnewyk, he repaired the castle there; and the better to secure his title therein, obtained a release from Sir Gilbert de Aton, knight, cousin and heir to William de Vesey, of all his right thereto: he likewise purchased the lordship of Corbrigg, in the county of Northumberland. And did so well deserve of king Edward, that he obtained the earldom of Carrick at his hands, with all the castles, manors, and lands, whereof Robert de Bruce was possessed, at the time when he was slain by John Comyng. He purchased also from Henry de Fishburne, son and heir to Constance, daughter and heir of Henry de Baliol, the manor of Vere, in Galloway; as also Red-Castle, in Anegos. He died the same year, having been summoned to parliament from December 29, A. D. 1299, to the time of his death, 8 Edw. II. and was buried in the abbey of Fountains before the high altar.

By Eleanor his wife, daughter of George Fitz-Allan, lord of Arundel, who died A. D. 1328, he had issue two sons, viz. Henry, lord Percy, and William, who was made a knight of the Bath in 20 Edw. II.

The eldest son,

HENRY DE PERCY, was sixteen years of age on the decease of his father, in 8 Edw. II. and in 15 Edw. II. he was constituted governor of the castle of Pickering, in Yorkshire, by the forfeiture of

Thomas, earl of Lancaster, then in the crown; as also of Scarborough town and castle. On September 10, 16 Edw. II. he was made a knight at York, and had his apparel, on that occasion, out of the king's wardrobe.

And in 18 Edw. II. on the landing of queen Isabel, and prince Edward, in England, he was one of the nobles that joined with them, for reforming those abuses in the government, occasioned through the power of the Spencers; and the access of those forces he brought to Gloucester (where she then was) much increased her army. In which year, he was made one of the guardians of the truce with the Scotch in Northumberland; and guardian of the portre castles in that county, on the King's going abroad.

Being therefore thus instrumental in the great change, he obtained in 1 Edw. III. the custody of the castle of Skipton, in Craven; and was one of the twelve lords, by whom it was decreed to be of council to the young king Edward; and the principal person in commission, for the treaty of peace betwixt the kingdoms of England and Scotland; also constituted warden of the marches: but on conclusion of the peace, betwixt the English and Scots, in the parliament at York, he would not assent, that the English should quit those lands, which they had in Scotland by inheritance.

In 2 Edw. III. on the death of Eleanor his mother, he was made constable of Scarborough-castle, the custody whereof was committed to her charge in 19 Edw. II. and in 1 Edw. III. In the same year, he attended the king to Amiens, when he went to do homage to Philip, king of France, for the dutchy of Aquitain, and the lands of Ponthieu, and Morestroile: being also retained by indenture, to serve the king with a certain number of men at arms, as well in times of peace as war, during the term of his life, and to receive five hundred marks per annum salary; and in consideration of that annuity, obtained a grant of the inheritance of the castle of Warkworth, in the county of Northumberland, which after the death of Sir John de Clavering, without issue male of his body, was to devolve to the king, and his heirs; but on condition that when the possession of the said castle should so come to his hands, then the payment of those five hundred marks to cease. He was a person of such note, that Sir Ralph Nevill, the same year, did by indenture, bearing date at Clifton, near York, upon the fifth of August, covenant to serve him, both in peace and war, as long as they both should live, with twenty men at arms, whereof five to be knights, upon such wages and other terms, as therein is more fully expressed.

In 3 Edw. III. he attended on the king, who, on the 26th of May, A. D. 1329, in the afternoon, embarked at Dover on board the Winchelsea, in order to settle his affairs in Aquitain, and returned with the king the 11th of June following.

In 4 Edw. III. he was sent ambassador, with others, to the king of France, to settle preliminaries, in order to a peace.

In 5 Edw. III. he was constituted one of the jus-

ticiaries and conservators of the peace, for the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland. And the king taking notice in what sort he had retained him, as well in time of peace as war, (as before expressed) and that by act of parliament after the agreement so made, all retainers, in time of peace, were to be void, did thereupon grant to him, and his heirs, in recompence thereof, the castle and manor of Warkworth, and manor of Roubiry, which after the death of Sir John de Clavering, without issue male, were to devolve to the crown; as also the manors of Corbrigg, and Newburn, and all other the lands of the said John de Clavering, so intailed as aforelaid, excepting only the dowry of Hawise, then the wife of him the said John de Clavering.

In 6 Edw. III. he was again constituted warden of the marches of Scotland, and conservator of the peace in the counties of Northumberland, York, Lancaster, Cumberland, and Westmorland. And in 7 Edw. III. he was with king Edward at the siege of Berwick; also in the memorable battle of Halidowne Hill, on the north of Berwick, the 20th of July that year, wherein the Scots were defeated with great slaughter; and king Edward, the next day, having the town of Berwick delivered to him, he placed therein as governor, this lord Henry Percy. Afterwards on a cessation of arms being agreed on between England and Scotland, he was one of those who signed that agreement, on the part of England. Also in the same year, being governor of the castle of Berwick, he was one of the commissioners sent to the parliament of Scotland, to approve and ratify such agreements, as had been made betwixt king Edward, and Edward de Baliol, king of Scotland. In that year likewise he had a grant from Edward de Baliol, king of Scotland, of the inheritance of the pale of Loughmaban; as also of Anandale, and Moffetdale; with all the knights fees, and advowsons of churches, within those valleys, in as full and ample manner, as Thomas Randolph, some time earl of Murray, ever had them; and of divers lands in that realm, which belonged to other men of the Brucean party: whereupon he, with others, came to the parliament held by king Baliol, as peers of Scotland, and as owing homage for their respective lands held of him. All which castles, lands, &c. then valued at a thousand marks per annum, he did, the year following, surrender to king Edward the Third, and his heirs, in exchange for the castle and constabulary of Jeddeworth, and towns of Jeddeworth, Benjeddeworth, Hassinden, and the forest of Jeddeworth; together with five hundred marks per annum, to be received out of the customs of Berwick; as also the custody of the castle at Berwick, with the fee of one hundred marks for that service, in time of peace, and two hundred pounds per annum in time of war. And the same year, 8 Edw. III. * was joined in commission with Ralph de Nevil, in guarding of the marches throughout the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland.

He marched again into Scotland, upon the king's service,

3

* In this year likewise, he intailed most of his lordships and lands upon the heirs male of his body, as by a special feoffment, bearing date September 24, appeareth, viz. the castles of Alawike, and Warkworth, the manors of Alawike,

Toghal, Swinhow, Denwike, and Alnham, in the county of Northumberland; Spoford, Topeliff, Semer, Naffertan, Lekingfield, Carten and Cletop, with the hamlets of Lethelley, Arlethorp, Gristwoit, Aysby, Wanesford, and Argham, in

service, in the 9th of Edw. III. in that party commanded by Edward Balliol.

In 10 Edward III. he attended the king in another expedition made into Scotland; and there continued the following year.

In 12 Edward III. the king going abroad, and having appointed Edward, the Black Prince, regent, this Henry was constituted one of his council.

In 13 Edward III. he had the title of steward of the king's house.

In 14 Edward III. he was constituted one of the commissioners of array for soldiers, in the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland: and this year was to take care, that one thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine pounds five shillings, due to the lord John Mowbray, was paid; and with others, was appointed to set forth the arrays of Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Northumberland; and to punish all rebels, and determine all trespasses, done in Northumberland, and the king's lands in Scotland; and to receive any person to the king's peace, or pardon; and to grant a truce. Also was in that great sea fight, betwixt the English and French, before Sluce in Flanders; and had, in consideration of his large expences in the king's service, an assignation of five hundred pounds, to be paid by the collector of the nones and fifteens, in the counties of Northumberland and Westmorland. He was the same year, at the siege of the castle of Dunbar, which had revolted from king Edward, since it was rebuilt, and fortified by E. Patriek, who also had revolted. And in regard that the castle and constabulary of Jeddworth, with those other lands granted to him, in lieu of the castle and pale of Laughmaban, with Anandale, in Scotland, were not an equitable exchange, he had, in 16 Edward III. a grant of five hundred marks per annum, out of the old customs of Berwick upon Tweed, to make it good. In the said year he was also impowered to treat with the Scots, about a truce, cessation of arms, or peace. And the king declaring, that by the advice of parliament, he was going beyond the seas, he had appointed Edward, duke of Cornwall, his son, regent of his kingdom during his absence; he therefore commands this Henry de Percy, and others, to attend him wherever he goes, and to be aiding and counselling of him.

In 15 Edward III. the parliament debating upon the point, that the nobles of England should not be put to answer, but before their peers in open parliament, in the case of John Stratford, archbishop of Canterbury, he was appointed one of the four barons, named with four bishops, and four earls, to enquire into the crimes laid against the archbishop; and they then determined, that the lord chancellor, lord treasurer, and other high officers of state, should be included under the name of peers.

In 17 Edward III. he was one of the witnesses to the king's creating Edward his son (called the Black Prince) prince of Wales, by patent, dated May 12, that year; and on the 20th following, was appointed warden of the marches in Northumberland, and other parts of Scotland, to the east. Also August 18, was commissioned to treat and agree with William de Douglas, about an alliance between the king and him, and to transact all matters relating thereto. After which he embarked with the king, on the 4th of October, for Bretagne, and landing near Vannes, laid siege thereto with one part of his army, and himself, with the rest, laid siege to Nantes; but after giving several assaults, without any great advantage, he (the king) again divided his army, resolving himself to go before Dinant, and left the siege of Nantes to the earl of Oxford, and this lord Henry Percy, who lay before it, till the duke of Normandy approached them with an army of forty thousand men; whereupon the king ordered them to quit the siege, and join his army. He continued in France till the conclusion of a truce, the year after; and then returning to England, went to his command in the North, to the assistance of Edward de Balliol, who had taken the title of king of Scotland. And the king having appointed the said Edward de Balliol general of his forces, sent his mandate, dated at Westminster, August 25, 1344, 18 Edward III. to this Henry, lord Percy, to be obedient to him.

In 19 Edward III. he was again constituted one of the commissioners to treat of peace, with such as were in arms in the marches of Scotland, and the king's good subjects in those parts.

In 20 Edward III. by the instigation of the French king, the Scots invaded England again, whilst king Edward was at the siege of Calais. Henry, lord Percy, who was the chief in command of the northern barons, gave them battle, upon a moor near Durham; and having vanquished the whole army, took David their king prisoner. In consideration of which laudable service, (the king being then absent) he had an assignation of two hundred marks out of those aids, then granted for the support of those wars. And the king, by his guardian at the Tower of London, October 20, 1346, 20 Edward III. signified to him, "That after his thanks to God for the many benefits bestowed on him, and his subjects, in the deepest sense of gratitude, he acknowledges himself, and subjects, bound to him, for his approved loyalty and valour, for the honour of his name, and defence of the kingdom of England against the Scots, his enemies: beseeching him to be vigilant in those parts, that no damage may happen to his subjects, by his said enemies." Also on the 30th of October following, he was in commission to admit such of the Scotch, as were willing to return to their allegiance. And on the 10th of December, 1446,

in the county of York. Two parts of the manors of Warkworth, Corbrigg, Aklington, and Roubiry, with the hamlets of Smitir, Birling, Thorpeton, and Newton, with their appurtenances, in the county of Northumberland. As also the advowsons of the churches of Spoford, Lekingfield, Scorburch, Arncliffe, Catton, and Donygton, in the county of York. Likewise the moiety of the village of Traffreston, which Robert de Ogle then held for term of life; the borough of Almoneth, with the manors of Houghton, and Lefcebury, in the county of Northumberland, which Isabel de Vesey

held for term of life; as also the manor of Chatton, with one toft, and five ox-gangs of land, in Wolloure, which the same Isabel likewise held for term of life. Also the manor of Newburne which Ralph de Nevil held for term of life; and the third part of the manors of Warkworth, Corbrigg, Arlington, and Roubiry, and hamlets of Sniker, Berling, Thropton, and Newton, which Hawise, the widow of John de Clavering, then also held in dower; and for want of such issue, to his right heirs.

20 Edward III. he had summons to attend the parliament, appointed to meet at Westminster on the morrow of the Epiphany, to consult about means to put an end to the war.

By the French rolls, it appears, the lord Percy was of prince Edward's retinue in the wars of France, in 21 Edward III.

We find no mention of him in the two subsequent years, whereby it is probable he was with the prince in France; and in 24 Edward III. he was joined in commission with the bishop of Durham, Ralph, lord Stafford, and Ralph de Nevill, to treat of peace with the lord Robert Stewart, prince of Scotland, and other nobles of that nation, at York. Which treaty continued till the next year, 25 Edward III. when he was again commissioned to meet them at Hexham, where it was agreed, that on the coming into England of the lord John, eldest son and heir of the said Robert, prince of Scotland, and several other young noblemen, as hostages for David, king of Scotland, then prisoner in England, he should be permitted to return into Scotland, on taking an oath for his faithful return; which oath, this lord Percy was empowered to administer to him. He was also empowered to keep the truce in the marches towards Northumberland and Westmorland.

On January 27, 1352, 26 Edward III. he was commissioned to see that the Scotch (according to the treaty made with them) do use, and be governed by the same laws, as they were in the time of Alexander, king of Scotland. Also the same year, on the danger of an invasion then threatened from the French, he was constituted one of the commissioners for arraying of men in the county of Northumberland, for the safeguard of the realm. And departing this life February 26 following, was buried in the priory of Alnwick*, leaving issue, by Idonea his wife, daughter of Robert, lord Clifford, who died 1365, four sons, viz.

1. Henry de Percy, his son and heir, at that time thirty years of age.

2. Thomas de Percy, who was consecrated bishop of Norwich, Jan. 3, 29 Edward III. and died at Blofeld, August 8, 44 Edward III. and was buried in his own cathedral, which he repaired, being, in his time, greatly defaced with a tempest. He contributed 400 marks himself, and obtained the rest of his clergy. And by his will bequeathed to the church of Norwich, a house and certain lands lying within the lordships of Chimerele, Carelien, Fowrdow, Granthorp, and Wychelwood.

3. William de Percy, who had the manor of Kirk-Levington, by the grant of his father.

4. Roger de Percy, who had the manor of Starnbot, and Dalton-Percy.

Also four daughters,

1. Maud, the wife of John, lord Nevill, of Raby, and father by her of Ralph, first earl of Westmorland.

2. Eleanor, married to John, lord Fitz-Walter.

3. Isabel, married to William, the son of Gilbert de Aton, but died before consummation.

4. Margaret, married first to Robert de Umfranville, son and heir to Gilbert de Umfranville, earl of Anegos, and afterwards to William, lord Ferrers, of Groby.

HENRY PERCY, his son and heir, doing his homage the same year his father died, had livery of his lands, saving to Idonea his mother, (then living) her reasonable dower.

In 20 Edward III. (his father then living) he was in that great expedition then made into France, in which year ensued the famous battle of Cressley.

On March 28, 1352, 26 Edward III. he was commissioned, with the bishop of Durham, to receive David de Bruce, king of Scotland, into their custody, on his return out of that kingdom, according to the oath he had taken.

In 27 Edward III. (15 October) he was commissioned to treat with David de Bruce, and the nobles of Scotland, at Newcastle upon Tyne, about the discharge of the said David de Bruce; likewise on the 14th of June following, on the same account, at the said place.

On October 5, 1354, 28 Edward III. he was commissioned to receive from Sir John de Coupland, sheriff of Northumberland, the body of David de Bruce, king of Scotland, and to set him at liberty, according to agreement made between him and others, on the part of the king of England, for ninety thousand marks, payable in nine years, executed that day. And was also empowered to compleat the treaty with the Scotch.

In 1356, 30 Edward III. he received command to reside on his lands in the marches of Scotland, for the better defence of those parts; being with Ralph, lord Nevill, constituted warden of those marches towards Northumberland.

On a truce between the king of England and the Scotch, concluded at London, May 8, 1357, 31 Edward III. he was one of the guarantees thereof, for the east part of the marches between England and Scotland.

In 33 Edw. III. he was made constable of the castle of Berwick upon Tweed. Likewise in this thirty third year, he attended king Edward into France; and in 34 Edw. III. continued still in those parts, till the conclusion of the peace signed at Chartres, in Brittany, May 8, 1360.

In 35 Edw. III. he was again constituted one of the wardens of the marches; and in 36 Edw. III. a commissioner to treat about a truce with David, king of Scotland.

In 38 Edw. III. he, and his son Henry, with others, were joined in commission, to inspect the condition of the marches between England and Scotland, and to agree with David, king of Scotland, about the damages done since the truce made at Berwick, A. D. 1357.

* Hedied seized of the manors of Petworth, Sutton, Doncketon, and Heyfreet, with the advowson of the church of Petworth, in the county of Sussex. Of a tenement and shop, within Aldersgate-street, London. Of the manors of Spofford, Topcliffe, Semar, Nafferton, Lekingfield, Cleyhope, Catton, and Kirk-Levington, in the county of York. Of the castle and manor of Alnwick, with the towns and villages

thereto anciently belonging, viz. Denwick, Lesebury, Great Haughton, Tughall, Swinhow, Chatton, Alnham, Swindescheles, Benley, South-Middleton, and Wollor, in the county of Northumberland. As also of the castle and manor of Warkworth, with the hamlets of Over, Bothillston, and Tuggesden, Gilling, Aclington, Rothbury, Newton, Thropton, Snitre, and Corbrigg, in the same county.

In 39 Edw. III. on the death of Idonea, his mother, he had livery of all those lands which she held in dower; and the same year received command to repair unto his lands, near the marches, in regard of some danger at that time impending from the Scots. And the same year, he was again constituted one of the commissioners for guarding of the marches, and conserving the peace made with the Scots.

In 41 Edw. III. by indenture, dated at Rokeburgh, he was appointed with Henry his son, warden of the east marches; also to supervise the state of the marches; and to treat with the king of Scots, and his people, in order to some reparation of the damages done to the English, by the subjects of that realm.

This Henry, first married Mary Plantagenet, daughter to Henry, earl of Lancaster, son of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, Leicester, Derby, &c. (second son of king Henry the third) who had to wife Blanch, daughter of Robert, earl of Artois, (brother of St. Lewis, king of France) and widow of Henry de Champagne, king of Navarre. And the said Mary was sister to Henry Plantagenet, who was created duke of Lancaster in 27 Hen. III. whose daughter and heir Blanch, was wife of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, father, by her, of king Henry IV. By which marriage, the said Henry, lord Percy, had issue two sons,

1. Henry Percy.

2. Thomas Percy.

And by his second wife, Joan, daughter and sole heir of John de Oreby, a baron in the reign of Edward III. had a daughter,

Mary, two years old at the death of her mother, in 43 Edward III. and was the wife of John, lord

Ross, who died without issue by her, in 16 Richard II.

The said Henry, lord Percy, departed this life on Thursday, being Ascension-day, in 42 Edward III.

His two sons became very famous and eminent, and were both made earls of the kingdom: Henry, the eldest, earl of Northumberland, and Thomas, the youngest, earl of Worcester.

HENRY PERCY, the eldest son, was created earl of Northumberland. In 33 Edward III. (his father then living) he was in that expedition then made into France; likewise in 37 Edward III. And on his father's decease, in 42 Edward III. doing his homage, had livery of his lands; also within the compass of that year, he was at Calais with king Edward, when he made peace with the French; likewise sent, with three hundred men, and a thousand archers, into Poitou, to the relief of the marches there: and was constituted one of the wardens of the marches towards Scotland. In 43 Edward III. he was again in the wars of France; having then in his retinue sixty men at arms, (whereof himself, and twelve knights, were part of the number) forty seven esquires, and a hundred archers on horseback; and was sent, with others, to take care of the town of Abbeville. In 45 Edward III. he was again constituted one of the commissioners for guarding the marches towards Scotland; yet in the said year he was in France, and marched with the duke of Lancaster, out of Bourdeaux, to Mountpaon, which they invested. In 46 Edward III. he was constituted one of the commissioners for guarding the marches. Also embarked with the king in his purposed expedition into France, for rescuing of Thouars; but being crossed with contrary

* In 44 Edward III. bearing the title of Sir Thomas Percy, he was with the Black Prince at Bergerath, to defend the frontiers against the French; and shortly after marched with the duke of Lancaster to Mountpaon, which was then rendered to him.

In 46 Edward III. he was seneschal of Lymosin; and the same year was taken prisoner by the French; but the year after had his enlargement, the castle of Lymosin being given up for his redemption. In 50 Edward III. in consideration of his good services, he had an annuity of one hundred marks per annum given to him out of the exchequer, during his life. Also for his services to the Black Prince, had a grant from him of an hundred marks per annum, out of his exchequer at Carnarvon.

In 1 Richard II. he was at the coronation of that king. And in 2 Richard II. was made admiral of the northern seas, with Sir Hugh Calvely, knight, (then recalled from Calais) and had of their retinue seven hundred and twenty men at arms, seven hundred and seventy-five archers, and one hundred and forty balisters, (id est, cross-bow men.) And meeting with seven ships, and one man of war, laden with wine, brought them all into Bristol.

In that year also he was sent into France, in aid of the duke of Brittany; but in that expedition, having a great loss by shipwreck, and other misfortunes, most of that fleet were lost, and the rest dispersed, himself hardly escaping, being assailed by a Spanish vessel; but quitted himself so valiantly, that after a sharp fight of three hours, he boarded the Spaniard, and brought the ship safe to shore. And having pawned it for a hundred pounds, set out to sea again, towards the castle of Brest, whereof himself, and Sir Hugh Calvely, were governors: in which adventure he sped so well, as that though others suffered great loss, yet both himself, with all his soldiers and horses, returned safe.

In 2 Richard II. he was joined in commission with the bishop of Hereford, and others, for reforming of all things done contrary to the articles of peace, formerly established betwixt king Edward III. and David de Bruce of Scotland. He was also that year, with others, commissioned to guard

the town of Scarborough against the French, who had infested it for two years, and upwards, and done great damages. Being likewise commissioned to treat with John, duke of Brittany, and the nobles and commonalty of that place, about an alliance.

In 3 Richard II. being commissioned, with others, to command in an intended expedition into France, and Brittany, he was one of the chief commanders in that army, whereof Thomas of Woodstock, earl of Buckingham, was general; who landing at Calais, marched through all France into Brittany, without damage.

In 4 Richard II. he was employed with the same earl of Buckingham, to suppress that insurrection made by the commons in Essex, (which were the remnant of them that rose with Jack Straw.) And was after sent with the earl of Warwick, to execute justice upon that rabble, which had committed great outrages at St. Albans. In that year also, he again accompanied the earl of Buckingham to Calais, where he rode with his banner displayed; and was with him at the siege of Nantes, in Brittany; but the duke of Brittany not coming to their aid, he went with that earl from thence to Vannes, to refresh their army.

In 5 Richard II. he was made captain of the castle at Brest for three years, and had a grant of all profits belonging thereto; likewise in 6 Richard II. was made governor of the town.

In 7 Richard II. being one of the knights of the Garter, he had the robes of that most noble order given to him out of the royal wardrobe, to attend at the feast of St. George; and was joined in commission with John, duke of Lancaster, and others, to treat with those from Flanders, for the appeasing of certain differences betwixt the English and them; likewise with other commissioners from the king of France, touching peace betwixt both realms; also to treat with Scotland about a truce. And the same year was constituted one of the commissioners for guarding the east marches; likewise for receiving twenty-four thousand marks, which were to be paid, in full satisfaction of the hundred thousand marks for the ransom of David de Bruce, king of Scotland. And on the

dépar.

contrary winds, after nine weeks tossing at sea, returned.

In 47 Edward III. he gave the king seven hundred and sixty pounds, to have the custody of the castle of Mitford, and all the lands in the county of Northumberland, and liberty of Tivedale, which did belong to David de Stralbogi, earl of Athol, deceased, during the minority of Elizabeth and Philippa, the daughters and heirs to that earl: and the same year, he embarked with the dukes of Lancaster, and Bretagne, who with a great army landed at Calais, about the beginning of July, and marching through the greatest part of France, made great havock, hoping thereby to force the French to engage them; but the king of France sent express orders to the duke of Burgundy, his general, only to watch the English, and not to fight; so that nothing worth relating happened that year. The lord Percy continued abroad with the duke of Lancaster, who having agreed on a

truce, in 48 Edward III. he, with the duke, and others of the peers, went on board the 8th of July, at Bourdeaux, and set sail for England. The duke of Lancaster, and this Henry, favoured Wickliff, by extolling his learning and integrity of life, which emboldened him much; In 50 Edward III. he granted the hospital of St. Leonard at Alnwick, (which was of his ancestor's foundation) to the abbot and convent of Alnwick, to hold for ever in pure alms. And in that year, being marshal of England, he was assigned to make inspection into the castle and town of Calais; as also into all the castles and forts in the marches of Calais, and to cause such repairs to be made in them, as need should require; and to see them well victualled and manned: and likewise constituted one of the commissioners for guarding the east-marches of Scotland; and, at the request of the commons in parliament, had power to appoint able persons for the defence of the same.

departure of Sir William de Beauchamp, and those of the English who besieged Ipres, he came to them from Spruce.

In 8 Richard II. he was constituted one of the conservators of the truce made with Scotland; also admiral of the king's fleet from the river Thames northwards; likewise retained by indenture, to be governor of the castle of Bress, from Candlemas-day, for one whole year; receiving for that service, over and above the profits thence arising, by redemptions, rents, customs, &c. four thousand marks; as also two hundred and fifty marks every quarter, for the costs and charges incident to that castle; but in case of truce, no more than three thousand marks, and two hundred and fifty marks a quarter. And for the better security of what was in arrears to him, for those former years that he had been governor thereof, and payment of those sums thus covenanted, he was to receive five shillings for every sack of wool out of those parts, whence his payment was assigned. He was also appointed, with others, receiver of the arrears due to Johanna, late duchess of Richmond, deceased, out of the county of Richmond, of which county she had a grant during her abode in England.

In 9 Richard II. going into Spain in the king's service, under the command of John, king of Castile, a protection was granted him for one year, dated at Westminster the 5th of May. He also had a grant of the king's general letters of attorney.

In 10 Richard II. he was made admiral of the fleet, which conveyed that great army of twenty thousand (whereof two thousand were horse, and eight thousand archers) into Spain with John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, called king of Castile and Leon, in right of Constance his wife; and then going to recover her inheritance.

In 13 Richard II. he was constituted justice of South Wales; and the same year, being then vice-chamberlain to the king, had a grant of the castle of Emelin, in South-Wales. And that year he was one of the peers, who signed and sent a letter to the pope, about the exorbitances and incroachments of the apostolical see. The year following he obtained another grant of Hunkirk, in the county of Carnarvon, with the common there.

In 15 Richard II. he was made one of the commissioners for treating of peace betwixt the English and French: which treaty was held at Amiens: likewise justice of South-Wales. And in 16 Richard II. being then steward of the king's household, was sent ambassador into France. In 18 Richard II. he was sent again into France; also the same year retained by indenture to serve the king in Ireland, with twenty men at arms, and forty archers on horseback, and ten archers on foot.

In 20 Richard II. surrendering his patent of an hundred marks per annum, formerly given to him by Edward the Black Prince, he had another grant of the like sum, to be paid, during his life, out of the king's exchequer at Kaermerdin.

In 21 Richard II. bearing the title of steward of the king's household, he was with John, duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, and Edmond, duke of York, the king's uncles, a witness to that monarch's grant of the county, castle, town,

and honour of Richmond, to Joan, sister of John, duke of Brittany and earl of Richmond.

And meriting further favours, on Saturday, the feast of St. Michael, in 21 Richard II. he was advanced to the title of earl of Worcester; and in January following, made captain of the town and castle of Calais, as also of the marches belonging thereto. In which year he was likewise retained to serve the king with forty men at arms, and an hundred archers, in Ireland. He was also commissioned to reform all things done contrary to the truce with Scotland and France.

In 22 Richard II. he was again retained to serve the king with thirty-five men at arms, knights, and esquires, and one hundred archers on horseback, (every twenty archers having one carpenter, and one mason) and likewise constituted admiral of the king's fleet for the realm of Ireland. And having been admiral, as also vice-chamberlain, and steward of the king's household, and employed in sundry warlike expeditions, and embassies, he obtained a release of all debts, accompts, arrearages of accompts, rents, arrearages of rents, wherewith he then stood charged.

But when Henry, duke of Lancaster landed, and king Richard saw his own ruin approaching; he thereupon dismissed his family, and bade this Thomas, earl of Worcester farewell, and reserve himself for better times. So that upon his depofal, he stood fair with the duke of Lancaster, then assuming the rule, by the name of Henry IV. For that king, soon after he had attained the crown, resolving to let the pope, and divers christian princes, know, by what right and title he had done so, sent this earl, with the bishop of Durham, his ambassadors into France, to represent the same to that king; and also made him one of the commissioners, to treat with the ambassadors of the said king of France, touching the sending back of Isabel, his daughter, (second wife to the deposed king) with her jewels, whom he had required to be returned to him. Likewise king Henry being advertised of the French attempts, and their covert designs, sent this earl of Worcester, with a goodly company of soldiers, into Aquitaine, to aid Sir Robert Knolles, his lieutenant there; and to exhort and persuade the people to continue in their ancient liberty, and due allegiance: "and this earl, as Hall saith, so wisely entreated the noblemen, and behaved so gently and familiarly to the common people, that he not only appeased their fury and malice, but brought them to a loving submission, receiving of them oaths of obedience, and legal fealty." Whereby, on his return into England, he was received by the king honourably, and with great thanks. But the French king finding his purpose on Aquitaine defeated, determined to send a solemn embassy into England, to king Henry, on whose arrival, he told them he would send his commissioners to Calais, to conclude there, not only what they desired, but divers other matters of great moment. The commissioners being sent over, met at several times and places. The duke of Bourbon strenuously insisted on the princess Isabel's return; and on the other hand, the English would have her stay in England, to be married to Henry, prince of Wales, who was both in blood and age equal to her. This the French king refused, saying, he would never join affinity with England, the success being so unfortunate. At

In 51 Edward III. he was made general of all those forces which were sent to Calais, Ardes, Guisnes, and other places, within the realm of France, then in the king's possession; having then of his own retinue one hundred men at arms, and one hundred archers; and a ready supply of two hundred men at arms, and two hundred archers, all mounted on horseback.

This lord Percy being present as marshal of England, at the coronation of king Richard II. July 16, 1377, he did his homage thereupon, and was then advanced to the dignity, and title of earl of Northumberland. And had a special grant, that the lands of which he then stood seized, or did afterwards purchase, should be held sub honore comitatus, and as parcel of his earldom.

Shortly after resigning his marshal's rod, he retired to his command in Northumberland; and the earl of Dunbar committing great disorders, and slaying the inhabitants of Roxborough, in Scotland (then under the power of the English) he raised an army of ten thousand men, and therewith marched into that kingdom; and for three days together, wasted the lands of the earl of Dunbar, with fire and sword, and then returned home. The same year, being joined with the bishop of Hereford, and Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, to treat of peace between both nations; on the conclusion thereof, he was again constituted one of the commissioners for guarding of the marches.

In 2 Richard II. he entered Scotland, and won the town of Berwick (which had been surprized by the Scots) on the ninth day after, recovering it by storm, putting those who had surprized it to the sword. And a truce being soon after made, he was constituted one of the com-

missioners to see redress of all injuries done in the marches, contrary to the tenor thereof. In 3 Richard II. he was again in commission for guarding of those marches towards Northumberland. In 4 Richard II. on that invasion made by the Scots into Cumberland and Westmorland, he prepared himself to go against them; but was prohibited by the king's letters.

In 5 Richard II. he was again constituted one of the commissioners for guarding of the west marches. About which time, having received command to take special care of the castles and garrisons in those parts, transmitted the same charge to Sir Mathew Redman, knight, his lieutenant at Berwick. Sir Mathew was so strict in observation of the commands then laid on him, that, at the return of John, duke of Lancaster, aforesaid, out of Scotland (where he had, during the time of Tyler's insurrection, before mentioned, quieted all differences between the two kingdoms by a treaty) he refused him entrance; which caused so great an animosity from the duke towards this earl, that upon a meeting of most of the nobles at Berkhamsted, in Hertfordshire, very sharp words passed betwixt them in the king's presence. Thereupon the earl of Northumberland was arrested; but the earls of Warwick and Suffolk (William Beauchamp, and William D'Ufford) undertaking for his appearance at the next parliament, he had liberty to depart. There had been much friendship between John Plantagenet, (of Gaunt) duke of Lancaster, titular king of Castile, &c. aforesaid, and this Henry, earl of Northumberland; which, on king Richard's coming to the throne, grew cold; and, as Speed writes, turned into hatred. Stow gives an account, that the parliament, which began about the feast

length they concluded, that the truce made with king Richard for thirty years be renewed, and confirmed, during the lives of both kings. Soon after, the lady Isabel was sent over by the king, under the earl of Worcester's conduct, accompanied with many honourable and noble men and women. He was the same year (1 Henry IV.) one of the commissioners for ratifying that truce, which had been made betwixt both realms in king Richard's time; and the king constituted him steward of his household, as he had been to king Richard.

In 3 Henry IV. he was made the king's lieutenant throughout all North-Wales, and South-Wales, for resistance of the rebels there. But the next year, notwithstanding all this trust and favour from king Henry, he in his heart commiserated the unfortunate state of his old master; and considering the many benefits, and high esteem he had from king Richard, he deserted the prince's household (which the king had specially committed to his trust) fled to his brother, the earl of Northumberland; and combining with him, joined with his nephew, Hotspur, then in arms; by whom being sent to the king, upon his offer of pardon, in case they would submit, he misrepresented what he had graciously expressed, exasperating his nephew to battle; which forthwith ensuing, concluded in their total rout; and slaughter of many; amongst which, Hotspur their general was the chief; and this earl being then taken prisoner, was soon after beheaded at Shrewsbury. Whereupon the king sent a precept to the sheriff of London, to receive his head, from such person as shall bring it to him, and to fix it upon London-bridge.

When he was in such favour with king Richard II. he purchased the manor of Wresil, in Yorkshire, and built the castle there. Dugdale, in his pedigree of this family, says he married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of David Strabolgi, earl of Athol, and had issue Sir Henry Percy, knight, who died before him, leaving two daughters; but this is a mistake, for he died unmarried.

Before the end of that year he was in great danger of his life, by being a favourer of Wickliff, who affirmed doctrines

very disagreeable to the clergy of that age, as, "That the pope had no more power to excommunicate any man, than another priest, &c. That the temporal power might, and ought to take away from the clergy, what the piety of former times had bestowed upon them, if they should be found to abuse the said goods, or to approve themselves unworthy thereof." He also asserted, "the regal supremacy against papal usurpation;" and wrote against the "mass, transubstantiation, adoration of the host, indulgencies, images, relics, &c." Upon which being cited before the spiritual court, the duke of Lancaster, king of Castile, &c. who had the chief government, (during the king's illness) fearing that Wickliff being single, he might be overcome by the number of his adversaries, helped him to four bachelors of divinity of good learning, to join with him for his surer support.

On the day appointed, February 19, he came to the church of St. Paul, London; and for the countenance of his cause, the duke of Lancaster, and the lord Henry Percy, lord marshal of England, went with him. And there being great numbers of people, the lord marshal, with his officers, could hardly pass through the church, or make way for the duke to pass. So that William Courtney, bishop of London, seeing the stir his officers made in the church, said to the lord Percy, "That if he had known before, how he would have played the master in his church, he would have hindered him from coming thither." At which words the duke made answer, "That the marshal should play the master there as he had begun; even although he said nay." At length with some difficulty they came into our Lady's chapel, where the duke, and the lords with him, sat with the archbishop, and other bishops; and John Wickliff standing before them, ready to answer what should be objected. The lord Percy first broke silence, desiring Mr. Wickliff to sit down, alledging, "That he had many things to answer to, and therefore he had need of some repose." On which the bishop of London said, "He should not sit down there, it being neither according to law nor reason, that he, who was cited to appear before his ordinary, should sit during the time of his answer." These words

of All Saints, endured long, to small purpose, by reason of the contention among the lords, concerning the duke of Lancaster, and the earl of Northumberland, whose quarrel, in the end, was taken up by the king, and then the lords proceeded to treat of the business of the realm.

In 7 Rich. II. he was elected one of the knights of the most noble order of the Garter; and the same year, observing that the Scots had done much mischief in Northumberland, by their frequent incursions, he marched into that realm, and at first checked their fury; but before the end of that year, by corrupting the deputy-governor of the castle of Berwick, they possessed themselves thereof. Of that misfortune, the duke of Lancaster (who had then a grudge towards him) made such advantage, that upon complaint of it in parliament, he so far prevailed, as that judgment of death, and loss of estate, was pronounced against this earl; in regard the trust thereof stood committed to him: but the king, more favourable to him, remitted the execution of this severe sentence. Thereupon, without delay, he prepared for the siege thereof; and after he had surrounded it with his forces, the enemy, in consideration of 2000 marks, as also that they might march away with bag and baggage, rendered it to him.

He was afterwards, in that year, joined in commission with John Fordham, bishop of Durham, to treat of peace with the Scots; and to require satisfaction for injuries done to the English; also constituted one of the commissioners for guarding the east marches; and a commissioner for receiving 24,000 marks, from Robert Stuart, king of Scotland, in full satisfaction of an 100,000 marks, agreed for the ransom of David Bruce, their late king. In 8 Rich. II. he was summoned to be at Newcastle upon Tyne, on July 14, with horse and arms, and his whole service, or more, if possible, which the king promised to acknowledge. Likewise he was constituted sole general warden of both the east and west marches; and this year he had

the sheriffalty of Northumberland, and custody of the castle of Newcastle upon Tyne, committed to his trust; being also retained by indenture to serve the king in his Scottish wars for forty days.

In 9 Rich. II. he was again constituted sheriff of Northumberland; and in 10 Rich. II. was appointed admiral of England, upon the resignation of Richard Fitz-Allan, earl of Arundel. He was, in that year, one of the ambassadors to treat of peace with Robert II. king of Scotland; likewise in another commission of the same tenor, in 11 Rich. II. In 12 Rich. II. he was one of the commissioners for the custody of Carlisle, and guarding the west marches. In 13 Rich. II. he was a commissioner (with Thomas Hatfield, bishop of Durham, and others) to treat of peace with the French; and likewise with the Flemings.

In 1391, 14 Richard II. being then governor of Calais, he was commissioned to treat with the earl of Dostrevant, and other French deputies, about a peace and alliance: after which being recalled from Calais, he was again constituted governor of the marches towards Scotland, and Robert de Mowbray was sent to Calais.

In 15 Richard II. he was commissioned to prolong the truce with Robert III. king of Scotland, and to be one of the conservators of the same. He was also in the like commission in 17 Richard II. and in 18 Richard II. a commissioner to treat of peace with the Scots. In October, 1396, 20 Richard II. he was at the interview betwixt king Richard, and Charles VI. king of France, near Guisnes, previous to king Richard's marriage with Isabella, Charles's daughter, and was one of the English lords that conducted the French monarch to his pavilion†.

In the beginning of 1398, 21 Richard II. he was one of the twelve peers, whom, in conjunction with six commoners, the parliament invested with the power of both houses, for the more speedy dispatch of business. But about the end of April, A. D. 1399, the king having suspicions instilled

words brought forth more, and the duke of Lancaster taking the marshal's part, there was in both much warmth in their speeches; which induced the duke to whisper one that sat next him, "He had rather drag the bishop out of the church by the hair of his head, than take this at his hands." Which being overheard, many of the Londoners cried out, "They would never see their bishop so abused, &c." On this contention the court broke up, and the duke, with the lord Percy, returned to the parliament, then sitting at Westminster, and Wickliff was easily dismissed.

The next day, the Londoners assembled in council, to consider how far the power of the marshal extended, and of the affronts put on their bishop; and the commons hearing one of their body was prisoner in the lord Percy's house, they went immediately thither, and breaking open the gates, took him out by force, and searched every where in the house to find the lord Percy, tearing his beds and hangings in pieces, with their bills and javelins. He was happily out of the way, being, with the duke of Lancaster, invited to dinner, by John of Ipres, at his house called Ipres-Inn, in Knight-Rider's street. And being informed of this madness of the people, and that they were making to them, the duke, with the lord Percy, went hastily out at a back-gate, and crossing the Thames, went to the princess of Wales, at Kennington, who had with her there prince Richard; and on her intercession, matters were accommodated.

About that time, having married his second wife Maud, sister and heir to Anthony, lord Lucy, and widow of Gilbert de Umfraville, earl of Angus (or Angus) he joined with her in settling the castle and honour of Cocker-mouth, with a large proportion besides of her great inheritance, by a fine levied in

the octaves of St. John Baptist, and recorded in the octaves of St. Michael next following, upon himself and her, and the heirs males of their two bodies; and for want of such issue, to the heirs of her body; and in case she should die without issue, then to Henry, lord Percy, his son and heir, (begotten on his first wife) and to the heirs males of his body; upon condition, that he the said Henry, and the heirs males of his body, should bear the arms of Percy, viz. Or, a lion rampant, azure, quarterly, with the arms of Lucy, viz. gules, three lucies, argent, in all shields, banners, ensigns, and coats of arms, whatsoever, where and whensoever there should be occasion of bearing, and shewing forth their own paternal arms. It was further stipulated, in case the said Henry, lord Percy, should depart this life without issue male, that then Sir Thomas Percy, Knt. (brother to the earl, and uncle to the said Henry) and the heirs males of his body, should enjoy the same castle, honour, &c. upon the like condition; and in default of such issue, Sir Thomas Percy, Knt. second son to the said earl, and the heirs males of his body; with remainder to Sir Ralph Percy, Knt. third son to the said earl, and the heirs male of his body: but in case these conditions should not be performed, then to remain to the right heirs of the said Maud. The agreement was made in the presence of the king, and by his special command, as the record shews.

† In that year he founded a chantry in the chapel of All-Saints at Cocker-mouth, for one priest to celebrate divine service there daily, for the good estate of himself, and Maud his wife, and for their souls, after their departure hence; also for the souls of their ancestors, and all the faithful deceased; giving the said priest for his support one messuage, lying in the city of Carlisle.

into

into him in prejudice of the earl of Northumberland, and being told that his lordship, and his son Henry (commonly called Hotspur) had spoken some words in derogation of his majesty, he sent for the earl out of the North; and he neglecting to come, was proclaimed a traitor, and banished the realm.

This precipitated step in the king, upon bare suspicion, naturally provoked the earl of Northumberland, and his friends, to join the discontented courtiers, then ripe for a revolt. The king's absence (at that time in Ireland) favoured the designs of the insurgents, who with the earl at their head, declared in favour of Henry Plantagenet, duke of Lancaster and Hereford, son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. then in France under banishment. The duke, with a small guard, landed July 4, A. D. 1399, at Ravenspur in Holderness, Yorkshire, where he was received by the earl of Northumberland, and his son, Sir Henry Percy (called Hotspur) Ralph Nevil, earl of Westmorland, and many other persons of distinction, with a considerable body of men; and in a few days their army was increased to near 60,000. Every thing succeeded according to their wishes; for Richard was deposed, and the duke of Lancaster seated upon the throne, by the name of Henry IV.

In acknowledgement of the extraordinary merits and services of this earl, the king advanced him to the great office of constable of England, to hold for term of life, and to exercise the same by himself, or such his sufficient deputy, as he would answer for. Next he gave him and his heirs the Isle of Man, to hold by carrying the sword (which he wore at his landing in Holderness) called Lancaster-sword, by themselves, or a sufficient and honourable deputy, at the coronation of him (the said king Henry) and the succeeding kings of England, on their left hands. Then he made him justice of Chester; and, after that, constable of the castles of Chester, Conway, Flint, and Caernarvon; and moreover, general-warden of the west-marches toward Scotland; as also governor of the town and castle of Carlisle. In 1400, and 1402, he gained two signal victories over the Scots. In the former, Sir Patrick Hepburn was slain; in the latter, Archibald, fourth earl of Douglas was taken prisoner.* At the latter end of 4 Henry IV. having been at no small charge in the king's service, and requiring such monies as were then due to him, for the wardenship of the marches, he received no satisfactory answer; which, with other injuries, inflamed him with so much discontent, as at length wrought his own ruin.

King Henry, not satisfied with the state of tranquillity which he enjoyed on the part of Scotland, after the earl of Northumberland's conquests at Homildon-hill, was eager and desirous to share in the private gains of that victory; and therefore not only forbade him to ransom his

prisoners, but demanded of his lordship such of them whose redemptions would raise great sums. The earl in his answer observed, "That as it was most just, that they, who had undergone the danger of battle, should have all the advantages of prey and prisoners; so it had been the custom of the kings of England, to allow the lords of the North, all advantage of the Scotch wars, to encourage them in defending his dominions, and make up the damages of the continual depredations of that faithless people." The king, however, not only took the prisoners he had demanded, but was so displeased with his lordship, as not to suffer him to come into his presence. The earl of Northumberland, having been signally instrumental in raising Henry to the throne, resented this severity to him, not only as great injustice, but great ingratitude; and therefore resolved to revenge his wrong upon the king himself; whom, as he had set up, so he thought he had power enough to pull down; commanding in his country like a petty king, as several authors write. Thereupon he joined with Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, who as he claimed the crown, and having concerted terms with the renowned Owen Glendourwy, he found it no hard matter to unite the Welsh in his purpose of dethroning King Henry. His lordship having laid this train, to render his future actions more plausible, and his party stronger, he by the advice of his brother, Thomas Percy, earl of Worcester, demanded of the king the redemption of the said Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, his kinsman, who had long lain in foul and miserable imprisonment, among the king's enemies. The king answered, "That he had no reason to redeem the earl of March, because he was not taken for his cause, nor in his service; but had suffered himself to fall into the hands of Owen Glendourwy, and the Welsh, being unwilling to resist them." At this reply, the earl blazed abroad the king's cruelty, who would not redeem so near a relation. And his son, Henry (Hotspur) said openly, "Behold the heir of the realm is robbed of his right, and the robber will not redeem him with a part of his own." Whereupon the earl, with his said son Henry, the earl of March, and Owen Glendourwy, obliged themselves, by indenture tripartite, to depose king Henry; and after his deposition, it was agreed, that Owen Glendourwy should have Wales, and the lands beyond Severn, to rule over them as king; that the earl of Northumberland should have the government of all the countries on the north-side of Trent; and the earl of March should enjoy all the residue of England, as supreme lord. This agreement being made, they endeavoured to raise an army sufficient for their design. The earl of Northumberland procured an augmentation of his forces out of Scotland, by releasing the aforesaid Archibald, earl of Douglas, and others of his captives, and levies of men out of several lordships adjoining to those

* In 4 Henry IV. the king granted to him, and his heirs, for his good services in time past, and especially for his laudable conduct in the late expedition against the Scots (who were invading the kingdom of England) the whole county of Douglas; the vales of Eftedale, Lyde-dale, and Lawderdale; the lordship of Selkeryk, and forest of Eteryk, late the possessions of William, James, and Archibald Douglas; and all the lordships, and lands, which Archibald (aforesaid) earl of Douglas, and Joan his mother, held in Scotland, at the time of taking

the said earl prisoner at Homildon-hill; except the lordship of Galloway, the town of Anhan, the whole county and lordship of Teviotdale, the castle and town of Roxburgh, the town of Old Roxburgh, the barony of Sprawston; and those baronies, lands, tenements, and lordships, which belong to Ralph Nevil, late lord Raby, John his son, or Ralph (son of the said John) then earl of Westmorland, in the said county of Teviotdale.

parts; by which means, they raised a numerous and well appointed body of troops. They declared, "That king Henry, giving encouragement to calumniators, and flatterers, their enemies, had entertained such an aversion to them, that they dared not come in his presence, but by the mediation of the bishops. That though he was raised to the throne, for the good of the nation, yet he had played the tyrant, and abused his trust, converting the money, given by the parliament for the public defence, to his own private interest. Therefore, for their own security, and to reform the government, they had raised those forces, to reduce things into better course, both for themselves and the nation."

The king, having no suspicion of their contrivances, and having no visible enemy, but the Welsh, had raised a powerful army to reduce them; which gave him opportunity, when the earl of Northumberland's forces appeared, to be in a good condition to oppose them. But considering a civil war would endanger his possession of the crown, he chose to allay discontents, by replying, "That he never had denied access to the earl of Northumberland, the lord Percy, his son, or any of the lords of their party: that the monies given by parliament were paid to the earl of Northumberland; so that their complaints were groundless." The king was inclined to wait their answer; but George Dunbar, earl of March and Dunbar, before mentioned, telling him delays were dangerous, put him upon hastening to them, to give them battle, which proved of great advantage to Henry; for the earl of Northumberland, being unfortunately indisposed, was not in a condition to come to his son at Shrewsbury. The king, however, for the consideration aforesaid, offered them pardon, upon their own terms; and Lord Percy was so far wrought on, that he was willing to submit to the king, and sent his uncle, Thomas, earl of Worcester, to represent their grievances; who having procured a conference, the king condescended to heal the breach; but the earl of Worcester, having no faith in king Henry's promises, represented things so ill, at his return to lord Percy, that he was more incensed than before, and forthwith blew the trumpet for battle. The king was ready to receive him, and the fight being begun, the Scots with great resolution fiercely fell upon the king's van-guard, and forced them to give ground, and had almost broke in upon the main body; and being seconded by the Welsh, the king, who had his horse killed under him, and was put to his last refuge, called in his corps de reserve, to reinforce his army, by which he recovered his ground: and after a fresh encounter, got the better. The lord Percy, and the earl of Douglas, general of the Scots, boldly attempted to slay the king; and forcing their way through the king's party, got to his standard, which they overthrew, killing Sir Walter Blount, the standard-bearer, Edmund, earl of Stafford, and many others, that guarded it. The king was retreated from the standard, being warned of the danger by the said earl of March and Dunbar; and watching the opportunity, made such an onset on his enemies, in the absence of their chief commanders, that he broke their order, and obtained a complete victory, on the 22d of July, 1403. Lord Percy was among the slain.

The earl of Northumberland, who by indisposition had been kept from joining his brother and son, was marching towards Shrewsbury with a reinforcement; but being met by Ralph Nevil, earl of Westmorland, with a strong detachment from the king, retreated to Warwick-castle. The king afterwards went to York, whence he sent his commands to the earl of Northumberland to disband his forces, and come to him, giving him assurances of mercy. The earl obeyed his summons, and dismissing his forces, attended at York, on August 21, the morrow after St. Laurence's day, when the king pardoned him his life, but deprived him of his estate and honours, for the present, and kept him in prison, till the ferment was over; yet afterwards restored him to his honours and lands, except the Isle of Man, which having been forfeited by the attainder of William Scrope, earl of Wiltshire, he had given him in the beginning of his reign, and afterwards, on October 3, 1405, conferred upon Sir John Stanley, ancestor to the earl of Derby.

But the earl was so affected with the death of his gallant son, and enraged at finding himself much slighted by the king, and probably more moved with remorse in having been accessory to the raising of Henry to the throne, that in 1405, 6 Henry IV. he took advantage of the discontents of Thomas Mowbray, earl marshal, and Richard Scrope, archbishop of York, in their conspiracy. The lords Bardolph, Hastings, and Falconbridge, with several other persons of eminence, united in the confederacy, the ultimate view of which was to depose Henry, and place the before-mentioned earl of March, the true heir, upon the throne. They raised a formidable body of troops, which they conducted to York, the place of rendezvous. The earl of Westmorland was then in the neighbourhood of that city, at the head of an army levied to march against the Scots; but not thinking his numbers sufficient to contend with the insurgents, he resolved to effect by policy what he could not by force. He proposed a conference with the archbishop, and the earl marshal; and they believing that he secretly favoured their cause, readily agreed to a conference. Both parties met accordingly in an open plain, with their guards at an equal distance. Westmorland conducted himself with such address, that he entirely gained their confidence, and all three drank together. In order to deceive them still further, he ordered his guards to withdraw; and the archbishop and the earl marshal, to shew that they likewise had no distrust, sent theirs also away: but the latter were scarce out of sight, when Westmorland's returned upon the gallop, and seized the archbishop and the earl marshal, and carried them off to Westmorland's camp. This disaster threw the confederates at York into such consternation, that the earl of Northumberland could not keep the troops from dispersing, and he found himself under the necessity of retiring to Berwick, with the lord Bardolph.

King Henry having come some time after to Pontefract, the archbishop and the earl marshal suffered decapitation there. Henry then advanced northwards, to reduce Berwick, and in his march took the lords Hastings and Falconbridge, who were also beheaded. Upon his approach, the earl of Northumberland finding that he could not support

port Berwick, of which he was governor, he and lord Bardolf took refuge in Scotland; and Henry, in the mean time became master of Warkworth, Alnwick, and Berwick, with other castles belonging to the earl.

The king upon his return to London, having called a parliament to meet at Westminster, on March, next year (1406) told them how turbulent the earl of Northumberland had been; that he had been the instrument of two rebellions; that he could never hope for any security, so long as he was alive; for though he was in Scotland, he was near his friends in the North, and among his enemies, the Scots; who, if not out of love to the earl, yet, out of hatred to him and the English, would take an opportunity to disturb his peace. These thoughts gave Henry such uneasiness, that he proposed, by his emissaries, to some Scotch lords, whose friends and relations were then prisoners in England, to set them at liberty without ransom, if they would procure the earl of Northumberland, and the lord Bardolf, to be delivered into his hands. The said lords, in compassion to the distressed situation of their friends, readily listened to king Henry's proposal; but David Malcolm, lord Fleming, who had entertained the noble exiles at his own house, hearing of the design gave them notice of it, and assisted them to retire into Wales, to their friend Owen Glendourdy. After some stay there, the earl went into France and Flanders, to collect aid against king Henry; but meeting with no success, he returned again into Scotland, and by the assistance of that nation, entering England, recovered many of his own castles and lordships, before the king could get his army together. These prosperous beginnings encouraged the earl to go on to Thirsk, where he published a proclamation, "That he came to relieve the English nation from their many and just oppressions; and required all persons, that loved the liberty of their country, to resort to him immediately, with their weapons and armour to assist him." When the king was certified thereof, he hastened towards the earl with a great army. But Sir Thomas Rokeby, high sheriff of Yorkshire, having raised the posse comitatus to stop their progress, resolutely encountered the earl, and his party, at Bramham moor, near Haselwood, on the 2d calends of March, (i. e. Feb. 29) 1407-8, 9 Hen. IV. and after a sharp fight, the earl being slain, they cut off his head, then white with age, and sent it to London, with that of lord Bardolf, who died of his wounds, after being prisoner. It was there set upon the bridge on a pole, his body was divided into four parts, whereof one was placed upon a gate in London, another at Lincoln, a third at Berwick upon Tweed, and the fourth at Newcastle upon Tyne: but in May following they were all taken down, and by the king's special precept delivered to his friends, to be solemnly buried in consecrated ground.

The children, which this great earl had, were all by Margaret, his first wife, daughter to Ralph, lord Nevill, of Raby, (sister to Ralph, first earl of Westmorland, and relict of William, lord Roos, of Hamlake) viz. three sons,

1. Henry Percy, lord Percy.
2. Sir Thomas Percy, who took to wife Elizabeth, the eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of David Strabogie, earl of Athol, and relict of

Sir John Scrope, brother of Henry, lord Scrope of Masham, and in 1 Rich. II. had livery of that purparty of the inheritance, which Mary de St. Paul, countess of Pembroke, held in dower, during her life, after the death of Aymer (or Adomare) de Valence, earl of Pembroke, her husband. This Sir Thomas, was styled earl of Athol, in right of his said wife Elizabeth, and died 1386; by her he was father of two sons, 1. Sir Henry; and, 2. Thomas, who died young. Sir Henry, the eldest son of Sir Thomas, was also styled earl of Athol; and departed this life on October 25, A. D. 1433. By Elizabeth his wife, daughter to William, lord Bardolf, and relict of Robert, lord Scales, he left two daughters, coheirs, 1. Mary, (by some called Margaret) who was, 1st, married to Henry, lord Grey of Codnour (Codnor, or Codnour) and secondly, to Sir Richard Vere, Knt. son of Richard, the eleventh earl of Oxford, of his family: and, second, Elizabeth, successively wedded to Sir Thomas Burgh (ancestor of the lord Burgh) and to Sir William Lucy, Knt.

3. Sir Ralph Percy, who upon that invasion of the Scots, in 12 Rich. II. being with his elder brother, Henry, (surnamed Hotspur) at Newcastle upon Tyne, boldly issued out against them, and they eminently distinguished themselves by their conduct and courage in the battle at Otterburn, where James, second earl of Douglas, the Scotch general, lost his life, and this Ralph was wounded and taken prisoner. Also, in 14 Rich. II. he was constituted one of the commissioners, to treat with those from France and Scotland, for observance of the truce formerly made betwixt England and those two realms; and lastly, in 18 Rich. II. he had a grant of the custody of Berwick upon Tweed, to himself and the heirs male of his body. He had to wife Philippa, the youngest of the two daughters and coheirs of David de Strathbogie, earl of Athol; but died without issue in 1 Hen. IV. being slain by the Saracens in the Holy Land, seized of the manor of Dronsfelde, in the county of Derby, which he had of the grant of Ralph, lord Cromwell, of Tateshal, to him, and the heirs of his body; remainder to the said Ralph, lord Cromwell. His widow married Sir John Hellsam, of Hellsam, in Sussex.

Also two daughters, 1. Alan, 2. Margaret, } who died in their infancy.

His second lady was Maud, already taken notice of, sister and heir to Anthony, lord Lucy, and widow of Gilbert de Umfraville, earl of Angus.

HENRY PERCY, lord Percy, already so frequently mentioned, the eldest son of Henry, earl of Northumberland, shewed from his youth an early disposition to serve his country; being in 1367, 41 Edw. III. with his father in commission, for guarding the east marches of Wales; as also for inspecting into the condition of the marches, and treating with David Bruce, king of Scotland, concerning damages done since the truce made at Berwick, in 32 Edw. III. but such inundations happened, as prevented their meeting; and the king, on January 26 ensuing, ordered them to defer all matters they were to treat on, till further instructions.

At the coronation of king Richard II. on July 16, A. D. 1377, when his father previously

ously thereto was advanced to the title of earl, he, with others, were dignified with the order of knighthood.

He was with his father, the earl of Northumberland, in 2 Rich. II. at the before-mentioned siege and recovery of Berwick, and was leader of a detachment which fell into an ambuscade, but he saved himself by his activity and bravery from being carried off captive, (as one hundred and forty of his party were) and signalized himself so much by proofs of extraordinary courage and conduct, both on that occasion and at the said siege, that he acquired the appellation of Hotspur.

In 11 Rich. II. he was elected knight of the Garter. But that year there being those at court, who envied the fame he had gained by his valour against the Scots, caused the king to send him to sea, there to repel the French, who threatened an invasion: which service he readily undertook, and returned with much honour.

In 1338, 12 Rich. II. a party of Scots, under James, the second earl of Douglas, invaded the east marches of England, and continued their depredations almost without resistance, until they were attacked by this gallant lord Percy, at Otterbourne (or according to some writers, Zolstone) in Northumberland.

Henry lord Percy's captivity in Scotland was but of short continuance; for he paid such a ransom to Sir John (commonly called lord) Montgomery, that the latter (according to Douglas's Peerage of Scotland) built therewith his castle at Punnoun. Lord Percy, after his redemption, was again constituted warden of the east marches, in 12 Rich. II. and signed, among other great men, that letter, dated May 26, sent to pope Urban VI. concerning the exorbitances and incroachments of the apostolical see. Being again at Calais, he made several excursions towards Boulogne; and from thence went to Brest in Britanny, where he first raised the siege of that place, and after won two bastiles there; one of timber, which he demolished, and another of stone, which he better fortified. Also the same year, A. D. 1389, he was made general warden of the west marches, and soon after of the east marches; and governor of Carlisle. He was likewise, that year, retained to serve the king, both in times of peace and war, from January 2, during his whole life; for which he had a grant of one hundred pounds per annum out of the exchequer.

In 16 Rich. II. he was constituted governor of Bourdeaux; and being recalled from Calais, was again made warden of the east marches; as also governor of Berwick.

In 1396, 20 Rich. II. he went with the king into France.

* Of this encounter (which according to some historians happened on July 31, or in August according to others) Sir John Froissart in part writeth thus: I did understand

The Scots having invaded England, and being come into the bishoprick of Durham, the earl of Northumberland sent his two sons, viz. Sir Henry, and Sir Ralph, to Newcastle; to which place, the country were appointed to come: whereupon ensued several slight skirmishes, betwixt the English and them, and many proper feats of arms done. Amongst others (saith he) there fought, hand to hand, the earl Douglas, and Sir Henry Percy; and by force of arms, the earl won Sir Henry's person. Whereupon Sir Henry, and all the

In July 1399, 23 Rich. II. being general warden of the east marches, he met the duke of Lancaster (whom he had invited from his banishment into England) at his landing in Holderness; and was assisting in the deposal of king Richard, and placing the crown on the duke of Lancaster, by the stile of king Henry IV.

This Henry, lord Percy, having with his father (the earl of Northumberland) been the chief that settled the crown on that prince, he was, in the first year of his reign, constituted warden of the west marches, sheriff of Northumberland, governor of the town of Berwick, and castle of Rokesburgh, justice of Chester, North-Wales, and Flintshire. He also had a grant of the castle and lordship of Baumburgh, with the fee-farm of that town, for term of life. He was likewise made constable of the castles of Chester, Flint, Conway, and Caernarvon; and sheriff of Flintshire for life; and obtained a grant of the whole county and dominion of Anglesey: as also of the castle of Beaumarys, with the manors, lands, fee-farms, and rents there-to belonging; to hold also for term of his life.

In 3 Henry IV. he was with his father in those memorable battles with the Scots at Nesbit and Homildon-hill, where the English obtained the victory, ascribed by our historians to the courage of this lord Percy, and his archers.

But soon after the scene was turned; for this stout and high-spirited lord, through the solicitation of his uncle, Thomas Percy, earl of Worcester, conspiring against king Henry, came to a fatal end, as before recited.

This courageous nobleman Henry, lord Percy, (surnamed Hotspur) married Elizabeth, eldest daughter to Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, by Philippa, his wife, only daughter and heir of Lionel Plantagenet, duke of Clarence, second surviving son of king Edward III. and by her left an only son,

Henry Percy. And one daughter, Elizabeth, first married to John, lord Clifford, and afterwards to Ralph Nevill, second earl of Westmorland, of that family.

On October 8, 1403, 5 Henry IV. the king ordered the said Elizabeth, wife of Sir Henry Percy, deceased, to be arrested, and brought before him, to answer such questions as shall be demanded of her by the said king.

The said HENRY PERCY, the only son (who became second earl of Northumberland) was, when a youth, made knight of the Bath, on October 12, the day before the coronation of king Henry IV. with three of that king's sons, and others of the nobility. Being young when his father was slain, and carried

English, were sore displeased; the earl saying to him, "Sir, I shall bear this token of your prowess into Scotland, and shall set it on high, on my castle of Alquest, that it may be seen afar off." Which so provoked the Percys, that after divers bold adventures against the Scotch forces, at length they obtained the victory, and slew the earl, James Douglas; but Sir Ralph Percy was therein wounded, and taken prisoner by a Scotch knight. And after this, in another encounter, this Sir Henry Percy, fighting valiantly with the lord Mountcumber (a stout knight of Scotland) was by him taken prisoner.

into

into Scotland by the earl his grandfather; he was accidentally brought into England, in 8 Henry IV. Robert III. king of Scotland, intending to send his son, James, out of the kingdom, for fear of his coming to an untimely end, by the means of Walter Stuart, duke of Albany, his uncle, this Henry was sent with him. After leaving Bafs castle (or the isle of Bafs) in the Firth of Forth, they were by stormy weather drove on Flamborough Head; where going on shore to refresh themselves, being known, they were taken prisoners, and conveyed to the king at Windsor; whereby he after came into favour with that victorious king, Henry V. who, as Walsingham recites, shewed him much compassion, purposing to restore him to the title and dignity of his grandfather: and by the parliament rolls it appears, that in 1414, the second year of his reign, he did accordingly restore him to that honour.

In 3 Henry V. the king sent the lord Grey of Codnove, and Sir John Nevill, to bring him out of Scotland into England. And in the parliament holden at Westminster, March 16, in that year, he did his homage to the king, sitting in his chair of estate, before the bishops, lords, and commons, in such wise as other peers do.

In 1416, 4 Henry V. he sat in the parliament holden at Westminster, on October 19, as earl of Northumberland; and the same year was constituted general warden of the marches towards Scotland; and was also retained to serve the king in his expedition that year into France. Likewise before the end of the year, he was, on December 8, 1416, 4 Henry V. commissioned to receive sufficient security for the return of James I. king of Scotland, into England; or on failure thereof, for the payment of 100,000 marks, according to certain indentures, made between the king, and the said king James. He was also impowered to grant letters of safe-conduct to such persons as should come to the same king James, who (in the commission to this earl of Northumberland) is stiled James Stuart, who called himself king of Scotland.

In 1417, 5 Henry V. he was again in the wars of France with the king; who, about the end of July took ship at Portsmouth, and landing in Normandy, conquered the greatest part of that province.

In 1418, 6 Henry V. he continued in the wars of France. Likewise, in that year, he was warden of the east marches, and constituted governor of Berwick.

In 7 Henry V. the king being abroad in the wars of France, his lordship was especially confided in, for the defence of the northern parts of the realm: and two years after, in consideration of his special services, he had by privy-seal, dated June 3, 1421, 9 Henry V. a grant of the government of the town of Berwick upon Tweed, as also of the wardenship of the east marches towards Scotland, for two years, from the 11th of April last past; with an annual stipend of five thousand pounds in time of war, and two thousand five hundred pounds in time of peace. But before the expiration of that term, the king died at Bois le Vincennes, on August 31, 1422.

In 1423, he was again constituted general warden of the east marches towards Scotland; and one of the commissioners, to treat with those of Scotland, about the ransom, and setting at liberty, James I. their king, and a final peace between both realms.

On February 14, 1423-4, he was commissioned to treat with the same James, king of Scotland, or his commissioners, about a truce; which was concluded at Durham (to hold for seven years, from March 28, 1424, 2 Henry VI.) and the earl of Northumberland was one of the conservators thereof, and by commission, dated the same day, March 28, he was impowered to conduct the king of Scotland from Durham into his own kingdom.

In 3 Henry VI. he, for the better confirmation of the dignity of earl of Northumberland, obtained a charter of creation thereunto, with the yearly fee of twenty pounds, nomine comitis, out of the profits of that county.

In 1426, 4 Henry VI. he was summoned, with his son Henry, lord Percy, among other great peers, to receive the order of knighthood. Also the same year he was in commission to rectify all matters done contrary to the truce with Scotland.

In 5 Henry VI. he was constituted with his son, Sir Henry Percy, and others, commissioners for arraying soldiers in the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, to be sent into France.

In 8 Henry VI. he was commissioned to receive of James I. king of Scotland, such sums of money as were due, and agreed to be paid for his ransom; and impowered to prorogue the truce.

In 9 Henry VI. a truce was concluded with the Scots to hold from May 1, 1431, to May 1, 1436, of which this noble peer was one of the conservators.

In 14 Henry VI. on information given to the king, that the Scots intended to besiege Berwick, he had special summons to prepare himself for the defence of that place. And in 16 Henry VI. by reason of his good service done, and to be done, he had a grant of one hundred pounds per annum during his life, to be paid out of the lordship of Bradwell, in Essex. Also the same year, he concluded with the commissioners of James II. king of Scotland, at London, a truce, to hold to May 1, 1447; and was appointed one of the conservators thereof. He was likewise commissioned to settle the bounds of the two kingdoms, betwixt the castles of Berwick, and Rokeburgh, for the feeding of cattle, making hay, carrying firewood, &c.

In 28 Henry VI. in consideration of his good and acceptable services, he was constituted constable of England; to execute that office by himself, or his sufficient deputy, in such manner as John, viscount Beaumont, held it.

In 29 Henry VI. he was one of the conservators of the truce with Scotland, concluded on, to last till August 15, 1454. In 30 Henry VI. he was again assigned one of the commissioners to treat with others from Scotland, upon the articles signed by James I. king of that realm.

This earl gratefully remembering the good offices, and favours, conferred on him by king Henry V. continued loyal to his son, king Henry VI. and was a stout assertor of the Lancastrian interest, and fell gloriously at the battle of St. Albans, on the

22d

* It was found, by inquisition, that this earl of Northumberland was, at the time of his death, seized of the castle and

lordship of Alnwick, with its appurtenances, viz. the borough of Alnwick, and Alnmouth, with the towns of Alnwick, Cefbury

22d of May, 1455, and was buried in the chapel of Our Lady, in the abbey church at St Alban's.

The said Henry, second earl of Northumberland, had to wife Eleanor, (or, according to others, Elizabeth) daughter to Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmorland, and widow of Richard, lord Spencer, son and heir of Thomas Spencer, earl of Gloucester: and by her (whom he wedded after October 7, 1414) he had issue, besides three daughters, nine sons.

1. Henry Percy, his successor.

2. John Percy,

3. Henry Percy, } who all died young.

4. John Percy,

5. Sir Thomas, who, in consideration of his services in the wars of France and Scotland, was created lord Egremont, on December 20, 1649, 28 Henry VI. In 30 Henry VI. he was constituted one of the commissioners to treat with James, ninth earl of Douglas, about certain matters contained in articles signed by him, and sent to the king. In 32 Henry VI. Garter-king of Arms was sent to the lord Egremont, and Richard Percy, his brother, who had assembled people with the king's letters, to appear at his palace of Westminster, on July 3, to answer such things as should be declared to him at their coming. In 36 Henry VI. he obtained a grant of the castle and lordship of Wresil, in the county of York, to hold for term of life; and valiantly fighting for king Henry VI. in the battle of Northampton, on July 9, 1460, was slain in the tent of king Henry VI. who was then taken prisoner. He died unmarried, so that the title of lord Egremont was extinct in him.

6. George Percy, who was a prebendary in the collegiate church of Beverly, in Yorkshire.

7. Sir Ralph Percy, who was also an assertor of the Lancastrian interest, and on April 25, 1463, 3 Edward IV. lost his life in the battle at Hedgeley-moore, or Heggelamore, in Northumberland, saying, as he was dying, "I have saved the bird in my bosom," meaning, that he had kept both his promise and oath to king Henry VI. He was afterwards attainted in parliament, in 4 Edward IV. "For rendering the king's castles of Bambourgh, and Dunstamburgh, unto Henry VI. and for rearing the war against the king at Higgelamore, in Northumberland, on the feast-day of St. Mark." He died unmarried.

8. William Percy, who was chancellor of the university of Cambridge, in 1451, 30 Henry VI.

also, the year after, was consecrated bishop of Carlisle, and had the temporalities of his bishopric, October 24, 1452. He died in 1463, 3 Edward IV.

9. Sir Richard Percy is generally said to have died a bachelor; but, according to Thoresby in his Antiquities of Leeds, he married Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Nevill, of Thornton-bridge, in Yorkshire, knight, and widow of William Fairfax, of Walton, esquire, who died in 31 Henry VI. but it does not appear that he had issue by her.

The three daughters of Henry, second earl of Northumberland aforesaid, were,

1. Joan, who was a nun at Whitby.

2. Anne, who had three husbands, 1st, Sir Thomas Hungerford, lord Hungerford, Botreux, Moulins, and Moels, to whom she bore an only daughter and heir, Mary, who was wedded to Edward, lord Hastings (father by her of George Hastings, first earl of Huntingdon) and carried a great estate to his family: 2dly, Sir Laurence Rainford, knight: 3dly, Sir Hugh Vaughan, knight. She died on July 5, 1522, 14 Henry VIII. and was buried in St. Michael's chapel, in St. Margaret's church, Westminster.

3. Catherine, was married to Edmund Grey, of Ruthyn, first earl of Kent.

We now return to

HENRY PERCY, the eldest son, third earl of Northumberland, who was thirty years of age, and upwards, when he succeeded to the title, and was then a knight, as has been observed.

In 20 Henry VI. he was by indenture, dated March 6, retained to serve the king, as governor of the town and castle of Berwick; as also of the whole east marches towards Scotland, for the term of ten years, then next ensuing; taking, in the time of war, five thousand pounds per annum, and in times of peace, two thousand five hundred pounds: and for the custody of the castle, five hundred pounds per annum, in time of war; and in time of peace or truce, one hundred marks. In 1445, 24 Henry VI. by another indenture, dated December 5, he was again retained for seven years longer, for the like wages: and in 31 Henry VI. the king came to an agreement with him, thenceforth to take two thousand five hundred and sixty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence sterling, per annum, as well in times of war as peace.

He had to wife (before 25 Henry VI.) Eleanor, daughter and sole heir of Richard Poynings, who

bury, Houghton, Chatton, Alnham, &c. in the county of Northumberland; as also of the castle and manor of Prudhow, and Birkley, with their members; of the castle of Werkworth, and manors of Werkworth, Corbrige, and Newburne, in the same county. Likewise of a certain house, called Percy's Inn, situate in the parish of St. Dennis, within the city of York: and of the manors of Topcliffe, and Spofford, with the advowson of the church of Donnington; the manors of Lethlay, Shothorpe, Giggleswike, Scarnbton, alias Langstrother, Tadcaster, Catton, with the advowson of the church, Pecklington, Nafferton, Humandby, Semar, and Kirk-Levington, in the county of York: the manors of Dagenham, and Cokeral, in the county of Essex: of the manors of Swaby, Brinkell, Laughton, Saucethorp, Hughe, Ulfaby, Fulmerby, Horfington, Herningby, Oxcombe, Farforth, Witherne, Gayton, Haveringham, Lasseby, Claythorp, Malberthorp, Fedelthorp, Truithorp, Sutton, Hotoft, Anderby, Assaby, Louthford, Cobbenham, Thorpe, juxta Louthe, Imingham, Wickerby,

Tofte, Neuton, Snellesland, Rerishy, Dykering, Carleton, Preston, Legburne, Welton, juxta Thwayte, Urby, Athenby, Hotby, Hamore, Lowhoworby, Saxelby, Somerby, Thornton, Kathorpe, Staineton, Thorpe, juxta Lathford, Garnethorpe, Louthney, Horkelaw, Riggesby, Willingham, West Langby, Fanthorpe, Renemond, Covenham, and Worldby, in the county of Lincoln: of the manor of Foston, in the county of Leicester: of the castle and honour of Coker-mouth, the manors of Papcastle, Asparike, Wigton, Braith-wait, Camefwater, Dene, Caldbeck, Ulmedale, and moiety of the manor of Kirkbrigg; the advowsons of the churches of Dene, Kirkbrigg, and Ulmdale, and chapel of St. Leonard, at Wigton, in the county of Cumberland: Likewise of the fourth part of the barony of Egremont, with its appurtenances, in the same county: the advowson of the church of Wadwinch, and Allerdale, parcel of the manor of Wigton, in the same county.

died

died in the life-time of his father, Robert, lord Poynings, Bryen, and Fitz-Payne, whose heir she also was. And at the decease of the said Robert (who had summons to parliament among the barons, from 5 Henry IV. to 24 Henry VI. and was slain at the siege of Orleans, on October 2, 1446, 25 Henry VI.) she was twenty-five years of age, and then the wife of Sir Henry Percy. The said Robert, lord Poynings, was son of Richard, lord Poynings, and Isabel his wife, daughter and heir of Robert, lord Fitz-Payne, as also heir to Elizabeth, her mother, daughter and heir of Sir Guy de Bryen, the younger, knight, son and heir of Guy, baron Bryen, who bore for his arms, or, three piles azure.

Sir Henry Percy thereupon, in 25 Henry VI. had a special livery of all the castles, manors, and lands, which were of the inheritance of the Poynings, Fitz-Payne, and Bryen.

On December 14, 1446, he had summons to parliament as baron Poynings, Bryen, and Fitz-Payne, being stiled, in the writ, Henrico Percy de Poynings, chevalier: and was summoned, as such, to all other parliaments, till he succeeded his father as third earl of Northumberland, in the year 1455.

In 29 Henry VI. by the title of Sir Henry Percy, knight, lord Poynings, he was constituted one of the commissioners to treat with the ambassadors of James II. king of Scotland; and also appointed one of the conservators of the truce made that year, to last from August 15, 1451, to August 15, 1454.

In 31 Henry VI. he was constituted governor of the town and castle of Berwick, and warden of the east marches, with an allowance of one thousand and twenty-six pounds nine shillings per annum.

In 1455, 33 Henry VI. his father being slain, he succeeded him as earl of Northumberland: and in consideration of his many good services, viz. "In the custody of the town of Berwick, and wardenship of the east marches; as also in repelling the Scots upon their siege of that town and castle, to his great expences;" he, in 35 Henry VI. had further livery of all his lands, without any inquisition taken for proof of his age, and was discharged of his relief.

In 38 Henry VI. he was constituted justice of all the forests beyond Trent: also he was present in the parliament held at Coventry, November 28, 1459, 38 Henry VI. in which Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, and all his confederates, were attainted of high treason, and their lands, &c. confiscated.

But whilst the king and queen continued at Coventry, the said duke of York, Edward Plantagenet, his son, with Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick, his son, the earls of March and Salisbury, landing in England, there ensued, on July 2, 1460, a bloody battle, between Towcester and Northampton, wherein king Henry was taken prisoner; and the duke taking on him the government of the king, the earl of Northumberland remained with the queen in the North, where by his interest he had got together eighteen thousand men. The duke of York sent messengers, inviting the queen to London, where the king was; but being encouraged by this earl, and the lords with her, to

engage her adversaries, and restore the king, she refused to go. Whereupon the duke, on December 21, left London, to repress the queen and her northern adherents; and on Christmas eve arrived at his castle of Sandal, near Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and there mustered five thousand men. But finding by his scouts, that the queen's forces much exceeded his, he kept himself within the castle; and the queen's forces braving him to come out, and fight them, he, contrary to the advice of his friends, marched out on December 31, and joining battle, was, with his men, encompassed so on every side, that within half an hour he himself was slain, with others of note with him, to the number of two thousand eight hundred. The queen, after this victory, was encouraged to march to London with her northern army, and coming to the town of St. Alban's, there ensued, at Barnard's heath, another battle on Shrove-Tuesday, February 17, between her forces, and those of John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, the aforesaid earl of Warwick, and others, whom the duke of York had left to govern the king in his absence. In this battle the queen again prevailed, and about two thousand three hundred men were slain, but no nobleman, except Sir John Grey, of Groby. The earl of Northumberland, in this battle, displayed the talents of an expert commander, and gallant soldier.

By this victory king Henry was again set free; but our historians have remarked, that where the king was, the enterprizes proved unfortunate. Whilst the queen was at St. Alban's, the earl of March, being joined by the vanquished forces, had formed so great an army, that she judged it necessary to retreat again into the North, the Londoners being in the interest of her adversaries. Thereupon departing from St. Alban's, with the king her husband, and prince Edward her son, the earl of March entered London, and was by his party proclaimed king, by the name of Edward the Fourth.

Queen Margaret, when she came into the North, found the lords of her side were daring and vigilant; and the earl of Northumberland's interest so strong there, that she soon formed an army of sixty thousand men, as some write. Of this army, Henry Beaufort, duke of Somerset, and the earl of Northumberland, had the chief command. King Edward having also assembled a body of about forty thousand troops, left London, on March 12, and by easy journies came to Pomfret, where he rested, detaching the lord Fitz-Walter to secure the pass at Ferrybridge, upon the river Aire. The earl of Northumberland, desirous of revenging the death of his father and brothers, was well prepared to receive his enemies; and leaving king Henry, his queen, and son, prince Edward, in the city of York, for their better safety, it was resolved, that Ferrybridge was, at any hazard, to be recovered; and the enterprize was committed to John, lord Clifford; who, with a competent number of light horsemen, departing early from the army, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, made such expedition, that he gained the bridge, and slew the guard. The lord Fitz-Walter, hearing the noise, rose out of his bed, as did the bastard of Salisbury, brother to Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick, suspecting a mutiny among their soldiers, and were encountered, and slain.

Thereupon

Thereupon king Edward encouraging his men, and thinking loss of time might endanger the rest of his forces, resolved to bring his fortune immediately to the trial of a battle; judging the passage of Ferrybridge impossible to be speedily regained, he ordered William Nevil, lord Fauconburg, to pass the river with the vanguard, three miles above it, at Castleford; and that nobleman near Towton, attacking the lord Clifford (who was marching to king Henry's main army) encompassed him and his men, who defended themselves with great bravery, till lord Clifford was slain, being shot with an arrow through the throat.

Next day being Palm Sunday, March 29, A. D. 1461, both armies were in sight of each other, between Saxton and Towton; king Henry's forces being computed at 60,000 men, and king Edward's at 48,660. Our historians have given a particular account of this battle (that lasted three days) in which were slain on both sides, 36,776, all of the English nation, whereof the chiefs were this earl of Northumberland, and Ralph Nevil, earl of Westmorland, &c. The earl of Northumberland led the vanguard, and there being a snow in the northern men's faces, whereby he perceived they could not discern how they shot, he led his forces on to charge sword in hand, and a bloody conflict continued for ten hours, in doubtful victory; in which it may be reckoned the earl was killed, though how he was slain, is not mentioned. Hall says of him, "That he was of lusty youth, and of frank courage." In the parliament, held on November 4 following, he was attainted, with king Henry VI. Margaret, his queen, Edward, called prince of Wales, and Henry Beaufort, duke of Somerset, for the death of Richard, duke of York, &c. and the king conferred the earldom of Northumberland on John Nevil, lord Montagu, brother to Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick and Salisbury, by letters patent, dated at York, May 28, 1461, 3 Edw. IV.

The said Henry, third earl of Northumberland, had issue by Eleanor, his wife, before-mentioned, daughter and heir of Richard, son of Robert, lord Poynings, &c. Henry, his son and heir, fourth earl of Northumberland, and three daughters.

1. Elizabeth, married to Henry, lord Scrope, of Bolton.

2. Eleanor, married to Reginald West, lord de la Warr.

3. Margaret, married to Sir William Gascoigne, of Gauthorpe, in Yorkshire, Knt. of the Bath, who had issue by her Sir William Gascoigne, with other children, besides a daughter Anne, married to Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Walton, in Yorkshire, ancestor, by her, to those of his name, viscounts Fairfax, of Emely, in Ireland.

HENRY PERCY, the only son and heir, aforesaid, fourth earl of Northumberland of his family, being in his minority, when his father was slain, A. D. 1461, the king ordered him to be kept in the Tower of London, till October 27, A. D. 1469, 9 Edw. IV. when he came before him in his palace at Westminster personally, and took the following oath:

"Sovereigne Lorde,

"I Henry Percy becom youre subgette and liegeman.

"And promyt to God and you, that hereafter I feyth and trowth shall bere to you, as my sove-

raigne liege lorde, and to youre heires, kynges of England, of lyfe and lynne, and of embely worthepe, for to lyve and dye, ayenst all embely people.

"And to youe, and to youre commandementes, I shall be obelisant, as God me held, and his hole evangelistes."

Whereupon, the king, by word of mouth, in the presence of the aforesaid lords, discharged John, lord Duddley, constable of the Tower, from the further custody of the said Henry Percy.

And, as Leland writes, the king suspecting the fidelity of John, lord Montagu, whom he had created earl of Northumberland, privately incited the people of the North to desire the restoration of this young Henry Percy, knowing his interest there, whereby he might be a competitor against him. But that the lord Montagu might not fly out, he created him (on resigning his patent of earl of Northumberland) marquis of Montagu, or Montacute, by letters patent, dated March 25, A. D. 1740, 10 Edw. IV.

King Edward, as aforesaid, having restored the said Henry Percy to the earldom of Northumberland; he, the same year (10 Edw. IV.) was constituted warden of the east and middle marches towards Scotland; also, by the title of earl of Northumberland, appointed one of the commissioners, to treat with others sent from James III. king of Scotland, for redressing of all wrongs done to the subjects of both kingdoms, contrary to the articles of truce that had been formerly concluded on.

In 11 Edw. IV. he was constituted justice of all the forests beyond Trent, as also constable of Bamburgh-castle. Likewise he was sent into the North, there to reside, for the better preserving the government of those parts in peace.

In 12 Edw. IV. in the parliament held at Westminster, on October 6, the king sitting in the chair of state in the Painted Chamber, he was present; and by the king's commandment he was restored in blood to the earldom of Northumberland, and to all such hereditaments of Henry Percy, late earl of Northumberland, as came to the king's hands; and the attainder made against the said earl, 1 Edw. IV. tit. 17. was made void. The same year he was retained, as warden of the east and west marches, for the term of five years, to begin at Midsummer the same year; and to receive 2,000 marks per annum, in time of peace, and in time of war, 6,000 marks.

In 14 Edw. IV. being in that expedition made into France, he was paid for the first quarter's wages, for himself and forces he had raised, 1249l. 14s. 8d. Also that year he was in commission for guarding of the east and west marches. On August 18, 14 Edw. VI. he was elected knight of the Garter.

In 1482, 22 Edw. IV. he had the chief command, under Richard Plantagenet, duke of Gloucester, in that army which began to march in May, and came to Alnwick, in Northumberland, about the beginning of July, where they drew up in battle array. The van was led by the earl of Northumberland, who had under his standard the lord Scrope, of Bolton, Sir John Middleton, Sir John Ditchfield, and other knights and soldiers, to the number of 6,700; and passing suddenly the river Tweed, entered the town of Berwick; but the castle, under the command of earl Bothwell, refusing

refusing to surrender, they laid siege to it, which being left to Thomas, lord Stanley, with a sufficient number of men, they marched towards Edinburgh; and entering therein, saved the town and inhabitants from fire and sword, at the earnest desire of Alexander Stuart, duke of Albany, then with them. After that, the castle of Berwick, was delivered to the English, which has been ever since in their possession: and the duke of Gloucester, in honour thereof, made several knights bannerets, and knights, in Hoton field, near Berwick, on August 22. Also, the earl of Northumberland being impowered to confer the honour of knighthood, his lordship, on the plain of Sefford, at the same time, made knights, Sir Marmaduke Constable, Sir Christopher Ward, Sir Thomas Grey, Sir Ralph Widrington, and Sir Thomas Tempest. His lordship's presence with the knights of the Garter, on May 20, at Windsor, was dispensed with by the king's letters, as he was then with the army marching to Scotland.

In 1 Rich. III. he was constituted lord high-chamberlain of England.

In 1485, 3 Rich. III. on the landing of Henry Tudor, earl of Richmond, king Richard sending for the earl of Northumberland, he repaired to him with all the strength he could raise, and being with him on August 22, at Bosworth field (where the king was slain) was there taken prisoner. In the life of Richard III. wrote by George Buck, Esq; he recites, "The king had information, that the earl of Northumberland intended to forsake him: and although, in the battle, he stood but as neutral, yet the suddenness and example of it, drew many from the king, even at the instant, when he was ready to arm himself; for which he was immediately taken into the earl of Richmond's favour, and sworn of his privy-council." Also Hall writes, "That Henry, the fourth earl of Northumberland, was suspected; which, whether it was by the commandment of king Richard's putting diffidence in him, or he did it for the love and favour that he bore unto the earl of Richmond, he stood still with a great company, and intermeddled not in the battle. Whereupon he was incontinently received into favour, and made one of the council to king Henry." When that prince, after his coronation, journeyed towards the North, he was met by this earl of Northumberland, in Bernsdale, in Yorkshire, attended by thirty-three knights, besides esquires; and proceeding to York, the sheriffs, and a great company, met the king and the earl there.

In the first year of Henry VII's reign, he was constituted warden of the west and middle marches, in the North; by which title, he was the first of the conservators of the truce with Scotland, agreed, at London, to commence from July 3, 1486, and to continue for three years. Likewise in 4 Hen. VII. he was lieutenant of Yorkshire, and commanded by the king to levy the aid, then taxed, to carry on the war in Brittany; but the country people, unjustly conceiving his lordship to be the cause of that tax, rose tumultuously and murdered him, at Cocklodge, near Thirsk (eighteen miles north of York) on the day of St. Vitalis, the Martyr, viz. April 28, 1489. His lordship was buried at Beverley, where a stately monument was erected to his memory, but now defaced. The lord Verulam, in his Life of Henry VII. gives this account, "That the commissioners for gathering

the subsidy, finding the people mutinous, complained to the earl of Northumberland, who was the chief ruler of the Northern parts. The earl immediately wrote to the king, signifying in what state he found the people, and praying his direction. The king wrote back peremptorily, that he would not have one penny abated of that which had been granted to him by parliament. On receiving this dispatch, the earl assembled the principal justices, &c. of the country, and telling them the king's message to him, the people conceived, by the stoutness and haughtiness of delivery of the king's errand, that himself was the author, or principal persuader of that council, whereupon, suddenly assailing the earl in his house, slew him, and divers of his household servants."

He had to wife Maud, daughter to William Herbert, the first earl of Pembroke of that surname, and by her left issue four sons, and three daughters.

The latter were,

1. Eleanor, married to Edward Stafford, earl of Buckingham.
2. Anne, married to William Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel.
3. Elizabeth, who died young.

His four sons were,

1. Henry Algernon Percy, his successor.
2. Sir William Percy, second son, of whom we find no further mention, than that, in 13 Hen. VII. when the Scots invaded England, he brought forces to the earl of Surry, and raised the siege of Norham-castle.
3. Alan Percy, a clerk, was made master of St. John's college, Cambridge, July 29, 1516; but resigning two years afterwards, became warden of the Holy Trinity College, at Arundel, in Sussex, and, with his brethren, surrendered it to the king, 1536.
4. Josceline Percy, died in 28 Hen. VIII. and by his wife Margaret, daughter and coheir of Walter Frost, of Featherston, in the county of York, Esq; was ancestor to the Percies of Beverley.

Their mother Maud, countess of Northumberland, was buried at Beverley; and upon September 15, 1678, the grave wherein she was interred, in Beverley minister, near unto the before-mentioned monument of the lord her husband, being opened, her body was found in a fair coffin of stone embalmed, and covered with cloth of gold, and on her feet slippers embroidered with silk and gold; and therewith a wax-lamp, and a plate candlestick with a candle.

We now return to

HENRY ALGERNON PERCY, the eldest son, who was the fifth earl of Northumberland. On November 21, 1488, 5 Hen. VII. he was the first created knight of the Bath, with Arthur, prince of Wales; the king honouring the solemnity with his presence.

In 1497, 12 Hen. VII. he was one of the chief commanders of the king's forces in the battle of Blackheath, on June 22, against James Touchet, fourth lord Audley, and his adherents; and the year after, had a special livery of his lands.

In 18 Hen. VII. this nobleman had the honour of delivering princess Margaret to James IV. king of Scotland, her husband, at Lamberton, in that kingdom. According to Hall, "this nobleman exceeded every one upon this occasion in the richness

nefs of his coat, being goldsmith's work, garnished with pearl and stones; and for the costly apparel of his hennman, and gallant trappers of their horses, besides 400 tall men, well horfed, and apparelled in his collars, he was esteemed, both of the Scots and Englishmen, more like a prince than a subject." He had also with him his officer of arms, named Northumberland, arrayed in his livery of velvet, bearing his coat of arms.

King Henry VII. also honoured him, in promoting him to be elected one of the knights companions of the most noble order of the Garter; and his plate is yet remaining the 5th, in the sixteenth stall, in St. George's chapel at Windsor. But the exact time of election does not appear, the register being imperfect from the eighth year to the fourteenth year of that king.

At the accession of king Henry VIII. he was employed again, as warden of the marches towards Scotland.

In 5 Hen. VIII. his lordship attended the earl of Shrewsbury and lord Herbert to Calais; and was present at the siege of Therovene, and the battle of Spurs, &c.

In June, 1520, 12 Henry VIII. he attended the king at the magnificent interview with Francis I. King of France, betwixt Guisnes and Ardres,

and was one of the noblemen appointed to go with the king, when their majesties embraced. In the year 1522, his lordship also attended the king at Canterbury, on the 27th of May, at the arrival of the emperor, Charles V.

In 14 Henry VIII. on a suspicion of an invasion from Scotland, the king sent for this earl, and made him warden of the whole marches, which he thankfully accepted, and so departed lord warden. But, however it happened, he soon after made suit to the king, and his council, and never desisted till he was discharged of that trust; and then the earl of Surry was made general-warden.

He departed this life in 1527, 18 Henry VIII. and was buried at Beverley, in Yorkshire, where a monument is erected to his memory. He married Catharine, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Spencer, of Spencercombe, in Devonshire, knt. and of Eleanor his wife, daughter, and at length coheir of Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerset (being sister and coheir to Henry, and Edmund, dukes of Somerset) by Eleanor his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick; and the said Edmund Beaufort was great grandson of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. By the said Catharine, he had three sons.

1. Henry Percy, his successor.

* His lordship was an exact economist, yet lived with great magnificence and hospitality, as is evident from an account of the whole expences of his household, in the third of Henry VIII. wherein are set down, directions, and orders, for keeping of his house, and in what place; and where every of his servants were to act. The title thereto is,

"This is the assignment made by me, and my council, at Wresle, to Richard Gowge, comptroller of my house, and Thomas Percy, clerk of the kitchen of my said house; standing charged for the whole expences and keeping of my said house for one year, beginning on Monday the 29th of September last past, in the third year of our sovereign lord, king Henry the eighth, and ending at Michaelmas next coming, which shall be, by the grace of God, in the fourth year of my said sovereign lord. The names of the parcels they shall have paid, by the hands of my cofferers for the time being, with the names of the sums that they shall pay, are as hereafter followeth."

There are particular directions for all provisions, wines, &c. and the price at that time, very curious, but too long to recite; therefore we shall only insert a few articles, by which the whole may be judged of.

"Item, To be paid to the said Richard Gowge, and Thomas Percy, for to make provision for 180 salt salmon, for the expences of my house, from Shrovetide to Whitsontide next; which is to serve all the Lent season, and to Whitsontide next following, after 6d. each salmon, by estimation. Sum, 100 shillings; which is appointed to be paid to the said Richard Gowge, and Thomas Percy, at St. Andrew's day next coming, because it must be purveyed all at once."

In like manner, for the same time, 30s. to be paid for three firkins of salt sturgeon; and 20s. for five cags of salt eels; 556 pounds of hops, for brewing of beer, 73s. and 4d. and 33s. for a barrel and half of honey; and every article, relating to his house-keeping, is particularly set down.

There are two other articles (among many others) which we shall insert, as they shew his lordship's great prudence and judgment; and the observation thereof may be useful to every one.

"Item, That the clerks of the kitchen shall, afore they make any bargain for provision of any manner of grofs emption, for keeping of my lord's house, make my lord privy thereto, before the bargain is concluded. To the intent, that they may know whether his lordship will agree to the said prices, or not, if my said lord be at home. And if his lordship be absent, then to make such of his lordship's council, or servants, that my lord leaves in trust to see, which he hath appointed, privy to the said emption, afore the bargain be concluded. To the intent that it may be seen, whether they have made their bargains in due time, or not."

The other article is, "That all his lordship's clerks, in his house shall be charged yearly, at Michaelmas, with what charges every of them shall take for the year, and what books of reckonings they shall be charged with; as well the books of the household, as the books of my lord's foreign expences, and reparations; as well those that shall yearly make the books, as those that shall correct the books yearly under my lord, as those that shall engross yearly the said correcting books."

His lordship was very bountiful, and charitable, as appears by his accustomed yearly gifts. And as the number of his servants, that were in ordinary waiting throughout the week, shew the grandeur of those times, it may be satisfactory to the curious to mention them.

Gentlemen, who wait before noon, six; yeomen, and grooms of the chamber, who wait before noon, ten; yeomen officers, four; and groom officers, four; servants to wait in the great chamber, in the morning daily throughout the week, from six to ten of the clock, twenty; gentlemen to wait in the afternoon, seven; yeomen of the chamber, yeomen waiters, and grooms of the chamber, to wait in the afternoon daily, seven; yeomen officers, and groom officers of household, to wait in the afternoon, four; gentlemen to wait after supper, thirteen; yeomen of the chamber, yeomen waiters, and grooms of the chamber, to wait after supper, seventeen; yeomen of household, and groom officers of household, which shall not attend after supper, eight; chaplains, and priests in household, eleven; gentlemen, and children of my lord's chapel, attending in exercising of God's service in the chapel daily, at matins, lady mass, high mass, and even song, seventeen; yeomen officers, groom officers, and grooms in household, not appointed to attend, because of other their business, which they attend daily in their offices, in my lord's house, twenty-seven; an armourer; a groom of the chamber to the lord Percy, to wait hourly in his chamber; a second groom, for brushing and dressing his cloaths; a groom of the chamber to his lordship's two youngest sons; a groom of the stirrup; a groom sumpter-man, to dress the sumpter horses, and my lady's palfreys; a groom to dress my lord's hobbys and nags; a groom of the stable; a groom, who keeps my lord's hounds; a groom miller, for grinding of corn for baking and brewing; a groom porter for keeping the gates; a groom for driving his lordship's chariot; and a keeper of the said chariot-horses; clerks in my lord's house, not appointed daily to attend, because of making their books, which they are charged with to write hourly upon, seven; servants belonging to gentlemen in his lordship's house, ten; servants, and gentlemen servants, not appointed to wait, because of other their business, which they attend on daily for his lordship, forty-four. In the whole, 229.

2. Sir

2. Sir Thomas Percy, of whom hereafter.
3. Sir Ingelram Percy, knt. who died without lawful issue; but left a natural daughter, married to Henry Tempest, of Broughton.

The said Henry, fifth earl of Northumberland, had also two daughters.

1. Margaret, wife of Henry, lord Clifford, the first earl of Cumberland, of that name.

2. Maud, married to John, lord Conyers, who had by her three daughters, his heirs; and two of them leaving no issue, Elizabeth the second became his sole heir, and married Thomas Darcy, Esq; ancestor to the present earl of Holderness, who in her right is lord Conyers.

The said Catherine his countess, by her testament, bearing date October 14, A. D. 1542, 34 Henry VIII. bequeathed her body to be buried at Beverley, in the tomb of the late earl her husband; and likewise gave unto Sir Robert Gell, her chaplain, her lease at Wilberfoss, to sing mass yearly for her soul, and her husband's soul.

HENRY PERCY, the succeeding and 6th earl, being in his youthful days an attendant upon the great cardinal Wolsey, took an affection to Anne Boleyn (daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, knight) then one of the maids of honour to queen Catherine. Lord Herbert thereupon observes, "That in what kind soever the king's affection might manifest itself, she was not so satisfied with it, as to relinquish so advantageous an offer, as the lord Percy, nor that lord aware, that he was opposed by so puissant a rival." But their courtship coming to the ears of the king, who found himself in danger of losing a beauty whom he had contemplated so long, that she was become his dearest object, the cardinal was ordered to dissuade the lord Percy from any further thoughts of marrying that lady; and thereupon Wolsey, both violently deborts the lord Percy from the lady, and used all arts to insinuate himself into her favour. But Mrs. Boleyn (or Bullen, as she is generally called) whether she were ignorant, as yet, how much the king loved her, or howsoever had rather be that lord's wife, than a king's mistress, took very ill, of the cardinal his unseasonable interruption of her marriage. The cardinal, also fearing the revenges of that sex, and being unwilling to come to sharper terms with the lord Percy, than he had already used, desires the king to write to the earl of Northumberland to come up; alledging there was no such way to preserve the gentleman for himself, and together to conceal his love, as to use a cunning dissuasion of the marriage; whereby, also, he might be induced to interpose his fatherly authority for dissolving of the match. Hereupon the earl repairing to the court, the cardinal first, and afterwards the king, discovered the cause of his sending for him, in very kind, but withal, in such covert and ambiguous terms, that betwixt unwillingness to disparage the gentleman, and the enforcing divers reasons, why the lord Percy should not marry her, the earl was not without some hazard of misapplying the king's affection to himself. "Howsoever, he so checked his son, that fear of displeasing his father became his predominant passion; the apprehension of the king's displeasure having wrought that apprehension in the earl, that he would take no denial, or excuse, on his son's part, till he had made him renounce all pretences to her; which also he urged

so far, as at length his son consented to marry the earl of Shrewsbury's daughter."

In 19 Henry VIII. he had livery of all the lands, descended to him as heir to his father; and in the 21st of Henry VIII. was present in the parliament then held.

On November 4, 1530, the earl of Northumberland, warden of the marches, with Sir Walter Walshe, gentleman of the king's privy chamber, went by his majesty's command to Cawood-castle, near York, and arrested cardinal Wolsey. And on St. George's day, in the following year, at a chapter held at Greenwich, the sovereign present, he was elected a knight of the Garter.

In 1532, 24 Henry VIII. he was one of the privy council to the king.

On the divorce of queen Anne Boleyn, by act of parliament, in 28 Henry VIII. being sent to, he denied any precontract with her, and wrote to secretary Cromwell the following letter.

"Master-secretary, this shall be to signify unto you, that I perceive, by Sir Raynold Carnaby, that there is supposed a precontract to be between the queen and me. Whereupon I was not only heretofore examined, upon my oath, before the archbishops of Canterbury and York; but also received the blessed sacrament upon the same, before the duke of Norfolk, and other, the king's highness council, learned in the spiritual law; assuring you, Mr. Secretary, by the said oath and blessed body, which afore I received, and hereafter intend to receive, that the same may be my damnation, if ever there were any contract, or promise of marriage, between her and me.

"At Newington-green, the 13th day of May, in the 28th year of the reign of our sovereign lord, king Henry VIII. your assured,

H. NORTHUMBERLAND."

He married Mary, fifth daughter to George Talbot, fourth earl of Shrewsbury, but died without issue by her, at his house in Hackney, on June 29, 1537, 29 Henry VIII. and was buried in the choir of the church there. His lordship gave away a great part of his lands to the king, and others.

We must now return to

SIR THOMAS PERCY, knight, second son of the fifth earl of Northumberland, who was concerned in Ask's conspiracy, and being arraigned at Westminster, before the marquis of Exeter, high-steward of England, received sentence of death, in 29 Henry VIII. and was executed at Tyburn, with others.

He took to wife Eleanor, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir Guischaud Harbottle, knight, and was ancestor to the succeeding earls of Northumberland, having issue, by the said Eleanor, three sons:

1. Thomas Percy, seventh earl of Northumberland.
2. Guischaud Percy, who died young.
3. Henry Percy, eighth earl of Northumberland.

Also three daughters:

1. Mary, wife to Sir Francis Slisby, of Screven, in Yorkshire.
2. Catherine, married to Ralph Rivers.
3. Joan, married to Arthur Harris, of Prittlewell, esquire.

By

By the death of the last earl without heirs of his own body, and the attainder of this Sir Thomas, the peerage of the noble house of Percy became extinct. They had the mortification to see the title of duke of Northumberland conferred upon John Dudley, earl of Warwick, by king Edward VI. in 1551, the 5th year of his reign. But that nobleman having forfeited his titles and life by treason, against queen Mary, in 1553; that princess, by letters patent, dated April 30, 1557, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, in consideration of his noble descent, constancy, virtue, and valour, in deeds of arms, and other shining qualifications (as the words of the patent import) was pleased to advance

THOMAS PERCY, (son of the said Sir Thomas Percy, attainted) to the degree of a baron, by the titles of baron Percy, of Cockermouth and Petworth, baron Poynings, Lucy, Bryan, and Fitz-Payne, with entail of those honours, to the heirs male of his body, and in default thereof, to Henry, brother to him the said Thomas, in tail male. Also, on the day following, she promoted him to the dignity of earl of Northumberland, with limitation likewise of that honour to the heirs male of his body; and for default of such issue, to Henry, his brother, and to the heirs male of his body. She also gave him all the lands that had been his ancestors, remaining at that time in her hands. His creation was at Whitehall, with great ceremony, eight heralds, and twelve trumpeters, going through the chamber, and through the hall. Before him went the earl of Pembroke, and the lord Montagu, then the earls of Arundel and Rutland, himself walking in the middle, in crimson velvet, and wearing a hat of velvet, and a coronet of gold on his head.

This Thomas, seventh earl of Northumberland, on August 2, 1557, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, was constituted, with Thomas, lord Wharton, jointly or severally, warden or wardens general, of the marches of England towards Scotland, viz. in the east march; and also captain, or captains, of the town of Berwick upon Tweed; with the same powers and authorities, as had before been granted by Richard II. Henry IV. Henry V. Henry VI. Edward IV. Richard III. Henry VII. Henry VIII. and Edward VI. In the same year, he obtained a victory over the Scots, and many were taken prisoners; whereof he advertised the queen, on November 18.

In the first year of queen Elizabeth, he was constituted general warden of the east and middle marches towards Scotland; and soon after, one of the commissioners for treating of peace between England and Scotland; and concluded certain articles, wherein the boundaries of both kingdoms were settled, &c.

In the fifth year of queen Elizabeth, he was elected one of the knights of the most noble order of the Garter; and we do not find any further mention of him, till 1568, 10 queen Elizabeth, when he was suspected of being concerned with the earl of Westmorland and others in a conspiracy, and sent for up to London, by the queen, who designed thereby, either to awe them out of any rebellious pursuits, or else drive them to that extreme before they had forces ready for such a design. In the latter, she succeeded, for an insurrection immediately ensued, fatal to the interests of

the leading noblemen, who expended their incomes in hospitality, and were much beloved on that account, but were masters of little ready money when they took the field. The earl of Northumberland had only brought with him 8000 crowns, and the earl of Westmorland scarce any money at all, for the support of their forces; so that they were not able to advance to London, as they had at first proposed. In these circumstances, Westmorland began so visibly to despond, that many of his men slunk away; but the earl of Northumberland still kept up his resolution, and remained master of the field till December 13, when the earl of Sussex marched out of York with his army, which was followed by a greater number under Ambrose Dudley, earl of Warwick. Northumberland and Westmorland retreated northwards to the borders, and their followers dispersing there, they continued their route to Scotland, from whence the earl of Westmorland found means to convey himself to the Netherlands, where he died about the year 1584, and being attainted for this insurrection, was the last of his surname who bore the title of earl of Westmorland.

The earl of Northumberland had the misfortune to be plundered and otherwise ill treated by the thievish borderers, in his way to Scotland. However, at length he reached the house of Hector Armstrong, of Harlaw, who, having been under great obligations to his lordship, engaged his honour to be true to him; but, like a faithless wretch, for a sum of money betrayed his noble guest, in January, 1570, to James Stewart, earl of Murray, who then acted as regent of Scotland, since the dethronement of queen Mary, whom he accused of the murder of her husband, Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, of which she was entirely innocent, but he himself an accessory. The said Hector Armstrong, who, before that act of perfidy, was rich, fell soon after into poverty, and became so infamous, that *to take Hector's cloak*, was a common proverb to express a man who betrays his friend. The earl of Northumberland was sent to the castle of Lochleven, by the earl of Murray, who was shot at Linlithgow, on the 23d of the aforesaid month of January, by James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, in revenge of the cruelties committed by Murray on his wife. Northumberland continued prisoner in that fortress, under the custody of Sir William Douglas, uterine brother to the said earl of Murray, until July, 1572, when, for a large bribe, he was delivered to Henry Carey, lord Hunsdon, governor of Berwick, by James Douglas, earl of Morton, who, when a fugitive in England, for rebellion about six years before, had been much indebted to his lordship's bounty and friendship, was one of the most virulent persecutors of his injured sovereign, queen Mary, and at last, on June 2, 1581, suffered death for being concerned in the murder of the before-mentioned lord Darnley.

This unfortunate earl of Northumberland was, after the miscarriage of his scheme, attainted of high treason and outlawed, together with his countess; and after his being given up to lord Hunsdon, was conveyed to York, and beheaded there on August 22, 1572; avowing the pope's supremacy, affirming the realm to be in a state of schism, and those obedient to Elizabeth no better than heretics.

His

His countess beforementioned was Anne, third daughter to Henry Somerset, second earl of Worcester, ancestor to the duke of Beaufort. His lordship, by that lady, was father of an only son, Thomas, who died young, A. D. 1560, and was buried at Leckingsfield, in Yorkshire: and also of five daughters,

1. Elizabeth, married to Richard Woodroffe, of Wolley, in the county of York.
2. Mary, married to Sir Thomas Grey, of Werk, in the county of Northumberland, knight.
3. Lucy, married to Sir Edward Stanley, of Eynsham, in the county of Oxford, and of Tonge-castle, in Shropshire, knight of the Bath, son and heir of Sir Thomas Stanley, of Winwick, in the county of Lancaster, knight, second son of Edward, third earl of Derby.
4. Jane, espoused to lord Henry Seymour, second son of Edward, first duke of Somerset, by his second wife Anne, daughter to Sir Edward Stanhope.
5. Another Mary, who was prioress of the English nunnery at Brussels, in Brabant.

By the attainder of this Thomas Percy, seventh earl of Northumberland, his peerage would have become extinct, had it not been for the before-mentioned entails of April 30, and May 1, 1557, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary; but in consequence thereof his brother,

Sir HENRY PERCY, knight, was summoned to parliament in 1576, 18 Elizabeth, as baron Percy, Poynings, Bryan, and Fitz-Payne, and likewise as eighth earl of Northumberland. During his elder brother's life-time, he had eminently distinguished himself against the Scots, in the reign of queen Mary.

In the second year of queen Elizabeth, he was employed, by her, to sift the intentions of the protestants in Scotland, who stiled themselves Congregationers, and the measures they intended to take; and, on condition that succours should be sent them, upon what terms a good correspondence might be set on foot between the two kingdoms. Also the same year, siege being laid to Leith, this Sir Henry Percy commanded the light horse, betwixt the camp and the sea, eastwards, till peace ensued, on July 7.

In the third year of Elizabeth, he, with Thomas Young, archbishop of York, Henry Manners, earl of Rutland, president of the council in the North, and others, in confidence of their approved piety, wisdom, prudence, and care, were commis-

sioned, for the province of York, to administer the oath appointed to be taken (according to act of parliament, of January 25, in the first year of her reign) by all ecclesiastics throughout the kingdom. It is thereby evident, he had conformed to the protestant religion; which the earl his brother had not, being left out of this, and other commissions.

In 12 Elizabeth, on his brother's defection, he stood loyal to the queen, and with all the forces he could raise, accompanied Sir John Forster, warden of the middle march, against the earl of Westmorland; and on December 7, routed his forces in the bishopric of Durham; pursuing afterwards the scattered remains, till an end was put to the rebellion.

He succeeded his brother, as eighth earl of Northumberland, on August 22, 1572, by virtue of the entail; and in 18 Elizabeth, as already mentioned, was summoned to parliament, as earl of Northumberland, baron Percy, &c. His lordship was also knight of the Garter.

In 27 Elizabeth (as Camden writes) many being friends to Mary queen of Scots, and some attempting her delivery, subtle ways were taken to try how men stood affected. "Counterfeit letters were privately sent in the name of the queen of Scots: spies were sent up and down the country, to take notice of the people's discourse, and lay hold of their words: reports of vain and idle stories were countenanced and credited. Hereupon many were brought into suspicion, and among the rest, Henry, earl of Northumberland, and his son, Philip, earl of Arundel, was confined to his own house." The earl of Northumberland was suspected to have plotted secretly with Francis Throckmorton, Thomas, lord Paget, and the Guises, for invading of England, and setting the queen of Scots at liberty, whom he always highly favoured. Whereupon, being soon committed to the Tower, and there kept prisoner, he on Monday, June 21, 1585, 27 Elizabeth, as appeared by inquisition, was found dead in his bed, shot with three bullets near his left pap, his chamber-door being barred on the inside. The coroner's inquest having viewed the body, considered the place, found the pistol, with gunpowder, in the chamber; and examining his man who bought the pistol, and him that had sold it, gave their verdict, that he had killed himself*.

He married Catharine, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Nevill, lord Latimer, and of Lucy

* By the inquisition taken at Topcliffe, on October 2, after the decease of the said Henry, the eighth earl of Northumberland, the jury found that he was possessed of the following manors, with lands, &c. thereunto belonging, viz. the manor of Spofforth, with the park; the manors of Linton, Whitwell, Tadcaster, and Chatton, with the park; the castle and manor of Wresell, with the park; the manor of Newsham, with the park; the manors of Thornton, Brinde, Grebthorp, and Loftsome, the castles, lordship, and manor of Leaconsfield, with the park; the manors of Topcliffe, Astenby, Christhay'e, Kildale, Batterby, and Thurstenby; Percy's fee, with the appurtenances; Gaunt's fee, with the appurtenances; and the offices of feodary of Spofforth, and Topcliffe, with the rights thereunto belonging; the advowsons and vicarages of the churches of Tadcaster, Wresell, Scarborough, Hunmanby, Nafferton, Gisborne, Linton, and Kildale: all which the said earl's lands came to him by descent, and were held in capite; as appears by the letters patents of the fourth and fifth of Philip and Mary; and of restitution in 36 Henry VIII. And

the said earl was seized in fee, and by special reversion, of an annual rent of one hundred and seventy-two pounds two shillings and four pence, issuing out of the manors and lands in Ribblesdale, Langstrothdale, Littoldale, Gisborne, and Preston. He was also seized of the manors and lands of Perelington, Hundemanby, Wandsford, Eymlin, alias Gemlin, and Nafferton; the castle, manor, and lordship of Whorlton, with the appurtenances; which, by letters patent of July 12, 1544, 36 Henry VIII. were granted to Matthew Stuart, earl of Lennox, and Margaret, his wife. All the said manors, &c. were in the county of York. And in the county of Northumberland he was seized of the castle, barony, lordship, and manor of Alnewyke, with the appurtenance; and park, called Cawledge Park, West-Park, and Hulme-Park; the lordships and manor of Denwyke, Tesbury, Aylemouth, Houghton, and many others. And in Suffex, of the honour and manor of Petworth; with divers other manors and lands in the said county. To all which Henry, his son, was found heir thereto, and of the age of twenty-one years, and two months.

his wife, daughter of Edward Somerset, earl of Worcester. The said lord Latimer was son and heir of John Nevill, lord Latimer, by Dorothy his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir George Vere, father of John Vere, the fourteenth earl of Oxford; and was also grandson and heir of Sir Henry Nevill, son and heir of George, lord Latimer, fourth son of Ralph, earl of Westmorland, by Joan Plantagenet his wife, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, fourth son of king Edward III. By the said Catherine, who died October 28, 1596, he had issue eight sons, and three daughters.

1. Henry Percy, the eldest son, who succeeded him as ninth earl of Northumberland.

2. Thomas Percy, died an infant in 1587.

3. Sir William Percy lived till 1648, but never married.

4. Charles Percy was knighted in France, by Robert Devereux, second earl of Essex, 1591; and married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Cox, of Dumbleton, in the county of Gloucester, esquire, and widow of Edward Nutchins, esquire. This Sir Charles being concerned in the said earl of Essex's insurrection, had his pardon in 44 Elizabeth, and at the decease of that queen, on March 24, 1602-3, he was sent by the council, with their letters of notification thereof, to king James in Scotland. He died in 1628, and was buried at Dumbleton. His wife survived him till 1646, and was interred by him.

5. Sir Richard Percy, knight, died without issue, in 1648.

6. Sir Allan Percy was made knight of the Bath, in 1604, with Charles, duke of Albany, afterwards king Charles I. He married Mary*, daughter and heir of Sir John Fitz, of Fitzford, in Devonshire, but died without issue.

7. Sir Josceline Percy, being also concerned in the earl of Essex's insurrection, had, with Sir Charles his brother, his pardon in 44 Elizabeth, and died in 1631.

8. George Percy distinguished himself in the Low-Countries, wherein he had one of his fingers shot off, as his picture shews, in the possession of the duke of Northumberland; and was captain of a company in 1627. He died unmarried in 1632.

The three daughters were,

1. Anne, who died in her infancy.

2. Lucy, married first to Sir John Wotton, brother to Edward, lord Wotton; secondly to Sir Hugh Owen, of Anglesey.

3. Eleanor, married to Sir William Herbert, lord Powys, knight of the Bath, and nephew to William, earl of Pembroke.

The eldest son,

HENRY PERCY, succeeding his father in his estate, &c. was the ninth earl of Northumberland, &c. He took the first opportunity of signalizing his valour, by embarking on Dec. 8, 1585, with Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, for the Low Country wars. He was also one of those young noblemen, on the memorable threatened invasion of the Spaniards in 1588, that out of pure love to their

country (as Camden writes) hiring ships at their own charge, joined the grand fleet of England, under Charles, lord Howard, lord high-admiral.

In 1593, 35 Eliz. his lordship was elected a knight companion of the most noble order of the Garter.

After this, the earl of Northumberland, being in 1601, at the siege of Ostend, and Sir Francis Vere, having been wanting in that respect, which he thought due to him, as well as having countenanced reports to his disadvantage, his lordship, on his arrival in England, in 1602, 44 Elizabeth, so far resented his treatment, that he sent Sir Francis a challenge, but the affair coming to the queen's ears, it pleased her majesty to lay an injunction on the earl, not to push his resentment into action.

In 2 James I. he was in commission with others of the council, to put the laws in execution against all jesuits, seminary priests, or other priests, made or ordained according to the order or rites of the Romish church, after the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth. About that time he was made captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners.

On Sunday May 5 following, on the christening of the princess Mary, at the court in Greenwich, which was performed with great solemnity, the earl of Northumberland bore the bason she was christened in; and the lady Arabella, and the countess of Northumberland, were godmothers.

But before the end of the year 1605, the gunpowder-treason plot was discovered, and Thomas Percy, a remote kinsman of the earls, being concerned therein (who was by him made one of the band of pensioners) and he being proved to be at Sion-House, the seat of the earl of Northumberland, the day before the terrible and inhuman tragedy was to be executed; that earl, only on suspicion, was commanded to keep his house, on November 7; "and after a while (as Stowe says) was committed to the custody of the lord archbishop of Canterbury [Richard Bancroft] at Lambeth; and on the 27th of the same month, was sent to the Tower."

On June 27 following, he was brought from the Tower into the Star-Chamber, before the lord-chancellor, the lords of his majesty's privy-council, and the judges of the realm: and there convicted of misprision, &c.

1. "For endeavouring to be the head of the papists, and to procure them toleration.

2. "For admitting Thomas Percy to be one of the king's gentlemen pensioners, without ministering to him the oath of supremacy, knowing the said Percy to be a recusant.

3. "Whereas the said earl, being and sitting in council, with the other lords, and saw apparent inducement, that the said Thomas Percy was a chief practiser and contriver of the most horrible treason new discovered; and the said earl being, by the good and just reason of the king and council, restrained and commanded to keep his house, yet the said earl wrote two letters into the north parts, unto his friends and servants, to have a care of his money and revenues; supposing the said

* She was secondly married to Thomas Percy, son to Thomas, earl of Rivers; thirdly, to Sir Charles Howard, fourth son to Thomas, earl of Suffolk; and fourthly, to Sir Richard

Granville, the king's general in the West, in the time of the rebellion.

Thomas Percy to be fled into those parts; negotiating them, to preserve the same from the hands of Thomas Percy, and to bring the said treasure up unto him; utterly neglecting to give any commandment for apprehending the said Thomas Percy, being known for so damnable and dangerous a traitor.

4. "In presuming to write, and send letters, after his restraint, without leave of his majesty, or his privy-council.

5. "That he being a privy-counsellor, sworn to preserve the king's majesty, and the state, to have more care of his treasure than of the king and state, without any endeavour to apprehend so dangerous a traitor, as he knew the said Percy was.

6. "Lastly, his letters into those parts, where Percy was fled, the said earl knowing, at the council-table, how the state of all things stood against him, was to give him a watch word, and intelligence, for his further flight and escape, &c.

"For the which, the said earl was adjudged to pay a fine, to the use of his majesty, of thirty thousand pounds, and to be displaced and removed from the place of a privy-counsellor, and from being captain of his majesty's pensioners, and from being lieutenant of any of his majesty's counties, and from all, and every other offices, which he held of his majesty's grace and favour; and hereafter to be disabled to take upon him, or exercise any of the said offices and places, and to return prisoner to the Tower of London, there to remain during his life."

A more severe sentence could hardly have been passed, without bereaving him of his life and all his estate; and without doubt, it much induced his son, Algernon, tenth earl of Northumberland, to espouse that party, which in the reign of Charles I. abolished the said tyrannical court of Star-chamber, the authority of which had subsisted by the ancient common laws of England, and was confirmed by statute in 1487, 3 Henry VII. from which time it continued in full force until 1641, when king Charles I. consented to its being entirely laid aside. It may justly be observed, as his lordship was at first only confined to his house, he would undoubtedly have made his escape, had he been conscious of the guilt he was charged with.

Although his fine was paid in 1614, yet it was not till the 18th of July, 1621, that he was discharged from the Tower; in which he had laid more than fifteen years together, as Camden observes; and that the great guns were discharged at his going out. Had not this imprisonment, in the prime of his life, been his cruel lot; in all probability he would have done his country the service, of preventing several invasions on the liberty of the subject. He was beneficent to all in distress; and so much an encourager of literature, arts, sciences, and the mathematics, that he allowed pensions to several learned men. Anthony Wood recites, "That the reverend Mr. Nathaniel Torporley, a noted mathematician, being known to the great earl of Northumberland, Henry Percy, the generous favourer of all good learning, was received into his patronage, and had a pension paid yearly unto him, several years, from his purse." The same author also gives this account; "Thomas Hariot went in 1584, with Sir Walter Raleigh, to

Virginia, where he was employed in the discovery and surveying thereof &c. After his return into England, Sir Walter got him into the acquaintance of that noble and generous count, Henry, earl of Northumberland; who finding him a gentleman of an affable and peaceable nature, and well read in the obscure parts of learning, he did allow him a yearly pension of 120 l. About the same time, Robert Hues, and Walter Warner, two other mathematicians, who were known also to the said count, did receive from him yearly pensions also, but of less value; as did Torporley. So that when the said earl was committed prisoner to the Tower, in 1606, Hariot, Hues, and Warner, were his constant companions, and were usually called the earl of Northumberland's THREE MAGI. They had a table at the earl's charge; and the earl himself did constantly converse with them, and with Sir Walter Raleigh then in the Tower."

His lordship was created master of arts of the university of Oxford, on August 30, A. D. 1605, king James being then there; when the same degree was taken by Lodowick Stuart, duke of Richmond, Henry de Vere, earl of Oxford, and other noblemen. But in the list this mention is made of the earl: "Henry Percy, the most generous count of Northumberland, a great encourager of learning, and learned men, especially mathematicians, who, as well as others, have, in a high manner, celebrated his worth."

Wilson, in his life of king James I. relates, "That the lady Lucy Percy, the earl's youngest daughter, of incomparable beauty (solemnized in the poems of the most exquisite wits of her time) married the lord Haye (after earl of Carlisle) against her father's will (who aimed at a higher extraction) during his imprisonment; which the old earl's stubborn spirit not brooking, would never give her any thing; and Haye, whose affection was above money (setting only a valuation upon his much admired bride) strove to make himself meritorious, and prevailed so with the king, for his father-in-law, that he got his release." [They were married on November 6, A. D. 1617, and the king honoured the wedding with his presence at supper; and it was not till four years after that he was freed.] "But the old earl would hardly be drawn to take a release from his hand, so that when he had liberty, he restrained himself; and with importunity was wrought upon, by (such as knew the distemper of his body, might best qualify those of his mind) persuading him, for some indisposition, to make a journey to the Bath, which was one special motive to accept of his son-in-law's respects.

The stout old earl, when he was got loose, hearing that the great favourite, Buckingham, was drawn about with a coach and six horses (wondered at then, as a novelty, and imputed to him as a mastering pride) thought if Buckingham had six, he might very well have eight in his coach; with which he rode through the city of London to the Bath, to the vulgar talk, and admiration: and recovering his health there, he lived long after at Petworth, in Sussex." Thus far my author Wilson.

On his return from the Bath, he retired to his seat at Petworth, and was there visited by most of the first quality, and very rarely came to town. Towards the latter end of king James's reign, in August, A. D. 1620, there were, at one time, with him

him at Petworth, the marquis of Buckingham (the great favourite of that king, and his son Charles I.) the earl of Suffolk, lord treasurer; William, earl of Pembroke, lord chamberlain; his brother, the earl of Montgomery; the lord Percy, his son; also his two sons-in-law, the lord viscount Lisle (afterwards earl of Leicester) and the viscount Doncaster (afterwards earl of Carlisle) Sir George Goring (afterwards earl of Norwich) Sir Henry Rich (afterwards earl of Holland) and several other knights and gentlemen.

In the fourth year of Charles I. he obtained a confirmation to himself, and the heirs male of his body, of the title and dignity of baron Percy, in such manner as any of his ancestors had enjoyed the same; and also as he did then (being earl of Northumberland) enjoy his place and precedence. And departing this life at Petworth, on November 5, A. D. 1632, 8 Car. I. was there buried.

His lordship married Dorothy, daughter of Walter Devereux, created earl of Essex (widow of Sir Thomas Perrot, Knt.) who was son of Richard, eldest son and heir of Walter, viscount Hereford, son and heir of John, viscount Hereford, by Cicely, sister and heir of Henry Bourchier, earl of Essex, son and heir of William, earl of Essex, by Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, sixth son of king Edward III. By which lady he had issue four sons, and two daughters.

Of the latter were,

1. Dorothy, born in 1598, married Robert Sidney, second earl of Leicester.

2. Lucy, married in the eighteenth year of her age, to James Haye, earl of Carlisle, by whom she had a daughter, Agnes, successively wedded to Sir George Preston, of Craigmillar, and James, earl of Glencairn. This lady Carlisle died November 5, 1660.

The sons were,

1. Henry Percy, } who died in their infancies.
2. Henry Percy, }
3. Algernon Percy, his successor.

4. Henry Percy, who on June 6, 1640, was constituted captain and governor of the isle of Guernsey, during life; and was created, at Oxford, lord Percy, of Alnwick, on June 28, 1643, 19 Car. I. He was a great favourite of Charles I's queen, as appears from the earl of Leicester's letter to him from Paris, on June 16, 1636; and from his letters to his lordship, during his embassy in France, which are printed in the letters and memorials of state of the Sidneys, published from the originals at Penshurst-Place, and from his majesty's office of papers and records of state.

This Henry, lord Percy, of Alnwick, was also much in favour with the king; and Whitlock relates, that on June 19, 1640, this lord (then a commoner) sitting with commissary Wilmot, and Ashburnham, in the house of commons, they murmured at the vote for taking 10,000*l.* off the 50,000*l.* appointed for the English army, and ordering it for the Scots; and that thereupon they put themselves into a junto of sworn secrecy to bring up the army. Lord Clarendon gives an account, that on Mr. Pym's mention for an address to the king, that he would permit none of his servants to go beyond the seas, some persons of near relation to his trust, immediately absented them-

selves; which were Mr. Percy, and Mr. Henry Jermyn (afterwards earl of St. Albans) who conveyed himself into France. But Mr. Percy delaying his journey on some occasion of his own, and concealing himself in some obscure place in Sussex, near to his brother the earl of Northumberland's house, was at last discovered; and when he endeavoured to have escaped, was set upon by the country people, and not without some hurt got from them, and was not heard of in some months. The author also recites, That it was generally believed, he found means to return to London, and put himself under his brother's protection, till his hurt was cured, and the strictness of the enquiry over. After that the earl of Northumberland produced a letter from him, which was delivered to the house; and thereupon, with the evidence of colonel Goring, "of a meeting at Mr. Percy's chamber; and of a discourse of the parliament's neglect of the king, and favouring the Scottish army; the taking an oath of secrecy;" and some envious dark glances, both in Mr. Goring's examination, and Mr. Percy's letter, as if they implied more than was expressed; so transported the hearers, that taking all was said to be proved, they quickly voted, "That there was a design to bring up the army to force the parliament;" and resolved to accuse Mr. Percy and Mr. Jermyn of high treason; and gave colonel Goring pulchick thanks, "for preserving the kingdom, and liberties of parliament."

"The truth is, (says the earl of Clarendon) that after his brother's being accused of high treason, and then upon his hurt in Sussex, coming directly to Northumberland-house, to shelter himself, the earl being in great trouble how to send him beyond the seas, after his wound was cured, advised with a confident friend, then in power, whose affection to him he doubted not, and who innocently brought Mr. Pym into the council, he (Mr. Pym) overwitted them both, by frankly consenting, "That Mr. Percy should escape into France," which was all the care the earl had; but then obliged him, "first to draw such a letter from him, as might by the party be applied as an evidence of the reality of the plot, after he was escaped;" and in this manner the letter was procured, which made a lasting quarrel between the two brothers; and made the earl more at the disposal of those persons whom he had trusted so far, than he had been before."

On the breaking out of the rebellion, lord Percy returned into England, and raised a regiment of horse for the king, and being constituted general of the ordnance, he attended his majesty through the whole course of the war.

He was made master of the horse to the prince of Wales; and when by the cruel martyrdom of his royal father, he became king, he made him lord chamberlain of his household; and being at Paris in 1652, when his majesty took leave of the queen, he was directed by the king, to introduce Sir Edward Hyde (afterwards earl of Clarendon) to her majesty, who had not, for some months, presumed to be in her presence; so that (as he says) he himself knew not how to make an advance towards it; and the lord Percy accordingly introduced him. He died at Paris 1658 unmarried.

We now return to his elder brother,

ALGERNON PERCY, tenth earl of Northumber-

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land. He had his education in Christ-Church college, Oxford; and the famous Robert Hues, the mathematician, was his tutor. In 1616, he was made one of the knights of the Bath, at the creation of Charles prince of Wales, the second in precedence.

On the accession of king Charles I. he was called by writ to the house of peers, in his father's life-time, by the title of lord Percy.

In 1632, 8 Charles I. he succeeded his father in his honours and estate, being less than thirty years of age, as the earl of Clarendon writes, and that the king then took him "into his immediate and eminent care, and prosecuted him with all manner and demonstration of respect, and kindness; and (as he heard his majesty himself say) courted him as his mistress, and conversed with him as a friend, without the least interruption, or intermission of any possible favour and kindness."

In 1633, he attended Charles I. into Scotland, in order to his coronation; at which he was present, on June 18, that year, being one of the privy-council. On May 13, 1635, 11 Charles I. he was installed one of the knights of the most noble order of the Garter, with great magnificence; proceeding from Dorset-House, in Salisbury-Court, to Windsor, in great pomp and glory, as observed by Mr. Ashmole.

In 1636, he had the command of a royal fleet of sixty sail, and destroyed the Dutch buffes that were fishing on our coasts. He first required them to forbear, and, on their refusal, he took some, and sunk others. Thereupon the Dutch sued to him to mediate with the king, that they might by permission fish on our coast; and for that summer, agreed to give the king thirty-thousand pounds, which was paid accordingly. After this service at sea, he was, on March 30, 1637, 13 Charles I. constituted lord high-admiral of England; and, in 15 Charles I. captain-general of the army, then raised by the king, upon his expedition into Scotland; but being taken with a dangerous sickness, so that his physicians despaired of his recovery, he found no possibility to enter on his command; and the want of his service was very fatal to the king's affairs in the North. The earl of Clarendon relates, that then the "bulk and burden of state affairs, whereby the envy attending them likewise, lay principally on the archbishop of Canterbury, the earl of Strafford, and the lord Cottington, the earl of Northumberland for ornament, the lord bishop of London, by his place (being lord high-treasurer of England) and the two secretaries, Sir Henry Vane, and Sir Francis Windebank, for service and communication of intelligence. These were reproachfully called the *Junto*, and enviously at court, the *Cabinet-Council*." At the trial of the earl of Strafford, in 1641, when Sir Henry Vane asserted, that the king calling on his council, to know what course he should take, and that the earl should say, "You have an army in Ireland, with which you may reduce this kingdom;" the earl of Northumberland, on examination, said, he did not remember these words; only, "You have done your duty, and are now absolved from the rules of government."

It appears by this earl of Northumberland's letters, in the memorials of state of the Sidney family, that after his expedition at sea, in 1636, he had a command from the king, for the discovery of some abuses in the navy; in which, as he

writes, on November 16, he was daily busied; and having undertaken the work, it concerned him to attend it diligently, till he had perfected it, being certain to meet with much opposition; and was appointed general of the army to act against the Scots, before February 13, that year; for then, in a letter of that date to the earl of Leicester at Paris, he acquaints him, "That his commission gives him power to appoint all the commanders of the army, without excepting any; and that no money will be taken for commissions, as was usual heretofore in Holland." He also acquaints the earl of Leicester, That he had raised two troops of horse-guards; one of a hundred cuirassiers, the other of sixty carabiniers, and that he had given out commissions for the present raising of two thousand horse. In the commissions which his lordship signed, his titles are as follow; "Algeron, earl of Northumberland, lord of the honours of Cockermouth and Petworth, lord Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz-Payne, Bryan, and Latimer, knight of the most noble order of the Garter, lord high-admiral of England, Ireland, and Wales, and of the dominions and isles of the same; of the town of Caes, and marches of the same; of Normandy, Gascoigne, and Aquitaine; lord general of the navy and seas of the said kingdoms of England and Ireland; one of the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy-council; lord lieutenant of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland; and captain-general of the army to act against the Scots."

On the dissolution of the parliament that met on April 13, 1640, he writes to the earl of Leicester, May 7, "Notwithstanding this dissolution, the king intends vigorously to pursue his former design, and to levy the same army of thirty thousand foot, and three thousand horse. About three weeks hence, they are to be drawn together; but as yet I cannot learn by what means we are to get one shilling, towards defraying this expence. What will the world judge of us abroad, to see us enter into such an action as this, not knowing how to maintain it for one month! It grieves my soul to be involved in these councils; and the sense I have of the miseries that are like to ensue, is held by some a disaffection in me; but I regard little what those persons say." In another of July 10, he writes, "We are now almost in the middle of July, and yet have I no more certainty of the time, when I shall be going into the North, than I had at Christmas." Likewise on August 6, he informs his lordship, "Being commanded suddenly into the North; and now upon the disbanding my lord Hamilton's regiments, I am so extremely full of business; and am so tired, that I am scarce able to hold up my head."

He was immediately after taken dangerously ill; and the king took on himself to be generalissimo, as Whitlock writes; and that about August 20, he went out of London. The earl of Clarendon recites, That the earl's recovery was totally despaired of, or to be expected very slowly; whereupon he sent to the king, to desire he would make choice of another general.

On October 15, he writes from Sion, "It will be a hard matter in this cause, to persuade the parliament to supply the king, for maintaining of a war against these rebels; and then a peace must necessarily ensue, which I fear will be the most

dishonour-

dishonourable one to the king, that ever prince gave to his subjects. Never man hath been so used, as the king our master, in all the councils that have been given him this war, by those persons whose judgments he only trusted, for the governing of these affairs. But I hope he now finds it, and will, by his wisdom, prevent being drawn any more into the like mischiefs."

We have recited these passages from his lordship's letters, as they shew his integrity and disposition to serve his country; and Clarendon asserts, "That this earl of Northumberland was then arrived at a wonderful general estimation." His lordship was one of the commissioners who concluded, with the Dutch commissioners, the treaty of marriage between the princess Mary, daughter of Charles I. and William prince of Orange, which was solemnized at Whitehall, May 2, 1641.

At the latter end of the year 1641, both houses of parliament sent to the earl of Northumberland, high-admiral of England, "That they had received advertisement of extraordinary preparations made by the neighbouring princes, both by sea and land; by which they apprehended the publick honour and safety of his majesty, and his kingdom, could not be secured, unless a timely course was taken, for putting the kingdom into a condition of defence at sea, as well as at land. And therefore ordered him, to fit all the royal navy for the sea; and that his lordship would also make known to the masters, and owners of other ships, in any of the harbours of the kingdom, as might be of use for the publick defence, that it would be an acceptable service to the king and parliament, if they would do the like." To this the earl returned an answer of submission and obedience.

In the beginning of the spring, when the fleet was provided, the house of commons, after they had excepted against such persons to be captains of ships, as they thought not devoted to them, sent a formal message to the lords, "That the earl of Northumberland, lord admiral, might be moved to constitute the earl of Warwick his admiral of the fleet for that year's service." Thereupon the lords thought fit, that the king's approbation might be first desired, before it was recommended to the earl of Northumberland; but the commons thought it superfluous, since the officers of the fleet were absolutely in the earl's disposal; and therefore refused to send to the king, but of themselves sent to both the earls; and Robert Rich, earl of Warwick, without waiting the king's consent, declared, "He was ready to undertake the employment." This being publickly agitated, the king ordered secretary Nicholas to write to the earl of Northumberland, "That his majesty expected Sir John Pennington should command that fleet, as he had done two or three years before." This letter being communicated to both houses, by the lord admiral; the house of commons, rather out of kindness and respect to the earl, than of duty to the king (as the noble author writes) condescended to join with the lords, in a message to his majesty; which they sent to the lord-keeper Lyttleton, on March 28, recommending the earl of Warwick for that service. But the king not complying, and thereupon the earl of Northumberland receiving the order and desire of both lords and commons, to grant his commission to the earl of Warwick to be admiral of that fleet, thought

himself excused towards the king; and did it accordingly; the two houses representing to the king the necessity and conveniency of their proceeding.

The king, though displeased with the earl of Northumberland, yet did not think it advisable to revoke his lord admiral's commission, as the noble author writes; and could not at that time, with conveniency or safety to his affairs, displace his lordship. However, the king expressed so much dislike to the earl of Warwick's commanding the fleet, that he was not willing any officers he valued should take employment under him. But soon after, one of the king's ships, in the execution of his commands, being chased by the said fleet as an enemy, "made such a noise in all places, even to his reproach and dishonour, that he could not longer defer the revoking of the earl of Northumberland's commission of high-admiral of England; and to send the revocation to him under the great seal of England." The earl of Clarendon writes: "His delivering the fleet into the hands and command of the earl of Warwick, after his majesty had expressly refused it to the parliament, the king could not easily forgive; however, he thought it not then seasonable to resent it, because he had nothing to object against him, but his compliance with the command of the parliament, who would have owned it as their own quarrel; and must have obliged the earl, to put his whole interest into their hands, and to have run their fortunes; to which he was naturally too much inclined."

The king sent his revocation to the earl, by one of his pages, who reached London the evening after the houses of parliament were risen; and delivering the king's letter, and the discharge of his commission, to his lordship, "he, with all shews of duty and submission (as the noble author asserts) expressed his resolution to obey his majesty; and a hearty sorrow, that he had, by any misfortune, incurred his displeasure." That being quickly known to those who were more concerned in it, they were exceedingly perplexed; and earnestly pressed the earl of Northumberland, "That notwithstanding such his majesty's revocation, he would still continue the execution of his office of lord high admiral; in which they would assist him with their utmost and full power, and authority." But his lordship alledging, "That it would ill become him, who had received that charge from the king, to continue the possession thereof against his express pleasure (there being a clause in his grant, that it should be only during such time as his majesty thought fit to use his service) utterly refused to meddle further in it." Thereupon the parliament passed an ordinance, "appointing the earl of Warwick admiral, with as full and ample authority, as he before had from the earl of Northumberland."

His lordship's conduct in those melancholly times, has been by different historians differently explained.

The character lord Clarendon has given of him is as follows:

"Of those who were of the king's council, and who stayed and acted with the parliament, the earl of Northumberland may well be reckoned the chief, in respect of the antiquity of his family, his great fortune and estate, and the general reputation he had amongst the greatest men, and his great interest,

by

by being high-admiral of England. Though he was of a family, that had lain under frequent blemishes of want of fidelity to the crown, and his father had been long a prisoner in the Tower, under suspicion of having some knowledge of the gun-powder treason; and after he was set at liberty, by the mediation and credit of the earl of Carlisle, who had, without and against his consent, married his daughter, he continued to his death under such a restraint, that he had not liberty to live and reside upon his northern estate. Yet this lord's father was no sooner dead, than the king poured out his favours upon him in a wonderful measure." He then gives an account of his preferments (which we have recited in order of time) wherein he has made some mistakes; as to his being elected knight of the Garter, before he was made of the privy-council, or lord-admiral. "Which, he says, was such a quick succession of bounties and favours, as had rarely befallen any man, who had not been attended with the envy of a favourite. He was, in all his deportment, a very great man, and that which looked like formality, was a punctuality in preserving his dignity, from the invasion and intrusion of bold men, which no man of that age so well preserved himself from. Though his notions were not large, or deep, yet his temper and reservedness in speaking, got him the reputation of an able, and wise man: which he made evident in the excellent government of his family, where no man was more absolutely obeyed; and no man had ever fewer idle words to answer for; and in debates of importance, he always expressed himself very pertinently. If he had thought the king as much above him, as he thought himself above other considerable men, he would have been a good subject; but the extreme undervaluing those, and not enough valuing the king, made him liable to the impressions, which they who approached him by those addresses of reverence, and esteem, that usually insinuate into such natures, made in him. So that after he was first prevailed on, not to do that, which in honour and gratitude he was obliged to, (which is a very pestilent corruption) he was, with the more facility, led to concur in what, in duty and fidelity, he ought not to have done; and so concurred in all the counsels, which produced the rebellion, and stayed with them to support it." To this last part, it should be remembered, that he complied with the revocation of his commission of lord high-admiral, with all submissive duty to the king; and absolutely refused to act in that commission, by order of parliament; as the said noble author had before recited.

In the design in 1643, called Waller's plot, for engaging the city of London to the king, the earl of Northumberland, and the earl of Portland, were apprized of it by Waller; who on his examination, being asked who were acquainted with it, he cleared Whitlock, and others; but said, the earl of Northumberland had expressed very good wishes to any attempt, that might give a stop to the violent proceedings of the houses, and produce a good understanding with the king: however, the accusation of the earl of Northumberland was proceeded tenderly in; for tho' the violent party was heartily incensed against him, as a man weary of them; yet his reputation was still very

great, so that they did not presume to question him. After this the earl, with leave of the house, retired for his health (as then said) to his seat at Petworth, in Suffex, which was near enough to be infested from some of the king's quarters, if he had not some assurance of being safe there.

In 1644, he was the first named by the house of lords, with three other peers, as commissioners with eight commoners, for a treaty of peace with the king, to be negotiated at Uxbridge, with commissioners named by his majesty.

It is confessed by both parties, that the earl of Northumberland was sincere in his inclinations to the king, and hearty in promoting a pacification; but it was a great discouragement to his endeavours, as well as a hindrance to his designs, that the king would never consent to any one proposition made by the parliament.

On April 15, 1645, both houses agreed upon a committee of six lords, and twelve commoners, to manage the affairs of the admiralty; and among the lords, the earl of Northumberland was named; but that he acted therein, does not appear. On the 17th of May following, the lords sent an order for the earl of Northumberland, and his counsellors, to take care of the king's children, and for the funeral of the countess of Dorset, who had been their governess. To which the commons concurred, and ordered money for her funeral, and for arrears to the servants of the children. Also June 23, he had three thousand pounds per annum allowed him for them. The earl of Clarendon gives this account: "That the earl of Northumberland received and treated them, in all respects, as was suitable to their birth, and his own duty; but could give them no more liberty to go abroad, than he was, in his instructions from the parliament, permitted to do; and they absolutely refused to gratify the king, in seeing them."

On the debate about propositions for a treaty of peace, December 1, 1646, the house of commons voted, That the earl of Northumberland should be made a duke; and the king sending letters to both houses, that he desired a personal treaty with the houses of parliament at Westminster, and that he was willing to commit the trust of the militia for such time, and with such power, as expressed by his commissioners at Uxbridge; had therefore nominated several to that trust, which if not satisfactory, he offered to name one half, and the parliament to name the other half. And among those the king nominated, was the earl of Northumberland. But on debating this the 30th of December, they voted, that the militia should remain in the hands of both houses of parliament, as then it was; and that the propositions for peace should be sent to the king by bills. Yet this, like the other treaties, came to no conclusion.

On the surrender of Oxford to the parliament, on articles, June 20, 1646, it was stipulated, that the duke of York (the king's second son) should have an honourable convoy to London, where other of his majesty's children are; and accordingly was met by the earl of Northumberland, and conveyed in fitting state to St. James's. On August 27, 1646, the house agreed, that the earl of Northumberland might remove the king's children to Sion-House, by reason of the sickness in London; and ordered the earl to take care, and give

give directions, that none of the king's party should be admitted to come to them, to give them ill council. On the 17th of December following, the lords desired the concurrence of the commons, that the earl of Northumberland be made lord lieutenant of Yorkshire, in the room of the earl of Essex, who died at Essex-house, in London, two days before. On October 17, the houses ordered that the marquis of Hertford, his lady, or others, who had seized money, or writings, in Essex-house, should restore them to the earl of Northumberland, the earl of Warwick, and Mr. Solicitor St. John, executors to the said earl of Essex. On November 17, the houses voted an allowance of seven thousand five hundred pounds per annum, for the maintenance of the duke of York; and that the earl of Northumberland should chuse his servants: but on the 22d of December ensuing, he informed the house of peers of a design he had discovered, of stealing the duke of York from him, and had apprehended two persons, that were concerned therein. On the 19th of January following, he had an order for ten thousand pounds, out of the compositions, in recompence of his losses in the North, by the king's troops, during the war.

The next mention we find of the earl, is, that July 15, 1647, he had an order to accompany the king's children to visit his majesty, who earnestly desired to see them, and that they might dine with him at Maidenhead the next day. His majesty was then in custody of the army, and was quartered only where they pleased.

The earl, on the 28th of October, 1647, desired leave that he might, when he thought proper, carry the king's children to his majesty, which the houses granted. And the earl of Clarendon recites, "They had liberty to attend his majesty, when he pleased; so that sometimes he sent for them to come to Hampton-Court, and sometimes he went to them at Sion, which gave him great satisfaction." The duke of York was then about fourteen years of age, the princess Elizabeth not above a year or two younger, and the duke of Gloucester about seven years old. His majesty's instructions to them are mentioned by the earl of Clarendon.

After the king had made his escape from Hampton-Court, the earl of Northumberland, with four other earls, were, December 14, 1647, sent to his majesty, as commissioners from the house of peers, to present four bills to the king, in the Isle of Wight.

On the first of September, 1648, the earl was one of the five commissioners, named by the lords, to treat with the king in the Isle of Wight, upon the propositions presented to him at Hampton-Court; and ten commissioners were nominated, on the part of the house of commons. These negotiated that memorable treaty in the Isle of Wight, wherein the earl of Northumberland laboured to bring matters to a successful end.

In 1649, the earl of Northumberland being desirous of surrendering his trust of the custody of the duke of Gloucester, and the princess Elizabeth, he procured his sister, the countess of Leicester, to have the government of them; and thereupon they were removed to Penshurst, a house of the earl of Leicester's in Kent; and on the 11th of June, that year, the earl of Northumberland moved, that she might have the allowance for their

maintenance, which was referred to the committee of the revenue.

His lordship, from the murder of king Charles the First, lived retired, for the most part, at Perworth; expecting a favourable opportunity for the restoration of king Charles the Second. And when general Monk had marched from Scotland, and had taken his quarters at Whitehall, he invited him to Northumberland-House, to a conference with him.

On the meeting of the parliament, the lords, who during the usurpation had not met in their house, again resumed their seats there. On the 26th of April, 1660, the earl of Northumberland, the earl of Oxford, the earls of Rutland, Lincoln, and Dorset, the viscount Say and Sele, the lord Wharton, and the lord Gray of Wark, were appointed a committee to frame an ordinance, for the constituting a committee of safety of both houses, and report the same to the house. The day after, April 27, they ordered a conference with the house of commons, "to consider of some ways and means, to make up the breaches and distractions of the kingdom;" and also appointed a committee, "to consider of the privileges of their own house." The earl of Northumberland was in these, and other committees, in that critical time, when it is well known the lords influenced general Monk, and had a great share in the happy settlement of the kingdom.

On the 11th of August, 1660, he was constituted lord-lieutenant, and custos rotulorum of the county of Sussex; and on the 7th of September following, lord-lieutenant of the county of Northumberland.

He was likewise commissioned, with James duke of Ormond, lord-steward of the household, the earl of Lindsey, lord great chamberlain, the earl of Suffolk, earl-marshal, and Edward, earl of Manchester, lord-chamberlain of the household, for the making knights of the Bath at the king's coronation; on which day he performed the office of lord high-constable of England. And his lordship, with the earl of Berkshire, being (except the earl of Salisbury) the only two knights of the Garter that had been installed, and were living at the restoration of the king, they were commissioned to instal his royal highness James duke of York, at Windsor, on the first feast of St. George, held after the king's return.

His lordship sought for no employment in the state, chusing to retire, in the summer, to his seat at Perworth, delighting in his gardens and plantations there; but lived in town during the winter-season, and was constant in his attendance in parliament.

He took to wife, Anne, daughter of William Cecil, earl of Salisbury; which lady died on the 6th of December, 1637. He had issue by her five daughters:

1. Catharine, } who died young.
2. Dorothy, }
3. Anne, married to Philip Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield.
4. Elizabeth, wife to Arthur Capel, earl of Essex.
5. Lucy.

The earl of Northumberland, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter to Theophilus, earl of Suffolk, (who survived him many years, dying on the 11th of March, 1704-5, aged ninety-seven) had issue:

Josceline,

Josceline Percy, his only son and successor. As also a daughter, Elizabeth, who died in her childhood.

His lordship departed this life on the 13th of October, 1668, was buried at Petworth; and was succeeded in his honours and estate, by

JOSCELINE PERCY, the eleventh earl of Northumberland, who married, in the life-time of his father, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Thomas earl of Southampton, who was lord high-treasurer of England, and died May 16, 1667: whereupon, the same year, this Josceline, then lord Percy, was constituted in his place lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Southampton.

On the death of his father, in 1668, as aforesaid, he on the 9th of November, the same year, was constituted lord-lieutenant, and custos rotulorum of the county of Northumberland. But travelling, with his countess, into France and Italy, he departed this life at Turin, on the 21st of May, 1670, and was brought to England, and interred at Petworth. His lady was secondly married to Ralph, duke of Montagu. His lordship had issue, by the said Elizabeth his wife, an only son, Henry, who died an infant.

And two daughters:

1. Elizabeth, who was four years of age at his decease, of whom hereafter.

2. Henrietta, who died soon after her baptism.

Upon the death of this Josceline, earl of Northumberland, without issue male, that title became extinct: but one James Percy, who came out of Ireland, having petitioned the house of peers, setting forth his claim to the title of earl of Northumberland; their lordships, on the 28th of March, 1673, on his refusing to make appear any probability towards the said claim, notwithstanding a month's time had been given him, and above forty witnesses had been sworn at the bar; and heard the elder countess of Northumberland's counsel, who charged the said James Percy to be an impostor; the house resolved, that the petitions of the said Percy should be dismissed their house. When rejected by the lords, he carried on his pretensions at common law, but had no success, being generally reputed an impostor.

The titles of baroness Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz-Payne, Bryan, and Latimer, devolved on the before-mentioned

ELIZABETH, only daughter and heir of the said Josceline, earl of Northumberland. Her ladyship was married, at the latter end of 1679, to Henry Cavendish, earl of Ogle, only son and heir to Henry, duke of Newcastle: and by agreement before marriage, his lordship bore the name and arms of Percy; but he departed this life on the first of November, 1680, and was buried at Petworth. She was secondly claimed in marriage by Thomas Thynne, of Longleat in the county of Wilts, Esq; who was on that account murdered by the contrivance of count Conningmark, the 12th of February, 1681.

On the 30th of May, 1682, she was married to his grace, Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset, of whom we have already treated, but shall here observe, that he had issue by her grace, three sons, and four daughters. (See vol. I. p. 154.)

We must, however, treat of her grace's eldest son,

ALGERNON, duke of SOMERSET, who bore in his father's life time, the title of earl of Hertford; and before he came of age, was returned for Marlborough to the parliament summoned to meet June 14, 1705; and in every parliament after, was constantly chosen for the said place; as well as knight of the shire for the county of Northumberland, till he took his seat in the house of peers, by the title of lord Percy, in 1722; his noble mother dying, November 23, that year, who being sole daughter and heir of Josceline, the eleventh earl of Northumberland, was, in her own right, baroness Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz-Payne, Brian, and Latimer; which baronies, on her decease, devolved on him.

His grace, on the death of Charles, earl of Dorset, in 1705, was constituted lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Suffex.

In 1708, he made the campaign as a volunteer in Flanders, and was present at the glorious victory obtained over the French at Oudenard, and at the taking of Lisle; wherein he so far signalized himself, that the duke of Marlborough sent his lordship express, with the account of his success, as published in our Gazette, No. 4492, "St. James's, November 26. This afternoon the right hon. the earl of Hertford, arrived here express from his grace the duke of Marlborough to her majesty, with an account, that his grace had passed the Scheld, and relieved the town of Brussels, which was besieged by the late elector of Bavaria. His lordship was received by the queen with great distinction."

In 1709, he served again, as a volunteer, at the taking of Tournay; also in the famous battle of Blarennies, and the reduction of the strong city of Mons, the capital of Hainault, which concluded that glorious campaign. Whereupon, in consideration of his valour and merit, he was constituted, October 23, 1706, colonel of a regiment of foot; and afterwards served every campaign in the Netherlands, till the conclusion of the peace at Utrecht. And her majesty queen Anne, in regard of his signal services, constituted him governor of Tinmouth-Castle and Clifford-Fort.

In the first year of George I. he was constituted colonel and captain of the second troop of horse-guards, lord of the bed-chamber to his royal highness George prince of Wales, our late most gracious sovereign; and continued in his government of Tinmouth Castle, and Clifford-Fort, as lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county Suffex.

On the decease of the duke of Kingston, March 5, 1725-6, his lordship was appointed custos rotulorum for the county of Wilts.

On the 19th of March, 1726-7, he was promoted to the rank of a brigadier-general of his majesty's forces. And on the 11th of November, 1735, constituted major-general of the horse.

On the 26th of September, 1737, his grace was made governor of Minorca, and of the town and garrison of Port Mahon; also July 2, 1739, was declared lieutenant-general of the horse.

On the 6th of May, 1740, he was made colonel of his majesty's royal regiment of horse-guards; of which he was colonel to the time of his decease. And quitting his government of Minorca, he was, March 13, 1741-2, appointed governor of

the island of Guernsey and Castle-cornet, and all other islands and forts thereunto belonging.

On the 24th of March, 1746-7, he was constituted general of the horse; and December 2, 1748, succeeded his father in the title of duke of Somerset, &c. And his majesty was pleased, by letters-patent, dated October 2, 1749, (23 George II.) to grant unto his Grace, the dignities of a baron and earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title, of baron Warkworth, of Warkworth-castle, in the county of Northumberland, and earl of Northumberland: to hold the same to him, and the heirs male of his body; and in default of such issue, to Sir Hugh Smithson, of Stanwick, in the county of York, bart. (son-in-law to his grace) and to the heirs male of his body, by the lady Elizabeth Smithson, his present wife, (daughter of the said duke of Somerset) and in default of such issue, the dignities of baroness of Warkworth, of Warkworth-castle, and countess of Northumberland, to her ladyship; and of baron Warkworth, and earl of Northumberland, to her heirs male.

His majesty was also pleased to grant unto his grace, by letters-patent, dated October 3, the same year, the dignities of a baron and earl, of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of baron of Cockermouth, in the county of Cumberland, and earl of Egremont, in the said county: to hold the same to him, and the heirs male of his body; and in default of such issue, to his nephew Sir Charles Wyndham, of Orchard-Wyndham, in the county of Somerset, bart. and the heirs male of his body; and, in default of such issue, to Percy Wyndham Obrian, of Shortgrove, in the county of Essex, esquire, (brother to the said Sir Charles Wyndham, and nephew to the said duke of Somerset) and to the heirs male of his body.

His grace was many years president of the society of antiquaries; and having been long afflicted with the gout, departed this life at Percy-lodge, near Colnbrook, on the 7th of February, 1749-50, without heir male; and was buried in St. Nicholas's chapel, in Westminster-abbey.

His grace married Frances Thynne, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of the honourable Henry Thynne, esquire, only son of Thomas, lord viscount Weymouth: by which lady (who was of the bedchamber to her late majesty, and served her in the same place when princess of Wales) he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, and an only son, George, lord viscount Beauchamp, born September 11, 1725, who had king George I. and Henry, earl of Thomond, for his godfathers, and her late majesty, (then princess of Wales) for his godmother. This young nobleman was so amiable in his person and address, and of so sweet a disposition, as endeared him to all that had the honour to know him; and, in the little time he lived, showed an excellent turn of thought, far above his years, and a behaviour, in all respects, that could not fail of rendering him an ornament to his country, and a shining example to posterity.

His lordship, after a most accomplished education, had an ardent desire to improve himself by

travel, and his noble parents condescending to his request, he embarked at Dover, the 14th of October, 1742, and landing at Calais, went directly to Paris, and from thence to the south parts of France.

At Toulon, the marquis de Mirepoix, commandant in Provence, sent the town-major to shew him the city, with all their naval stores; and going on board the Spanish admiral, he was received with all honours due to his illustrious birth and merits. His lordship returned to Lyons in October, and after three weeks stay there, set out for Geneva. From thence he travelled through Switzerland, into Italy, visiting the most noted cities and towns. He arrived at Bologna, the 22d of July, N. S. 1744, and there (after four days illness of the small-pox) departed this life, on the 11th of September, being nineteen years old that day. The just and refined observations he made in his travels, which he constantly remitted to England, to his noble parents, are proofs of an uncommon genius, and a solid judgment, very rarely met with in a person of his age: so that it may truly be said, his death was a real loss to the public, and was extremely bewailed by his relations. The war preventing his conveyance through France, it was the year after before his corpse could be brought into England, in one of his majesty's ships; and was interred in Westminster-abbey, July 6, 1745.

Her grace surviving the duke, lived retired at Percy-Lodge, where she died on the 7th of July, 1754, and was buried near his grace, in St. Nicholas's chapel, in Westminster-abbey, the 20th of the same month. Their graces lived together in all harmony and conjugal affection; were affable to all their friends and acquaintance; and through the whole tenor of their lives, behaved with becoming spirit and dignity.

Their only daughter,

(*Present Baroness.*) ELIZABETH, was married July 16, 1740, to Sir Hugh Smithson, of Stanwick, in the county of York, baronet, who, on his grace's decease, succeeded him in his honours of baron Warkworth, of Warkworth-castle, in Northumberland, and earl of Northumberland: and her ladyship, by descent, is baroness Percy, &c. being lineally heiress to the baronies of Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz-Payne, Bryan, and Latimer; by the intermarriages of her ancestors, with the several heirs of those baronies.

For what is further necessary to be said of this lady, and her issue, we refer the reader to the account of her noble consort, his grace, the duke of Northumberland. (See vol. ii. p. 181.)

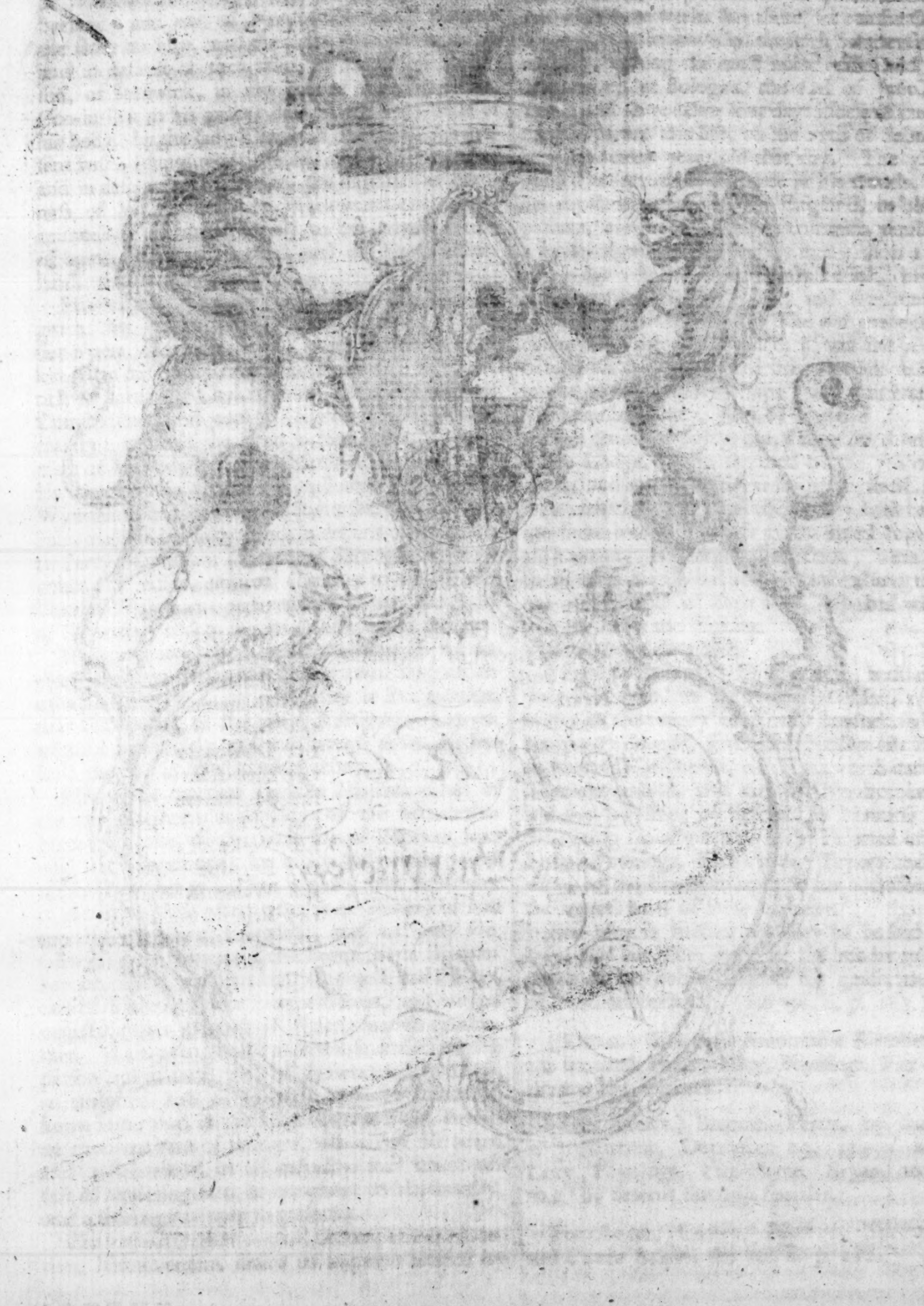
(*Titles.*) The right honourable Elizabeth Percy, baroness Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz-Payne, Bryan, and Latimer.

(*Creations.*) Baroness Percy, by summons to parliament, December 29, 1299: baroness Lucy, Poynings, Fitz-Payne, Bryan, and Latimer, by descent through females.

For ARMS, CREST, MOTTO, SUPPORTERS, and CHIEF SEATS, see vol. ii. p. 181.

PERCY BARCLAY 22 FEBRUARY 1893

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the membership of the Society since the last meeting of the Council.



THE SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF LONDON

For the entertainment of the curious, the quarterings to which her grace is entitled are here added, as taken from an engraving with which she honoured Mr. Edmondson's genealogical tables.

1 Louvaine and Lucy, quarterly	52 Eynes	102 Astley
2 Percy	53 Gattacre	103 Wolvey
3 Poynings	54 Blyke	104 Camville
4 Fitz-Payne	55 Filylode	105 Ferrers
5 Bryan	56 Astley	106 Ferrers
6 Spencer	57 Burley	107 Peverell
7 Somerset	58 Greham	108 Pennington
8 Beauchamp	59 Hayward	109 Norwich
9 D'Abitot	60 Brocton	110 Clare
10 Manduit	61 Tellefworth	111 Clare
11 Warwick	62 Augmentation cont	112 Confull
12 Fitz-Gelreys	63 Seymour	113 Fitz-Hamon
13 Tony	64 Damerell	114 Burgh
14 Berkeley	65 Beauchamp	115 Quincey
15 Lisle	66 Fortibus	116 Blanchmains
16 Tyas	67 Mallet	117 Bellamont
17 Harbottle	68 Marshall	118 Grantmeisnell
18 Welwick	69 Strongbow	119 Tony
19 Monbochier	70 Clare	120 Galloway
20 Charon	71 Gifford	121 Scot, earl of Huntingdon
21 Nevil, lord Latimer	72 Mac Morough	122 Morvil
22 Nevil	73 Helon	123 Engalm
23 Bulmer	74 Delemere	124 D'Estrevers
24 Middleham	75 Sturmeys	125 Fitz-Duncan
25 Glanville	76 Hussey	126 Charlton
26 Clavering	77 Hussey	127 Woodville
27 Nigel, Baron of Halton	78 Mac Williams	128 Ufford
28 Eudo, duke of Britain	79 Coker	129 Lacy
29 Vere	80 Grey	130 Bonville
30 Bulbeck	81 Fitz-Offert	131 Fitz-Roger
31 Samford	82 Bardolf	132 Harrington
32 Baddlesmere	83 Glanville	133 Moulton
33 Clare	84 Fitz-Hugh	134 Lucy
34 Sergeaulx	85 Longchamp	135 Worfeley
35 Haward	86 Hastings	136 Wedderington
36 Scales	87 Scot, earl of Huntingdon	137 Somerset
37 Playfe	88 Walthof, earl of Northum-	138 Brandon
38 Stafford	berland	139 Braham
39 Lychfield	89 Nevil	140 Delapole
40 Wriothesly	90 Blakeford	141 Beke
41 Dunstavyll	91 Scot, earl of Chester	142 D'Albanle
42 Lenfell	92 Montfort, earl of Leicester	143 Fitz-Alan
43 Drayton	93 Mowbray	144 Maltravers
44 Cronton	94 Nonwick	145 Clun
45 Peckham	95 Lupus	146 Wells
46 Cheiney	96 Cantelupe	147 Engaine
47 Lestoft	97 Brews	148 Waterton
48 Leigh	98 Milo	149 Prin
49 Northan	99 Newmarch	150 Louvain and Eney, quar-
50 Thynne and } quarterly	100 Valence	terly
51 Botteville	101 Moncheyney	

TUFTON-COKE, Baroneſs CLIFFORD.

THIS noble family claims a lineal deſcent from

RICHARD DUKE OF NORMANDY, who had ſix ſons and three daughters; Eleanor, married to **Baldwyn IV. earl of Flanders**; Alifa, married to **Rainalds, earl of Burgundy**; and **Papia**, married to **Gilbert, advocate for St. Valery**.

The ſons were :

1. **Richard**, ſurnamed the Good, the fifth duke of Normandy, who died 1028.
2. **Robert**, ſixth duke of Normandy, and father to **William the Conqueror**.
3. **William**, of whom hereafter.
4. **Nicholas**, abbot of **St. Andrews**.
5. **William**, a monk.
6. **Mauger**, archbiſhop of **Rouen**.

The third ſon,

WILLIAM, ſurnamed **Ponk** or **Poncins**, was earl of **Arques** and **Tholouſe**, and came into England with **William the Conqueror**. He had three ſons :

1. **Walter**, ſurnamed **Walter Fitz-Pontz**, who held lands in **Oxfordſhire** in the time of **William the Conqueror**.
2. **Dru**, or **Droge**.
3. **Richard**.

Which

RICHARD Fitz-Pontz, or **des Pons**, obtained from **Henry I.** the cantred of **Bychan**, and the caſtle of **Lahnyndhry** in **Wales**. He married **Maud**, daughter of **Ralph de Toney**, of **Clifford's Caſtle** in **Herefordſhire**; and had two ſons, the eldeſt of which, **Simon**, was founder of **Clifford's priory**; and the youngſt,

WALTER, was called at firſt **Fitz-Richard Fitz-Pont**; but after he came in poſſeſſion of **Clifford-Caſtle**, through his mother, he aſſumed that ſurname, which has continued with his poſterity. By his wife **Margaret** he had iſſue two ſons and two daughters :

1. **Walter**, his ſon and heir.
2. **Richard de Clifford**, lord of **Frampton**, in the county of **Glouceſter**, from whom deſcended thoſe of that place.

The daughters were,

1. **Rofamond**, who is taken notice of by moſt of our hiſtorians; and dying 23 **Henry II.** was buried at **Godſtowe nunnery** in **Oxfordſhire**.
3. **Lucia**, who was married to **Hugh lord Say**, baron of **Richard's-Caſtle**, in the county of **Hereford**; and ſecondly to **Bartholomew de Mortimer**.

WALTER DE CLIFFORD, eldeſt ſon and heir of **Walter**, lived in the reigns of **Richard I. John**, and **Henry III.** He married **Agnes**, daughter and heir of **Roger de Cundy**, lord of **Cavenby** and **Glenham**, in the county of **Lincoln**, by **Alice**,

daughter and heir of **William de Cheney**; and had iſſue five ſons, viz.

1. **Walter de Clifford**.
2. **Roger de Clifford**.
3. **Richard de Clifford**.
4. **Simon de Clifford**.
5. **Gyles de Clifford**.

WALTER DE CLIFFORD, the eldeſt, ſucceeded his father in his lands and honours, and married **Margaret**, daughter of **Llewelyn**, prince of **Wales**, and widow of **John de Braoſe**; by this lady (who died 1265, and was buried at the priory-church at **Aconbury** in **Herefordſhire**) he had iſſue one daughter,

Maud, married to **William de Longeſpee**, third earl of **Salisbury**, deſcended from king **Henry II.** by **Rofamond Clifford**.

ROGER de CLIFFORD, brother of the laſt **Walter**, married **Sibill**, daughter and heir of **Robert de Ewyas**, and widow of **Robert lord Tregoz**; and dying in his brother's life-time, left iſſue,

Roger Clifford, a great baron, famous for his valour and experience in military affairs, who was at leaſt eighty-fix years old when he died, in 1286, and was buried in **Dore-Abbey**, in the county of **Hereford**.

He was governor of **Marlborough** and **Ludgerſhall caſtles** in **Wiltſhire**, 1268; governor of **Erdeſley-Caſtle**, in **Herefordſhire**, 1277; and juſticiar of all **Wales**, 1280. His ſon by his lady the counteſs of **Lorrain**, was alſo

ROGER DE CLIFFORD, renowned for his ſkill and magnanimity in the wars in **Henry the Third**, and **Edward the Firſt's** days; and being in the **Welch wars**, he was ſlain on **St. Leonardy's day**, 1283 (his father then alive) in the iſle of **Angleſey**, and was there interred.

He married **Iſabel**, eldeſt daughter and co-heir of **Robert de Vipont**, lord of **Westmoreland**, and, in her right, held **Brougham-Caſtle** in **Westmoreland**, part of which he built and repaired, cauſing this inſcription to be cut in ſtone over the door of the inward gate : **THIS MADE ROGER.**

By his wife aforeſaid he had iſſue,

(Firſt Lord) **ROBERT DE CLIFFORD**, his ſon and heir, born about Eaſter 1274, who was couſin and heir of **Ralph de Gaugi**, baron of **Sheſemuth**; as alſo of **Richard Fitz-John**, a great baron in **Effex**. He was ſheriff of **Westmoreland**, a juſtice of the forests north of **Trent**, 1297; governor of **Nottingham-Caſtle**, 1298; king's lieutenant and captain-general in **Cumberland**, **Westmoreland**, **Lancaster**, and the marches towards **Scotland**, 1299; was ſummoned to parliament December 29, 1300, 28 **Edward I.** and alſo from that time to 1314. He was earl-marſhal in England 1307.

He

He was a martial man, and, being often engaged against the Scots, at length was slain at the battle of Striveling, or Bannockburne, 25 June, 1314; and, as supposed, was buried at Shapp Abbey in Westmoreland.

He married Maud, daughter and coheir of Thomas de Clare (son of Richard de Clare) steward of Waltham-Forest, and left issue two sons: of which,

(*Second Lord.*) ROGER DE CLIFFORD, the eldest, was born February 2, 1299, succeeded his father in his lands and honours. He was sheriff of Westmoreland, and had summons to parliament in 1319, and 1320. He was beheaded at York with Thomas earl of Lancaster, 1327; and, leaving no issue, Robert de Clifford, his brother, succeeded him. Which,

(*Third Lord.*) ROBERT DE CLIFFORD, was born on All-Saints day 1305, and built some part of Skipton-Castle, which had suffered much by the Scots. He was once in the wars in Scotland, in company with the earl of Warwick and other lords. He was sheriff of Westmoreland, warden of the marches of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and heir to his great aunt, Idonea, one of the daughters and coheirs of Robert de Vipont.

He was married in Berkley-Castle, anno 2 Edward III. to Isabel, only daughter to Maurice lord Berkley, of Berkley-Castle, in the county of Gloucester; with whom he had a thousand pounds and fifty marks as her portion.

By her, who died July 25, 1362, he had issue four sons:

1. Robert de Clifford,
2. Roger de Clifford,
3. John de Clifford,
4. Sir Thomas de Clifford.

This nobleman departed this life on the 20th of May, 1340, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

(*Fourth Lord.*) ROBERT DE CLIFFORD, who was sheriff of Westmoreland. He married Eufemia, daughter of Ralph lord Nevill; but by her, who died 1395, had no issue. Dying in France 1362, he was succeeded in the honours of the family by his brother,

(*Fifth Lord.*) ROGER DE CLIFFORD, who is recorded to have been "one of the wisest and gallantest of the Cliffords," and was twenty-eight years of age at the time of the last Lord's death. He was often in the wars of Scotland, as well as in France; and went with the earl of Arundel to sea, at the time he was sent in aid of the duke of Brittany against the French.

He was sheriff of Westmoreland, joint-guardian of the west marches of Cumberland and Westmoreland in 1370; warden of the west marches, sheriff of Cumberland, and governor of Carlisle-Castle 1376. By his wife Maud (daughter of Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick) who died 1399, he had issue three daughters. Mary, married to Sir Philip Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, knight; Margaret, married to Peter lord Mauley; and Catherine, the wife of Ralph baron Greystock. Also three sons,

1. Thomas de Clifford.
2. Sir William de Clifford, who was governor of Berwick. In 1413, he was constable of Bourdeaux. He married Anne, daughter and coheir of Thomas lord Bardolf, but died without issue 1419.

3. Sir Lewis Clifford, ancestor to the Cliffords barons Clifford, of Chudleigh. (See the account of the present lord Clifford, of Chudleigh.)

This nobleman departed this life on the 13th of July 1390, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

(*Sixth Lord.*) THOMAS DE CLIFFORD, who was appointed sheriff of Westmoreland, a knight of the king's chamber, and governor of Carlisle-Castle for life; also warden of the east marches. He was summoned to parliament, 1390, 1391, and 1392; in which last year he died on the 4th of October. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Thomas lord Roos, of Hamlake, by whom he left issue a daughter, Matilda, who married first Richard earl of Cambridge; secondly John Nevil lord Latimer. And,

(*Seventh Lord.*) JOHN DE CLIFFORD, his son, who succeeded in the third year of his age. He was sheriff of Westmoreland, and had summons to parliament from 13 Henry IV. to 8 Henry V. on the 3d of May, the ninth of Henry V. was created a knight of the Garter, and was slain at the siege of Meaux in France the 13th of March following, being about thirty-three years of age. He married Elizabeth, daughter to Henry Percy, commonly called Hotspur, (by his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edmund Mortimer, third earl of March, by his wife Philippa Plantagenet, only daughter and heir to Lionel duke of Clarence, second son of king Edward III.) by her who married secondly Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmoreland, and died October 26, 1437, he had issue an only son and successor,

(*Eighth Lord.*) THOMAS, lord Clifford, who was sheriff of Westmoreland 1422, joint-bailiff and escheator of Staincliffe in Yorkshire 1477. He had summons to parliament from 15 to 31 of Henry VI. and taking part with the king, was slain in the battle of St. Alban's, May 22, 1454, aged forty. He married Joan, daughter of Thomas lord Dacres, of Gilleland, and had issue by her four sons and five daughters. The latter were:

1. Maud, married first to Sir Thomas Harrington, secondly to Edmund lord Dudley.
2. Ann, married first Sir Richard Tempest, knight; secondly Sir Richard Conyers, knight.
3. Jane, married to Sir Simon Musgrave, of Hartley-Castle in Westmoreland, from whom the Musgraves of that place are descended.

4. Elizabeth, married to William Plumpton, of Plumpton-Castle, and died 1461.

5. Margaret, married to Sir Robert Car, of Sleaford, in Lincolnshire.

The sons were:

1. John de Clifford.
2. Sir Roger de Clifford, who married Joan, daughter and coheir of Thomas Courtenay, earl of Devon, and had issue Charles, Mary, (married to Sir Thomas Wingfield) and Barbara (married to ——— Drury.) Charles Clifford married Ann, daughter, of William Knevett, knight, and had issue two sons, Edward and William, and a daughter Jane, married to William Coe, of Suffolk, esquire. The eldest son, Edward, married Margery Layton, and had an only child, Dorothy; and the younger, William, died without issue.

3. Sir Robert de Clifford, was knight of the body to Henry VII. and married Ann, daughter of William Berkeley, and widow of Sir Ralph Josselyn, knight.

4. Thomas

4. Thomas de Clifford, died without issue.
 (Ninth Lord.) JOHN DE CLIFFORD succeeded his father as lord Clifford, and was also sheriff of Westmoreland in 1400, upon the rebellion of Richard, earl of Salisbury, had the custody of the castle of Penrith, in Cumberland; and in 39th of Henry VI. being in the battle of Wakefield, and siding with the king, who gained the victory, he is said to have made so great a slaughter, that he was from that time called the Butcher; but still remaining firm to the house of Lancaster, he was slain on Palm-Sunday, March 29, 1461, the first of Edward IV. at the battle of Towton, in Yorkshire; leaving by Margaret Bromfiere, (daughter and sole heir of Henry, lord Bromfiere, baron Vescy) who died April 12, 1493, three sons,

1. Henry de Clifford, his heir.
 2. Richard de Clifford, who died in the Netherlands, without issue.

3. Sir Thomas Clifford, who married Ellen, daughter and coheir of John Swarby, of Brackenburgh, in Lincolnshire.

And a daughter,
 Elizabeth, married to Robert Aike.

This lord and his father ever espoused the cause of the house of Lancaster, in which they both fell: he endeavouring to force a passage for king Henry VIth's army, was shot in the throat by an headless arrow, of which wound he instantly died, being in the twenty-sixth year of his age, three months after he had stabbed to the heart the young Edmund Plantagenet, earl of Rutland, fourth son of Richard duke of York. He was attainted in parliament November 4, following.

(Tenth Lord.) HENRY CLIFFORD, succeeded his father as lord Clifford; and his mother, being by birth baroness Vescy, brought the title of baron Vescy to the Cliffords, and also Lancelborough-house, and other estates; and the house of York prevailing, he was, when about seven years old, disguised in the mean habit of a shepherd's boy, to prevent his falling into their hands, who probably would have revenged themselves on the son of a man, who had rendered himself so odious to them by killing the young earl of Rutland. In that condition he lived, without any education, even so much as learning to write, lest it might make a discovery of him. He was restored in blood and honour, at thirty-two years of age, in the first parliament of Henry VII. and to all his baronies, &c.

In the reign of Henry VII. he was principal commander against the Scots, when they were defeated at Flodden, and their king slain. He married Anne, only daughter of Sir John St. John of Bletso, who, by the half-blood, was cousin-german to king Henry VII. her father being half-brother to that king's mother. He had issue by her three sons and four daughters.

1. Mabel, the wife of William Fitz-Williams, earl of Southampton.

2. Eleanor, the wife of Sir Ninian Markenfield, knight.

3. Anne, first of Robert Clifton, Esq; secondly, of Sir Robert Metcalf, knight.

4. Joan, of Sir Ralph Bowes, of Strettham, from whom the family of Bowes, in Yorkshire, are descended.

The sons were,

1. Henry Clifford, his successor.
 2. Sir Thomas Clifford, governor of Berwick-

castle, who married Lucy, daughter of Sir Anthony Browne, knight, but died without issue.

3. Edward Clifford, who died without issue.
 He married secondly, Florence, daughter of Henry Pudsey, widow of Sir Thomas Talbot, of Basball, in Craven, knight, and by her had two sons, who died young, and one daughter, Dorothy, married to Sir Hugh Lowther, of Lowther, in Westmoreland.

(First Earl.) HENRY CLIFFORD, succeeded his father as lord Clifford in 1523, and on the 18th of June, the same year, was created earl of Cumberland: he married, first, Margaret, daughter of George, fourth earl of Shrewsbury, who died soon without issue; secondly, Margaret Percy, daughter of Henry, fifth earl of Northumberland, by Eleanor, daughter of Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerset, so that she was lineally descended from John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. This nobleman was, at different periods, governor of Carlisle, president of the council in the North, warden of the west marches towards Scotland, and lord-president of Wales. He was installed knight of the Garter, May 27, 1537, and was in great favour with Henry VIII. who recommended Henry, lord Clifford, the earl's eldest son, to the lady Eleanor, his cousin; which marriage was consummated in the 27th year of his reign, at the house of her father, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, the king being present at their nuptials: her mother was Mary, the French queen, second daughter of King Henry VII. The earl died the 22d of April, 1542, having had issue four daughters.

1. Catharine, married first to John, lord Scrope, of Harley Bolton; and secondly, to Sir Richard Cholmondeley, of Thornton and Baxby, Knt.

2. Maud, married to John, lord Conyers, of Hornby.

3. Elizabeth, married to Sir Christopher Metcalf, knight.

4. Jane, married to Sir John Huddleston, of Millum-castle, knight.

Also three sons.

1. Henry Clifford.

2. Sir Ingelram Clifford, who married Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Ratcliffe, Knt. but died without issue.

3. Thomas Clifford.

The eldest son,

(Second Earl.) HENRY CLIFFORD, five and twenty years old at the death of his father, succeeded to the honours of the family. He was made knight of the Bath at sixteen years of age, at the coronation of Anna Bullen; his lady (already mentioned) died in November, 1547; her issue male dying in their infancy, she left only one daughter, the lady Margaret, afterwards countess of Derby, from whom James, late earl of Derby, was descended: he married, secondly, Anne, daughter of William, lord Dacres, of Gillefland. By her, who died 1581, he had issue three daughters.

1. Frances, married to Philip, lord Wharton. She died 1592.

2. Eleanor, } died young.

3. Mary, }

Also two sons.

1. George Clifford, } successively earls of Cam-

2. Francis Clifford, } berland.

His lordship died January 8, 1569, and was buried at Skipton.

His eldest son,

(*Third Earl.*) GEORGE CLIFFORD succeeded. He was installed Knt. of the Garter, June 20, 1592, was of the privy-council to king James I. He married Margaret Russel, third and youngest daughter of Francis Russel, earl of Bedford, on the 24th of June, 1577, at St. Mary Overy's Church, Southwark. By this lady he had two sons, who both died very young, and a daughter, Anne, his sole heir to the baronies of Clifford, Westmoreland, and Vescy; afterwards countess of Dorset and Pembroke, and dying October 30, 1605.

(*Fourth Earl.*) FRANCIS CLIFFORD, his brother, became the fourth earl of Cumberland: he married Grifold, daughter of Thomas Hughes, of Uxbridge, Esq; widow of Edward Nevil, lord Abergavenny, who died June 6, 1613, and left issue,

1. Margaret, who was married to Sir Thomas Wentworth, Knt. and Bart. afterwards earl of Strafford.

2. Frances, second wife to Sir Gervase Clifton, knight and baronet. And,

(*Fifth Earl.*) HENRY CLIFFORD, his successor, earl of Cumberland.

He died December 11, 1641: to whom succeeded

(*Sixth Earl.*) HENRY CLIFFORD, his only son, who, in 1610, married Frances Cecil, only daughter to Robert, earl of Salisbury, by whom he left issue an only daughter, Elizabeth, his heir, born September 1613, married July 5, 1635, to Richard Boyle, lord viscount Dungarvon, son and heir to Richard, earl of Cork, in Ireland, who, succeeding his father in the dignity of earl of Cork, was, by letters-patent bearing date November 4, 20 Car I. created lord Clifford, of Laneshorough; from whom the late earl of Burlington was descended. The title of earl of Cumberland became extinct by the death of Henry above-mentioned; but the baronies of Clifford, Westmoreland, and Vescy, were then in,

(*Fourteenth L.*) ANNE, sole daughter and heir of George, earl of Cumberland, before-mentioned, as dignities which had their first rise by summons of her ancestors to parliament, and by virtue of the intail the inheritance of those castles and lands lineally descended to her.

This noble lady was born January 30, 1589, and married February 25, 1608-9, to Richard Sackvill, lord Buckhurst, son and heir of Robert, earl of Dorset; who succeeded to that title two days

after, by the death of his father. He died March 28, 1624, and had issue three sons, who died infants, and two daughters.

1. Margaret, born July 2, 1614, married April 21, 1629, to John Tufton, earl of Thanet.

2. Isabella, born October 6, 1622, married July 5, 1647, to James Compton, earl of Northampton.

The countess of Dorset, in 1628, laid claim to the barony of Clifford; and the hearing of her petition was appointed for the following session; but there was no further proceedings on it.

Her ladyship married secondly, on the 3d of July, 1630, Philip Herbert, earl of Pembroke, who died January 23, 1649-50, without issue by her.

This lady, among many noble reversions, enjoyed the borough of Appleby. Sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state to king Charles II. wrote to her to name a candidate for that borough, to which the countess returned this brave laconick answer: "I have been bullied by an usurper, I have been neglected by a court, but I will not be dictated to by a subject: your man shall stand." On her decease, the baronies of Clifford, Westmoreland, and Vescy, devolved (no issue remaining from Isabella, her youngest sister) on her grandson,

(*Fifteenth Lord.*) THOMAS, earl of Thanet; who bringing his claim before the house of peers, their lordships resolved, December 12, 1691, "That Thomas, earl of Thanet, is the sole, lineal, and right heir to Robert de Clifford, first summoned to parliament as lord de Clifford, dated December 29, 28 Edward I. and that the said title doth of right belong to the said earl of Thanet, and his heirs."

And his majesty, on the 13th of August, 1734, was pleased to confirm, by patent, to,

(*Sixteenth L.*) MARGARET, third daughter of the said earl, and wife of Thomas, late earl of Leicester, the barony of Clifford, with all privileges, &c. thereto belonging; and her ladyship had one only son, Edward, viscount, Coke, who died in 1753, and her husband, the earl of Leicester, died April 1759, upon which the title of earl of Leicester became extinct; and, upon the death of her ladyship without issue, the title of the barony of Clifford must go to the present earl of Thanet. For a more particular account of the latter part of this family, we refer the readers to vol. I. p. 549.

(*Arms.*) Cheque, topaz and sapphire; a fess, ruby.

BOTTEQUOT.

BERKELEY, Baron BOTETOURT.

OF this ancient barony we have the following account in Dugdale.

"In the sheriffs account of 2 Henry II. there is mention of Aufrid de Buteturt, and that he then paid five pounds and four-pence, into the king's exchequer, for the farm of Wendover and Houghton, in the county of Buckingham; from which time, till 19 Edward I. I have not seen any thing more of the name: but then John de Buteturt*, was made governor of St. Briadel's castle, in the county of Gloucester, and warden of the forest of Dene. And in 22 Edward I. had summons to attend the king at Portsmouth, upon the 1st of September, well fitted with horse and arms, thence to sail with him into Gascoigne, having the command, as admiral, of the king's fleet, which lay at Yarmouth, and the parts thereabouts.

"In 24 Edward I. this John was in that expedition then made into Gascoigne. So likewise in 25 Edward I. and in 26 Edward I. in that of Scotland: as also in 28 Edward I.

"And in 30 Edward I. having wedded Maud, the sister and heir to Otto, the son and heir of Beatrice de Beauchamp†, widow of William de Munchensi, of Edwardeston, doing his homage, had livery of the lands of her inheritance. In 32 Edward I. he obtained the king's charter for free warren in all his demesne lands, within his lordships of Dywike, Kaerdington, and Wouton, in the county of Bedford. And in 33 Edward I. covenanted with Robert Fitz-Walter, lord of Wodeham, in Essex, that Joan‡, his daughter, should marry Robert, the son and heir of him the said Robert.

"In 34 Edward I. he attended the king, in that expedition then made into Scotland; and in 1 Edward II. was again constituted governor of St. Briadel's castle. In which year being with the king at Bolein, that being the time when he married queen Isabel, he joined with the rest of the nobles, then there, in signing an instrument, dated ult. Jan. under their hands and seals; whereby they mutually obliged themselves, to serve him faithfully, and to support his honour. In 4 Edward II. he was again in the Scottish wars; and in 5

Edward II. was governor of Framlingham castle, in Suffolk. About which time, being confederate with Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in surprising of Piers de Gaveston, at Dedinton, in the county of Oxford, upon St. Barnabas-eve, he published a special writing under his hand and seal, in justification thereof, promising to live and die with the earl in that quarrel. And in 6 Edward II. was joined in commission with Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, and some others, to continue the treaty with a cardinal, then sent from Rome, and Lewes earl of Edreux, the pope's chamberlain, which had been begun at Parkgate, touching certain matters, relating to the king himself, and divers of his nobles.

"In 8 Edward II. he was made admiral of the king's fleet, then bound towards Scotland. And in 12 Edward II. served again in those Scottish wars; and having been summoned to parliament, from 1 Edward II. till 18 of that king's reign inclusive, departed this life the same year, being then seized, in right of Maud his wife, of the manor of Dilewyke; as also of the moiety of the manor of Ronhall; and third part of the manor of Kerdynton, &c. Likewise of the manor of Mendlesham, in the county of Suffolk; leaving John, his grandson, (viz. son of Thomas, his son) and heir, who died in his life time** his next heir, seven years of age.

"Which Thomas was with him in the wars of Scotland, in 11 Edward II. and married Joane, one of the sisters and co-heirs to John de Someri, baron of Dudley, whereby a great inheritance came to his posterity.

"This Joane in 1 Edward III. obtained licence for a fair at her manor of Newport-Painnell, in the county of Buckingham; and in 8 Edward III. procured a charter for free-warren, in all her demesne lands, within her lordships of Honisworth, and Bobinton, in the county of Stafford; Old-Swynford, and Cradeley, in the county of Worcester; Lynford, in the county of Buckingham; Enhale, in the county of Canterbury; and great Bradale, in the county of Suffolk. In 11 Edward III. residing at Weley castle, in the county

* Mr. Edmondson says, he was the son of William de Botetourt, seated at Mudham, in the time of king John; and he the son of Sir Geoffrey de Botetourt, seated at Weley, in Worcestershire.

† Daughter of William Beauchamp.

‡ He had also another daughter, Elizabeth, married first to William, baron Latimer; secondly to Robert Ufford.

|| Upon the admission of the present lord into the house it was proved, that the summons first was in 33 Edward I.

§ Besides this gentleman, who died before his father, Sir John had two other sons; Sir John de Botetourt, and Otto de

Botetourt. The former seated at Beauchamp-Otes, died 1319, leaving issue by Margaret his wife, who died 1376, a son, John de Botetourt, who by Joan, daughter and heir of John Gernon, had issue a daughter and heir, Joan, who was married to Sir Robert Swinburn, knight. The latter seated at Mendlesham, died 1345, and by Sibilla his wife, had a son, John de Botetourt, who by Catherine, daughter of Sir William Weyland knight, had an only daughter and heir, Joan, married to John, son and heir of Sir John Knivet, knight.

** A. D. 1322.

of Worcester, (built by Roger de Someri, her grandfather, in the time of king Henry III.) she gave the manor of Werdeleye, in that county, to the canons of Hales-Owen, to found certain chantries, and perform alms-deeds, according to the tenor of an indenture, made betwixt the abbot of that house and her, but died soon after: for in 12 Edward III. John, her son and heir, performing his homage, had livery of his lands, through the king's special favour, though he had not made proof of his age.

"This John, in 14 Edward III. (residing also at Weley) gave the advowsons of the churches of Clent and Rouley, with the chapels thereunto belonging, unto the before specified canons of Hales-Owen. And in 16 Edward III. attended the king, in that great expedition then made into France; being of the retinue with Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. So likewise in 21 Edward III. with William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon. And in 26 Edward III. upon that danger of an invasion by the French, was joined in commission with the earl of Warwick, and some other eminent persons, for the arraying all knights, esquires, &c. within the counties of Warwick and Leicester, for the defence of the realm.

"In 29 Edward III. he was again in the wars of France, and in 33 Edward III. in those of Gascoigne, as also in 40 Edward III. And in 42 Edward III. accompanied Sir John Nevill, knight, thither. And having married Joyce, daughter of William, lord Zouche, of Haringworth, aunt and heir to Hugh le Zouche, of Ricard's-castle, had issue, John, (who took to wife Maud, the daughter to John, lord Grey, of Rotherfield) whom he survived: and by his testament, bearing date upon the festival of St. John Baptist, 7 Richard II. bequeathed his body to be buried in the abby of Hales, before the high altar. He likewise bequeathed to Maud, his daughter, at that time abbess of Polefworth, five pounds; and to his daughter Anneyne*, a nun, at Elstou, four pounds. And having been summoned to parliament, from 16 Edward III. until 9 Richard II. inclusive, departed this life the same year. Whereupon Joice, the wife of Sir Hugh Burnell, knight, was found to be his cousin and next heir, viz. daughter of John, son to the before specified John his son, who died in his lifetime, as before is observed.

"Which Sir Hugh doing his homage the same year, had livery of the lands of her inheritance. But this Joice died without issue, January 1, 7 Henry IV. Whereupon Maud and Agnes Botetourt, Maurice de Berkeley, Agnes, and Joice Wykes, became her cousins and heirs, (of which Maud and Agnes were nuns; the one at Polefworth, in the county of Warwick, and the other

at Elstou, in the county of Bedford) viz. Maurice Berkeley, son of Maurice, son of Catherine, sister of John Botetourt, father to the said Joice; Agnes and Joice Wykes, being daughters of Joan, daughter of Alice, the other sister of the before specified John Botetourt.

For the male ancestors of the Berkeley family, we must refer the reader to Vol. I. p. 593, where they will find,

Sir MAURICE BERKELEY, second son of Maurice, second lord Berkeley, by his wife Eva, daughter of Eudo de Touch, and Mellisent his wife, daughter and heir to William de Cantilupe.

He had issue by his wife Margaret, Sir THOMAS BERKELEY, who dying 1360, left issue by Catherine, daughter of Sir John de Bitton,

MAURICE BERKELEY, who married Catherine, youngest daughter and coheir to John, baron Botetourt.

This gentleman, who was seated at Stoke Gifford, in Gloucestershire, died 1361, and had issue,

Sir MAURICE BERKELEY, who died in 1400, leaving his wife Joan, (daughter of Sir John Dinham, knight) pregnant. This posthumous child proved a son, and was named after his deceased father,

MAURICE BERKELEY. He married Ellen, daughter of Sir William Montfort, knight, and had an only son,

Sir WILLIAM BERKELEY, who was made knight of the Bath at the coronation of Richard III. In 1485 he was attainted, but eleven years after was fully restored. He died 1501, having had issue by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Humphry Stafford, knight, one son,

Sir RICHARD BERKELEY, who died 1514. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Humphry Coningsby, knight, and had issue three daughters, Mary, Frances, and Ann, married to Thomas Speak, esquire; and two sons: for the youngest Sir Maurice Berkeley, seated at Bruton, in Somersetshire, the lords Berkeley, of Stratton, derive their descent. The eldest son,

Sir JOHN BERKELEY, seated at Stoke, died 1546. By his wife Isabell, daughter of Sir William Dennis, knight, he had a son and heir,

Sir RICHARD BERKELEY, who was knighted August 1, 1574. He married first Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Read, of Gloucester, knt. secondly to Eleanor, daughter to Robert Jermie, of Norfolk, and widow of Sir Robert Roe, knight and alderman of London.

Dying in 1604, he left issue by the former lady, three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Catherine; and two sons, Henry and William. The eldest,

* The rest of his issue were four daughters,

1. Elizabeth, married to Sir Balwyn Freville, knight, but died young before cohabitation.

2. Alice, married to ——— Kyriel; their only daughter and heir, Joan, married John Wykes, and bore to him two daughters, Agnes, who died unmarried, and Joice, married to Hugh Stanley.

3. Joice, who died 1420, the widow of Sir Balwyn Freville, knight, and the wife of Sir Adam Pethall; by the second marriage she had no issue, but by the first was mother of Sir Balwyn Freville, whom she survived. This son married Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Green, knight, and had issue one

son, Sir Balwyn Freville, knight, who died in the life-time of his grandmother, and three daughters; 1st Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Ferrers; second son of William, lord Ferrers, of Groby. The present heiress of that family is Charlotte, baroness Ferrers. 2d, Margaret, married first to Sir Hugh Willoughby, ancestor of the present lord Middleton, and secondly to Sir Richard Bingham, knight. 3d, Joice, married to Sir Roger Aston, knight, from whom the daughters and coheiresses of the late lord Aston, of Forfar, are descended.

4. Catherine, married to Maurice de Berkeley, from whom the present lord Botetourt is descended.

HENRY BERKELEY succeeded his father, and married Maurice, daughter of Thomas Throgmorton, esquire, of Castor. His issue at the time of his death, February 7, 1608, was an only son,

RICHARD BERKELEY, who was seated at Stoke and Rendcombe, and departing this life, May 12, 1661, was interred at Stoke. By his second wife Jane (daughter of Thomas Memott, esquire) who died 1658, he had no issue; but by his former, Mary, (daughter of Robert Roe, esquire) who died 1615, he had a son,

SIR MAURICE BERKELEY, who died in the lifetime of his father, 1654, and was buried at Stoke. This gentleman was twice married, first to Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Edward Coke, knight, lord chief justice, by whom he had a daughter Frances, who died without issue, 1660. By his second wife, Mary, daughter of Sir George Tipping, of Oxfordshire, knight, he had issue,

RICHARD BERKELEY, grandfather to the present lord Botetourt; which Richard survived his grandfather eleven years, and dying 1671, left issue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Syms, of Frampton Cotterel, in Gloucestershire, esquire, two sons,

1. George Berkeley, who died 1685, without issue, and was buried at Stone. His wife was Jane, daughter of Maurice Berkeley, viscount Fitz-Harding.

2. John Syms Berkeley, which

JOHN SYMS BERKELEY married first Susan, daughter of Sir Thomas Fowle, knight; but by this lady, who died 1696, he had no issue. By his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Walter Norborne, of Colne, in Wiltshire, esquire, by Frances, daughter and coheir of Sir Edmund Bacon, of Redgrave, in Suffolk, and widow of Edward, viscount Hereford, he had issue one daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Charles Noel Somerset, late duke of Beaufort; and one son,

(Present Lord.) NORBORNE BERKELEY, who was summoned to parliament as baron Botetourt, by descent, 1765, (5 George III.)

His lordship, while a commoner, served in four parliaments for the county of Gloucester; and upon his present majesty's accession, was appointed groom of the bedchamber, which, upon taking his seat in the house of lords, he resigned. In 1767, he was appointed lord of the bedchamber, and is now a doctor of civil-law, and colonel of the southern battalion of the Gloucestershire militia.

(TITLES.) Norborne Berkeley, baron Botetourt.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Botetourt, by writ of summons, 33 Edward I.

(ARMS.) First and fourth, ruby, a chevron, ermine, between ten crosses, patte, six above, and four below, pearl. Second and third, topaz, a saltire engrailed, diamond.

(CREST.) On a wreath, an unicorn passant, ruby.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, the emblem of Truth, represented under the figure of a woman richly attired, with rays issuing from the top of her head, and holding in her right hand a mirror: on the sinister, the emblem of Temperance, represented by a like figure, holding a bit and bridle in her right hand.

(MOTTO.) Resurgo rege favente.

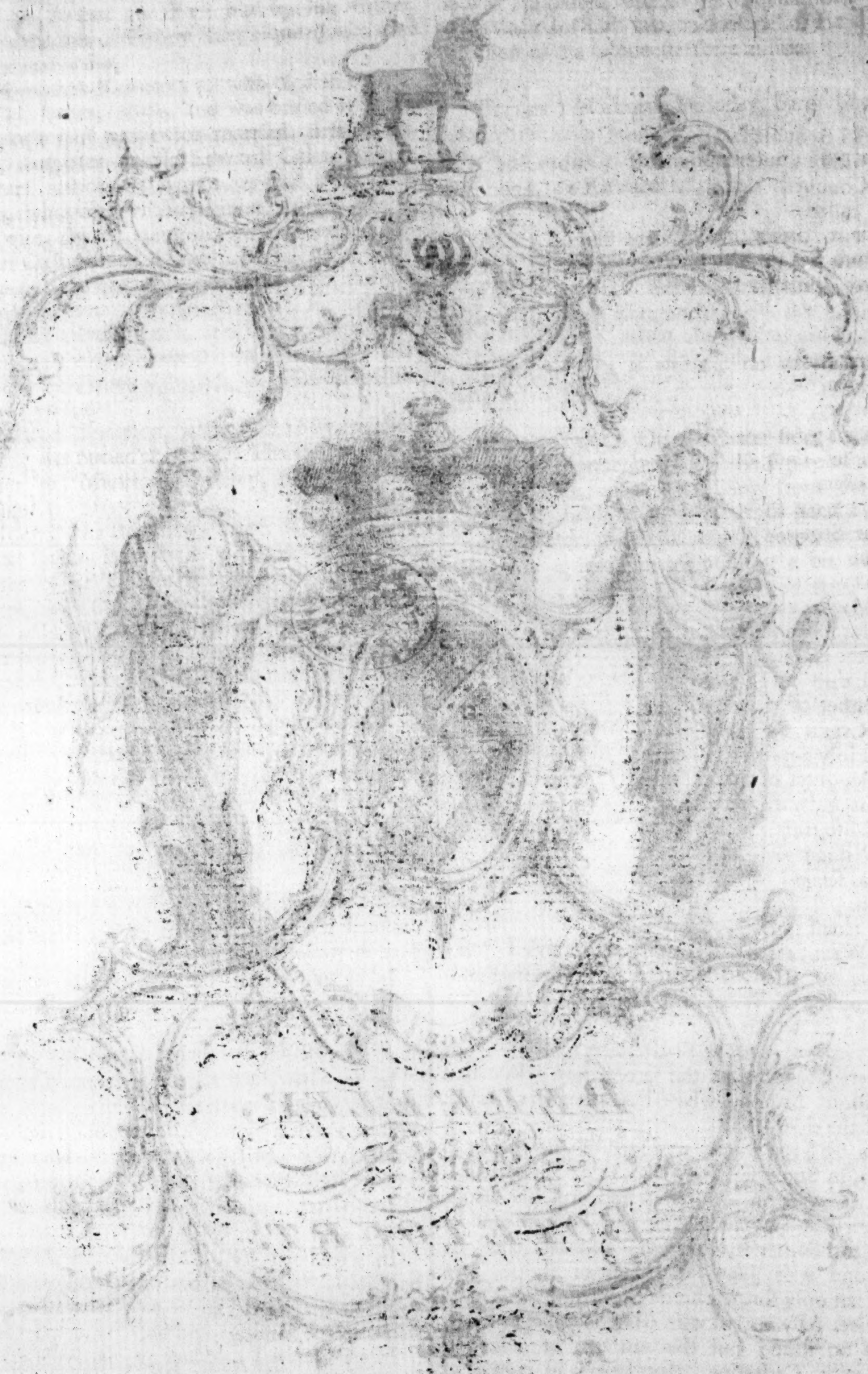
(CHIEF SEAT.) Stoke Gifford, near Bristol, in Somersetshire.

STOURTON,



A COMPLETE ENGLISH PRIMER

Henry, Earl of Northampton, was born in 1562, and was educated at the University of Cambridge. He was a member of the Privy Council, and was appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Household in 1593. He was a prominent figure in the court of Elizabeth I, and was a close friend of William Shakespeare. He was executed by beheading in 1606, on charges of treason.



STOURTON, Baron STOURTON.

THIS noble family, whom we lineally, and without interruption, trace up to the time of the Conquest, descends from a warrior of eminence, called

BARTHOLOMEW DE STOURTON, or BOTOLPH (as Collins has it, who quotes Glover's manuscript pedigrees) because the lordship of Stourton, in Wiltshire, was his property, and place of residence. This gentleman, when William the Conqueror entered into the West, was among those who broke down the sea-walls of the Severn, and entered Glastonbury, guarding the pass by land, until the Conqueror granted what they required. By his wife Anne, daughter of Godwin, earl of Kent, he had issue,

ROBERT DE STOURTON, who built the mansion house at Stourton, and, by his wife Agnes, was father of

WILLIAM DE STOURTON, whose son,

Sir MICHAEL DE STOURTON, by Mary, daughter of lord Mandeville, had two sons, Eudo and Guy; the eldest,

Sir EUDO DE STOURTON, was, by Grace his wife, father of

Sir RALPH DE STOURTON, who was a knight of the Holy Sepulchre, and had issue by Alice his wife, daughter of lord Berkeley, two sons,

1. Sir Edward de Stourton, who died in his father's life time, without issue.

2. William de Stourton.

By a second wife, Laurentia, he had several children.

The eldest son,

Sir WILLIAM DE STOURTON, married Jane, daughter of Richard Vernon, of Horningham, in the county of Wilts, and had issue twenty-two children; of which

Mary was a nun, at Shaftesbury.

Robert de Stourton, the second son, was canon and prior of Bruton, where his father was buried.

And the eldest son,

JOHN DE STOURTON, was lord of the manor of Preston, in Somersetshire; who, in 37 Edward III. was in the wars in Aquitain, and, on his death, was buried at Staverdale (he had been sheriff of Dorset and Somerset, in 1377) and left issue by his second wife Jane, daughter of Ralph, lord Bassett, an only son, John de Stourton, who married twice. By his last wife Alice Dennis, of Kent, he had no issue; but the produce of a former match with Catherine, daughter and coheir of Thomas Payne, of Speckington, was three daughters, all married: Jane, to John Sydenham, of Brympton, in Somersetshire; Alice, to William Danbury; and Cicely, to John Hill.

This John de Stourton, by his first wife Catherine, daughter of Henry, lord Beaumont, had issue one son and three daughters:

1. Edith, married to Sir John Beauchamp, of Bletsoe, in Bedfordshire, to whom she bore an only daughter, Margaret, who was married to Edmund, earl of Richmond, and thereby became mother to king Henry VII.

2. Margaret, } were nuns.

3. Anastasia, }

The son by this marriage was,

Sir WILLIAM DE STOURTON, who was steward of the principality of Wales in 1402, 3 Henry IV. and when some malicious persons in taverns and other publick places assembled, asserting that the king had forfeited his coronation-oath; this William was impowered, with others in the county of Dorset, to arrest and imprison all such persons as they shall find spreading such reports.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Moyne, of Estains, in Essex, and died on Monday, after the feast of St. Lambert, in 1 Henry V. and was buried with his wife in the church of the Carthusian monastery, in the parish of Witham, leaving issue a daughter, Margaret, wife of Sir William Carrant, of Tomber, in Somersetshire; and John de Stourton, their son and heir: which,

(First Lord) JOHN DE STOURTON, in 9 Henry V. made proof of his age, and had livery of his lands.

In 8 Henry VI. (being then a knight) he was retained by indenture to serve the king in his French wars.

In 12 and 16 of that king's reign, he was sheriff of Wilts; and in 14 Henry VI. again retained to serve in the wars of France and Normandy; also in 18 Henry VI. was sheriff of Gloucestershire.

In 19 Henry VI. he was appointed one of the plenipotentiaries to treat at Calais with those of France about a peace, and releasing the duke of Orleans, then a prisoner. And, the same year, had a grant for divers deer-leaps in Stourton-park, and of free warren in all his demesne lands and woods there; as likewise for a fair there yearly.

In 25 Henry VI. being then treasurer of the household, he had a grant of the castle of Old Sarum, then ruinous, to be held by fealty, and the rent of three shillings and four pence per annum.

In 26 Henry VI. May 13, in consideration of his faithful services to the king and his predecessor, he was created lord Stourton, of Stourton, in the county of Wilts, by patent.

In 28 Henry VI. he was in the commission with

James

James Butler, earl of Ormond and Wilts, and others, for defending of Calais; and the next year was appointed, with Ralph, lord Sudley, to conduct men at arms and archers thither.

In 31 Henry VI. he, with Richard, earl of Salisbury, John, earl of Shrewsbury, and James, earl of Wiltshire, were appointed by parliament to keep the seas, and to have, for three years, the tonnage and poundage granted in the last parliament. Also, April 15, in 32 Henry VI. it was agreed, that towards the furniture of the lords aforesaid, there shall be a loan on certain cities and towns there named, and to be answered out of the customs.

He married Margery, daughter of Sir John Wadham, of Merrifield, in the county of Somerset, knight, and, departing this life on St. Catherine's day, 1462, 2 Edward IV. left issue four sons and two daughters:

1. William de Stourton, lord Stourton.
2. Sir Reginald de Stourton, who was a knight (and had issue * by Margaret, his wife, widow of Alexander Hoddy, a daughter, wife of Oliver Carminow.)

3. Nicholas de Stourton, } who died without issue.
4. John de Stourton, }

The two daughters were,

1. Margaret, wife of Sir George Darell.
2. Joan, married to Richard Warne, of Hestercomb, in the county of Somerset, esquire.

(Second Lord) WILLIAM STOURTON, being thirty years of age at his father's death, had livery of his lands soon after; and, before the expiration of that year, the Lancastrians having begun to make a considerable body in Northumberland, he attended king Edward in his army thither.

He married Margaret, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir John Chidiok, of the county of Wilts, knight, and died February 18, 17 Edward IV. He had issue six daughters,

1. Amy, married to Henry Rogers.
2. Alice, to John Philpot.
3. Catharine, married first to William Berkeley; secondly, to William, lord Grey; thirdly, to Sir William de la Pole, knight.

4. Ann,
5. Elizabeth, } died unmarried.
6. Eleanor, }

Also three sons,

1. John Stourton,
2. William Stourton,
3. Edward Stourton, }

successively barons Stourton.

The eldest son,

(Third Lord) JOHN STOURTON, was twenty-four years of age at the death of his father, and had livery of his lands the following year. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Beverston, in Gloucestershire.

By his last will, dated August 8, 1484, 2 Richard III. he appointed his body to be buried in the chantry-chapel of the Virgin Mary, in the church of Mere, in the county of Somerset, leaving no issue. He was succeeded in honour and estate by his next brother and heir,

(Fourth Lord) WILLIAM STOURTON, who married Thomasin, daughter of Sir Walter Wrottesley; and by his testament, bearing date at Stour-

ton, on Friday next ensuing Corpus-Christi day, A. D. 1522, 14 Henry VIII. bequeathed his body to be buried in the chapel of the blessed Virgin, within the church of St. Peter at Stourton; and dying soon after, (as appears from the probate of his will) without issue, the title devolved on his brother and heir,

(Fifth Lord) EDWARD STOURTON, who in 5 Henry VIII. was nominated, by act of parliament, as one of the most discreet persons, justices of the peace, (as the words of the act are) for assessing and collecting a subsidy of one thousand six hundred and three pounds, by a poll-tax, &c. In 21 Henry VIII. he had summons to parliament among the peers, by the title of Sir Edward Stourton, of Stourton, chivalier. In 22 Henry VIII. he subscribed that declaration sent to pope Clement VII. intimating, if he did not comply with king Henry's divorce from queen Catherine, his supremacy in England would be no longer owned. By his will, dated November 26, 1535, 27 Henry VIII. he ordered his body to be buried in the north isle of Stourton church, and died soon after; leaving issue by Agnes his wife, daughter of John Fauntleroy, of March, in the county of Dorset, four sons and one daughter,

Mary, who died without issue.

The sons were,

1. William Stourton, his successor.
2. Roger Stourton, who married Joan, daughter of — Birch, of Essex, but died without issue.

3. Peter Stourton, who died unmarried.

4. Christopher Stourton, who married Elizabeth, daughter of — Denys, of the county of Kent, and had issue three sons, Thomas, Edmund, and Leonard.

The eldest son,

(Sixth Lord) WILLIAM STOURTON, in 28 Henry VIII. was summoned to parliament, and had livery of his lands, in 33 Henry VIII. He married two wives, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Dudley, esquire, father of John, duke of Northumberland; secondly, Anne Ryse, daughter to the countess of Bridgewater, by whom he had no issue; but by the first had issue two daughters,

1. Ursula, married to Edward, lord Clinton.
2. Dorothy, married to Sir Richard Brent.

Also seven sons,

1. Charles Stourton, his successor.
2. Andrew Stourton, who died without issue.
3. Arthur Stourton, who married Anne, daughter of Henry Mack-Williams, and had issue Philip Stourton, of Over-Moign, in the county of Dorset, esquire, who, by Joan, his wife, daughter of — St. John, esquire, had two sons; 1st, William Stourton, of Over-Moign, esquire, living in 1623, that married Margaret, daughter of George Croke, of Ashley, in the county of Southampton, esquire, and by her left three sons: Philip, aged ten years; Charles, seven; and Thomas, two years old, at their father's decease. 2d, Henry, who married Frances, daughter of John Best, of Allington-castle, in Kent, esquire, and had issue a son, Matthew, who, by his wife Bridget, eighth daughter of Francis Blount, of

* Mr. Edmondson says he died without issue.

Richards-castle, esquire, had five sons; Henry, Francis, Thomas, Matthew killed at the battle of Luzzara, in August 1702, and Charles, master of the orders of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, to which he was admitted February 3, 1711, and died in the city of Turin in 1721.

4. William Stourton, who married Thomafin, daughter of — Fitz-James.

5. George Stourton, } died young.

6. Giles Stourton, } died young.

7. Francis Stourton, died without issue.

This William, lord Stourton, by his will, dated September 8, 1548, 2 Edward VI. wherein he writes himself deputy-general of Newhaven, and the marches of the same, being then sick, orders his body to be buried where it shall please God. He bequeaths to his daughter Clinton two silver pots, of the value of twenty pounds — To his daughter Brent, two others of the same value, with his arms and name on them — To Mrs. Agnes Ryfe, daughter to the countess of Bridgewater, all his plate of silver, gilt, or parcel gilt, then remaining at Newhaven, and in her keeping; with all his beds, and other stuff of household, moveable or immoveable, in all places within his manor and lordship of Stourton, as well corn and hay, as other necessaries. — He bequeaths the residue to Charles Stourton, his eldest son, whom he makes sole executor; and to bestow, for his soul's health, as conscience and reason shall require. He appoints overseers, the lord William Howard, and Sir John Bridges, knight, then deputy of Bulloign, and leaves to each ten pounds for their trouble. And by a codicil, September 10, 1548, wills to his servants, if they serve his son Charles, such wages he gave them, with meat and drink, during their lives; but if not, a whole year's wages, and depart when they please. The probate bears date July 15, 1557: and Agnes Stourton, widow of the deceased, administered.

(Seven/b Lord) CHARLES STOURTON, with the help of four of his own servants, committed a shameful murder on one Hargil, and his son, with whom he had been long at variance, and buried their carcases fifty feet deep in the earth, thinking thereby to prevent the discovery: but afterwards it coming to light, he had sentence of death passed on him, which he suffered at Salisbury, March 16, 1557, by an halter of silk, in respect of his quality. He was interred in Salisbury cathedral.

He married Anne, daughter to Edward Stanley, earl of Derby, and by her had three daughters,

1. Mary, married to Thomas Tregian.
2. Anne, married to Edward Rogers.
3. Catherine, married to Richard Sherborne, of Stainhurst, in Lancashire.

Also three sons,

1. John Stourton, } successively barons
2. Edward Stourton, } Stourton.
3. Charles Stourton.

The eldest son,

(Eighth Lord) JOHN STOURTON, being restored in blood by act of parliament, in 1575, the 18th of Elizabeth, was one of the peers on the trial of Mary, queen of Scots. In the 22d year of queen Elizabeth, he married Frances, daughter of William Brook, lord Cobham, lord warden of the cinque ports; but dying without issue, October 13, 1588, appointed his body to be buried

in the chapel of his church at Stourton. He left his next brother his heir,

(Ninth Lord) EDWARD STOURTON, who married Frances, daughter to Sir Thomas Tresham, of Eveden, in the county of Northampton, knight, and, dying at Clerkenwell, in the suburbs of London, May 7, 1632, was buried at Stourton aforesaid, leaving issue by her four sons, and two daughters,

1. Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Sulyard, of Wetherden, in the county of Suffolk, knight.
2. Mary, married to Walter Norton, esquire.

The sons were,

1. William Stourton.
2. Thomas Stourton.
3. Francis Stourton.
4. Edward Stourton.

The eldest son,

(Tenth Lord) WILLIAM STOURTON, in 1616, was made knight of the Bath at the creation of Charles, prince of Wales, and succeeded his father in the year 1632.

He married Frances, daughter to Sir Edward Moor, of Odyham, in the county of Southampton, knight, and was, in Oxford, May 5, 1646, sent, with other persons of figure, for passes to go out. But the general denied them all, except for treaty or parley. He had issue four sons, and two daughters:

1. Mary, married to John Weld, of Lulworth-castle, in the county of Dorset.
2. Frances, who was a nun at Cambray.

Their mother was buried in Darking church, in Surry, with the following inscription to her memory:

Here lyeth interred the body
of FRANCES Lady STOURTON, wife
unto WILLIAM Lord STOURTON,
She departed this life on the
5th day of January, anno dñi
1662, at Darking.

Their sons were, Edward, John, William, and Thomas, who all died in the life-time of their father. William married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Morgan, of Penrith, in Cumberland.

The eldest son,

EDWARD STOURTON, faithfully adhered to king Charles I. in the time of the great rebellion, and died in 1644, in the garrison of Bristol, in his father's life-time; leaving issue, by Mary his wife, daughter to Robert, lord Petre,

William Stourton, who succeeded his grandfather.

And a daughter,

Mary, who died unmarried.

(Eleventh Lord) WILLIAM STOURTON, married Elizabeth, daughter to John Preston, of Furness-abbey, in the county of Lancaster, baronet, and by her (who died in April 1688) left issue six sons, (three others dying young) viz.

1. Edward Stourton, } successively barons
2. Thomas Stourton, } Stourton.
3. Charles Stourton.
4. Botolph Stourton.
5. William Stourton.
6. John Stourton.

All of which, except the third son, died without issue, as will be seen.

The eldest son.
(*Twelfth Lord*) EDWARD STOURTON, succeeded to the honour; and in the reign of queen Anne sold to Sir Thomas Meres, knight, the manor of Stourton, with the appurtenances; as also the advowson of the parish-church of Stourton, in the county of Wilts, together with the manor of Stourton-Caundle, &c. in Dorsetshire, for the sum of nineteen thousand four hundred pounds. This Edward, lord Stourton, died at Paris, in October 1720, having there married a daughter of Robert Buckingham, esquire, who followed king James into France; but having no issue, his brother,

(*Thirteenth Lord*) THOMAS STOURTON, succeeded him, and dying without issue, March 24, 1743, was succeeded by his nephew,

(*Fourteenth Lord*) CHARLES STOURTON, son and heir of Charles Stourton, his brother, who married Catherine, daughter of Richard Frampton, of Biston, in the county of Dorset, esquire, and had three sons and four daughters.

1. Charles Stourton, the above lord.
2. William Stourton, the present lord.
3. James Stourton, unmarried.

The daughters were,

1. Mary, married to Jordan Langdale, of Chiffe, in the East Riding of the county of York, esquire.
2. Catherine.
3. Jane, wedded to Anthony Kemp, of Slydon, in the county of Sussex, esquire.
4. Elizabeth, who, with her sister Catherine, were both chanoisses in the English convent at Liege; and several other children, who died infants.

This nobleman married on April 2, 1733, Catherine, daughter of Bartholomew, and sister and sole heir of Francis Walmesley, of Dun-

kenhall, in Lancashire, Esq; relict of Robert, lord Petre; but dying without issue, March 11, 1753, was succeeded by his brother,

(*Fifteenth and present Lord*) WILLIAM STOURTON, who on October 11, 1749, married Winifred, daughter of Philip Howard, of Buckenham, in Norfolk, esquire, (brother to his grace the present duke of Norfolk) by Winifred, his first wife, daughter of Thomas Stoner, of Stoner and Watlington-park, in Oxfordshire; by whom he had issue,

1. Charles-Philip Stourton, born August 22, 1752.
 2. Catherine, born August 16, 1750.
 3. Charlotte-Mary, born September 16, 1751.
- Her ladyship deceased July 25, 1754.

(*TITLE.*) William, lord Stourton, baron of Stourton.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baron Stourton, of Stourton, in the county of Wilts, by letters patent, May 13, 1448, 14 Henry VI.

(*ARMS.*) Diamond, a bend, topaz, between six fountains proper.

(*CREST.*) On a wreath, a demi grey-friar, habited in russet, girt, topaz, holding a scourge of three lashes, with knots, ruby.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) Two sea-dogs proper, scaled on their backs, and finned, topaz.

(*MOTTO.*) Loyal je serai durant ma vie.

He was married to Anne, daughter of Edward Stan-ley, earl of Derby, and by her had three daughters. 1. Mary, married to Thomas Tregonwell. 2. Anne, married to Edward Tregonwell. 3. Catherine, married to Richard Sherborne, of Stanbury, in Lancashire. All three sons. 1. John Stourton, successively baron. 2. Edward Stourton. 3. Charles Stourton.

The eldest son. (*Fifteenth Lord*) John Stourton, being returned in blood by act of parliament, in 1755, the 18th of Elizabeth, was one of the peers on the trial of William Black, lord Cobham, lord warden of the Exchequer, but dying without issue, October 15, 1788, appointed his body to be buried

VERNEY, in blood by act of parliament, in 1755, the 18th of Elizabeth, was one of the peers on the trial of William Black, lord Cobham, lord warden of the Exchequer, but dying without issue, October 15, 1788, appointed his body to be buried



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VERNEY, Baron WILLOUGHBY of BROKE.

WHETHER the founder of this ancient and noble family came from Normandy with the Conqueror, or was a native of this island, is a point that cannot be easily settled, at least without further lights than are at present held forth to us. Be this as it may, at that time lived

WILLIAM DE VERNAI, whose son,

WILLIAM DE VERNAI, is mentioned to be living, A.D. 1119, 19 Henry I. and A.D. 1148, 14 Stephen; whose son,

ROGER DE VERNAI, was living in the reign of king Henry II. and had issue,

ROGER DE VERNAI, or Verney, seated at Bromshulfe, in the county of Stafford, whose son,

SIMON DE VERNAI, was living in the reign of king Richard I. and in that reign gave to God and the monks, of Hilton-abbey, in the county of Stafford, lands in Normanchore. He married Agnes, daughter of William Bagot, of the Hide, in the county of Stafford, and sister of Hervey Bagot, of that place (progenitor of the barons of Stafford) and by her had issue,

HERVEY DE VERNEY, of Bromshulfe afore-said, living in the reign of king Edward I. who had issue his son and heir

RICHARD DE VERNEY, who lived at Madeley, in the county of Hereford, in 7 Edward II. and had issue

SIMON DE VERNEY, of Madeley, in 21 Edward II. and he had issue

WILLIAM DE VERNEY, mentioned in 14 and 27 Edward III. who married Alice, sister and co-heir to Thomas de Langley; after whose decease, she married to her second husband Gyles de Bassingburne; and to her third, John Hemington.

The said William had issue by her,

1. Simon de Verney, who died in 41 Edward III.

2. William de Verney; which

WILLIAM DE VERNEY born in 20 Edward III. was possessed of the lordship of Byfield with Trafford, in the county of Northampton, and was living in 51 Edward III. and by Elizabeth his wife had issue,

JOHN DE VERNEY, who lived in the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V. and was escheator of the county of Worcester, in 17 Henry VI. and by Alice his wife had issue,

1. Richard de Verney.

2. John de Verney, rector of Breedon, in the county of Worcester, who was made dean of Litchfield, in 1432, 10 Henry VI. and was also supervisor and receiver general to Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick.

The elder brother,

SIR RICHARD DE VERNEY, in 20 Henry VI. was in possession of the manor of Compton-Murdock, and built a noble manor-house there; wherein, besides his own arms, with matches of his ancestors, he then set up, in a fair canton-window towards the upper end of the hall, the arms of king Henry VI. queen Margaret, Humphrey, earl of Stafford (afterwards created duke of Buckingham) Henry Beauchamp, duke of Warwick, and the lord Zouch, with some others; by which it appeareth, that he was one of those that adhered to the house of Lancaster. In 21 Henry VI. he was in commission for conservation of the peace, and continued therein till 14 Edward IV. (except for the first six years of king Edward's reign) being also in 38 Henry VI. a commissioner for arraying all men able to bear arms in the county of Warwick; and the next year received the honour of knighthood. He departed this world in 5 Henry VII. leaving by Eleanor, his wife, daughter and heir of John Loutham, of Northampton, a daughter Ann, married to Sir Richard Montfort, knight.

EDMUND DE VERNEY, his son and heir, forty-nine years of age: who had special letters of protection from Thomas, lord Stanley, steward of the household to king Edward IV. dated November 3, 8 Edward IV. exempting him from being subject to any seizure on his corn, beeves, muttons, or any thing else, for the king's household provision, without payment of ready money for the same; and in 21 Edward IV. bore the office of escheator of the counties of Warwick and Leicester.

In 2 Richard III. he was in commission for arraying of men in the county of Warwick; and by his last will, bearing date February 24, 1494, 10 Henry VII. bequeathed his body to be interred in the conventual church of the friars preachers at Warwick, betwixt the altar of our Lady and the altar of St. Dominick, on the north part; ordering that, by the care of his executors, a lamp should be continually maintained burning in the chancel of that church before the host; and died within two days after, leaving by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter to Sir William Fielding, knight, ancestor to the present earl of Denbigh, three sons,

1. Richard Verney.

2. Leonard Verney,

3. Michael Verney.

And a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to Thomas Grey, of Enville, in Staffordshire.

The eldest son,

RICHARD VERNEY, was in such esteem with king

king Henry VIII. that being informed of some infirmity in his head, he granted him a special licence, bearing date at Greenwich, January 2, in the eighth year of his reign, to wear his bonnet at all times and in all places, as well in the said king's presence, as elsewhere, according to his own pleasure, without the interruption of any man whatsoever. By his last testament, dated October 2, 1529 (18 Henry VIII.) he appointed his body to be buried in the new chapel on the north side of the church of Compton-Murdoc, in the county of Warwick; and dying on September 28, the next year, a monumental stone was placed over him, with the portraiture in brass of himself, his wife, and nine sons and five daughters, with the following inscription round the verge thereof:

Of your charitie pray for the soules of Richard Verney, esquire, and Anne his wife; which Richard departed out of this present world the 28th day of this month of September, A. Dni. 1527.

He had issue by the said Anne, daughter of William Danvers, esquire, (appointed one of the justices of the court of Common-Pleas, in 3 Henry VII.) nine sons and five daughters, as is said before; of which daughters, Anne was married to Edward Odingells, of Long-Ichington in the county of Warwick, esquire; and was buried in Compton church, under a stone, with her portraiture, and her arms, and the following inscription, all in brass, viz.

Off zeor chartye pray for the sole off Anne Odyngsale, the wife of master Edward Odyngsale of Ygyngeton, and dogter of Richard Verney, Esquyer, the whyche departyde the yere of or. Lord MCCCCXXIII; on whose sole Jhu have mercy.

His son and heir,

Sir THOMAS VERNEY, knight, married Alice, the eldest of the three sisters, and coheirs of Sir Edward Tame, of Fairford, in the county of Gloucester, knight, by whom he had issue three sons:

1. Richard Verney.
2. Peter Verney.
3. Timothy Verney.

Sir RICHARD VERNEY, knight, the eldest, married Frances, daughter of George Raleigh, of Farnborough, in the county of Warwick, esquire, by Joan his wife, daughter of Sir William Coningsby, knight, and by her had issue four sons and two daughters:

1. Dorothy, married to ——— Danvers.
2. Eleanor, married to ——— Roydon.

The sons were,

1. George Verney.
2. Richard Verney.
3. John Verney.
4. Stephen Verney.

He died July 26, in 9 Elizabeth, possessed, in Gloucestershire (as by inquisition taken at Gloucester after his decease) of the manor of Upton, and of two messuages, with the lands thereunto belonging, in East-Leech; twelve messuages, with appurtenances, in Upton-Todbury, Charl-

ton, Doughton, and Tedbury; fifty-one messuages in East-Leech, Turville, Willingstrup, and Colne-Alwyns; the manor of Nymmsfield, with three messuages and appurtenances in Nymmsfield: which manor descended to the three sisters and coheirs of Sir Edward Tame, whereof a third part descended to Sir Richard Verney by his mother; and he, with his father, purchased the other two parts, by indenture tripartite, dated February 26, in the first of Edward VI. as set forth in the said inquisition: to all which George Verney was found to be his son and heir, and aged twenty-two years.

Which

GEORGE VERNEY, his eldest son, died possessed of the said manors and lands, &c. on the 8th of April, in 16 Elizabeth; and was buried in Compton church before-mentioned, with the following inscription set over him, viz.

Heere lies George Verney of Compton, Esq; sonne of Sir Richard Verney, knight, and husband of Jane the daughter of William Lucy of Charlcot, Esq; by whome he had one sonne and fower daughters. Hee died the eight day of Aprill, Anno Dni 1574.

His son was

Sir RICHARD VERNEY, knight, born in 1563, who took to wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Fulk Grevill, knight (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir to Edward Willoughby, esquire, eldest son to Robert lord Willoughby, of Broke) and at length heir to her brother Fulk Grevill, lord Broke, of Beauchamps-Court, in the county of Warwick, and died the 7th of August, 1630, aged sixty-seven years, and she the twenty-sixth of March following, aged seventy years; and were both buried in Compton church; for whom was erected in the chancel an altar-monument, their effigies in full proportion lying thereon, and on the verge this inscription:

Hic Jacent Richardus Verney Miles qui obiit vii^o die Aug^{te}. A^o D^o MDCXXX et ætat LXX. Et Domina Margareta uxor ejus quæ obiit 26 Martij A^o Dom. 1631 et ætat 70.

For the male line of ancestry belonging to this Margaret, we refer our readers to the account of the earl of Warwick, towards the beginning of this volume; where they will find, that her grandfather, Sir Fulk Grevill, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward Willoughby, and granddaughter and heir to Robert baron Willoughby de Broke. As the honours which the noble lord of whom we are now treating inherits descended from the Willoughbies through this lady, it is necessary that we give an account of her family. For the origin of the Willoughbies, we refer our readers to our account of the eldest branch, lord Willoughby, of Parham, where they will find, that

Sir ROBERT WILLOUGHBY, who died 1397, had two wives; that from the former he had a son, William Willoughby, ancestor to lord Willoughby, of Parham; that from the latter, Margaret, daughter of lord Zouch, of Harringworth, he had four sons; which were,

1. Robert Willoughby, who died young.

2. Thomas

2. Thomas Willoughby, who continued the line with which we are now concerned.

3. John Willoughby.

4. Sir Bryan Willoughby.

Sir THOMAS WILLOUGHBY, the second son, married Elizabeth, sister and heir of John Nevil lord Latimer, and had issue.

Sir John Willoughby, who by Joan Welby, was father of another.

Sir JOHN WILLOUGHBY, who married Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Edward Cheney, of Broke, in Wilts, and had issue two daughters, Cecily, abbess of Wilton, and Elizabeth, married to William Currant, of Tumber in Somersetshire.

Also four sons:

1. Robert Willoughby.

2. Sir William Willoughby, seated at Turners-Piddell, in Dorsetshire.

3. Richard Willoughby, seated at Sibton, in Dorsetshire.

4. Edward Willoughby.

The eldest son,

(First Lord.) Sir ROBERT WILLOUGHBY, was steward of the household to king Henry VIII. summoned to parliament as baron Willoughby de Broke, August 12, (7 Henry VIII.) 1492, and died 1503. Having married Blanch, daughter and heir of Sir Edward Champenoun, knight, he had issue Elizabeth, married to John baron Dymham, and a son and successor,

(Second Lord.) Sir ROBERT WILLOUGHBY, who married first Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Richard baron Beauchamp, of Powick (she brought with her Alcester, the manor-house of which is called Beauchamp-Court) and by her had a son and successor, Edward Willoughby. By his second lady Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, he had issue two daughters, Elizabeth, married to John Pawlet, marquis of Winchester; and Ann, married to Charles Blunt lord Mountjoy; and two sons, Henry and William, who both died without issue in their father's life-time. This nobleman dying 1522, was buried at Bere Ferrers; and the honours, &c. of the family devolved upon his grand-daughter,

ELIZABETH WILLOUGHBY, the only daughter of Edward Willoughby (only son of the last lord by his first wife) by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Nevil lord Latimer; but were not claimed by her or her descendants till the year 1695, as will be seen. This illustrious lady is already treated of at large in pages 160, 161, of this Volume; to what is there said, we shall only add, that her son Foulk Greville (see page 145 of this Volume) had a son of his name, who died without issue; and a daughter, Margaret, who became the wife of this Sir Richard Verney, whose ancestors we have already traced; and at length sole heir to her brother, and of course to the barony, as has been already observed.

The issue of this last mentioned marriage were four daughters, Mary, married to Sir Ralph Samwell, baronet; Ann, married to John Bretton, of Norton; Elizabeth, died unmarried; and Margaret, married — Shirley, but died without issue.

Also four sons:

1. Greville Verney.

2. John Verney, who married Elizabeth, daughter of — Berkeley, of Cotheridge in Worcester-shire; and had a son, Richard, whose son,

Compton, dying without issue, that line ended:

3. Richard Verney, died unmarried.

4. George Verney, who married Tryphena, daughter of Edmund Sheffield, earl of Mulgrave.

The eldest son, Sir GREVILLE VERNEY, succeeded his father, and married Catherine, daughter to Sir Robert Southwell, of Woodrising in Norfolk, knight; and of Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Charles Howard, earl of Nottingham, lord high-admiral in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and widow of James, earl of Carrick, in Scotland; by whom he had:

1. Greville Verney, his heir.

2. John Verney, who died an infant.

3. Sir Richard Verney, of Compton, in the county of Warwick, knight of the shire for that county.

4. George Verney, who died unmarried.

Which Greville, marrying Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Thomas the second viscount Wenman, and dying in 1648, by her left a son, Greville, who was knight of the Bath at the coronation of king Charles II. and he marrying Diana Ruffel, eldest daughter to William the first duke of Bedford, by her, who married secondly William lord Allington, had William, his only child, who, dying unmarried, put an end to that line; so that we now return to the third son of Sir Greville Verney,

(Third Lord.) RICHARD VERNEY, of Compton, who being descended, through the heirs of the Greilles, from Robert Willoughby, baron of Broke, laid claim to the said title, alledging that he was lineal heir to Sir Robert Willoughby, knight of the Garter, who was summoned to parliament, as lord Broke, 7 Henry VII. to whom succeeded Sir Robert Willoughby, knight, his son and heir, who was summoned to parliament by the same title, by king Henry VIII. and seized of the said barony, to him and his heirs, as of fee and right; whereupon the barony descended to Elizabeth, lady Greville, grandchild and at length sole heir to the second lord Broke, and afterwards to her grandchild and heir, Sir Foulk Greville, knight; and though he was created lord Broke of Beauchamp's Court, by king James I. by patent to him and his heirs male, with remainder to his cousin Robert Greville, and his heirs male, yet was he rightfully entitled to the said barony of Broke in fee; and, dying without issue, the said barony in fee descended to Margaret, sister of the said Foulk, and his sole heir, grandmother to the petitioner: and, the same being allowed in parliament, the 13th of February, 1695-6, he, on the 25th of the same month, took place as the ancient barons of Broke, and died on the 18th of July, 1711, in the ninetieth year of his age.

He married first Elizabeth, daughter to Sir John Prettyman, of Lodington, in the county of Leicester, baronet, and by her had three sons, and a daughter of her name, married to Samuel Davenport, of Caverley, in the county of Chester, esquire; and by his second wife Frances, daughter to Thomas Dove, of Upton, in the county of Northampton, esquire, he had Richard, who died a bachelor, and Diana, who was married to Sir Charles Shuckburgh, of Shuckburgh, in the county of Warwick, baronet.

Of the sons by the first wife, which were John, George, and Thomas, the latter was a merchant,

(Fourth Lord.) GEORGE VERNEY, his next brother, who was a prebendary and canon of Windsor, and chaplain to queen Anne, succeeded his father in the honours and estate.

He married Margaret, daughter and heir to Sir John Heath, of Braystode, in Kent, knight; also heir by her mother to Sir Matthew Mennes, knight; and by her grandmother, to the earl of Carrick, in Scotland. By her, who died October 18, 1729, had three sons and a daughter, Margaret, wife of Anthony Duncomb, of Barford, in the county of Wilts, esquire, afterwards lord Feverham.

Thomas Verney, the eldest son, married Eleanor, youngest daughter to Thomas lord Leigh, of Stonleigh, in the country of Warwick, and died of the small-pox in May 1710, without issue male; leaving his lady big with child, who was afterwards delivered of a daughter named Eleanor.

George, and Thomas, the latter was a merchant,
Of the sons by the first wife, which were John,
county of Warwick, patron.

10 (*Sixth and present Lord.*) JOHN PEYTO VERNY, (son of his brother John before-mentioned) born Aug. 4, 1738. His lordship, who is one of the lords of the bedchamber to his present majesty, on the eighth of October 1761, was married to Louisa, eldest daughter of Francis North, earl of Guildford, by Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Sir Arthur Kaye, of Woodfom, in the county of York, baronet; and widow of George viscount Lewisham, son and heir of William Legge, earl of Dartmouth, by whom he had issue a daughter, Louisa, born January 25, 1765, and two sons:

1. John-Peyto Willoughby, born May 28, 1762.
2. George-Peyto Willoughby, born May 25, 1762.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Willoughby of Broke, in the county of Wilts, allowed in parliament, by a resolution upon the question, February 13, 1695, 8 William III. by descent; and thereupon summoned by writ, dated the 25th of the said month. Originally August 12, 1402, 7 Henry VII.

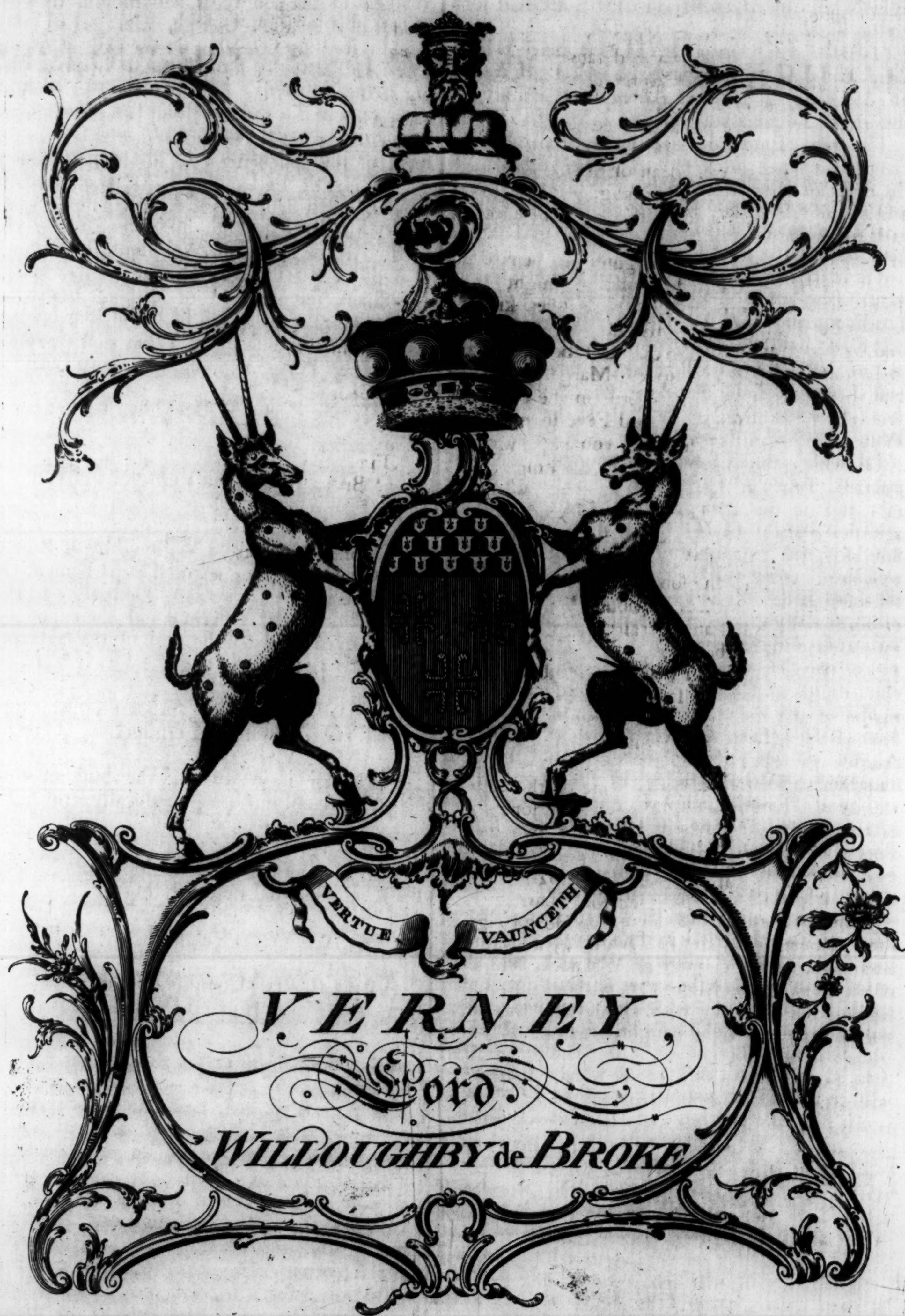
(CREST.) On a wreath, the bust of a man couped and affronte proper, ducally crowned topaz.

(MOTTO.) Vertue Vaunceth.

(CHIEF-SEATS.) Compton-Verney, and Chester-
ton, Warwickshire and Bratted, Kent.

The name of the last mentioned marriage was
four daughters, Mary, married to Sir Ralph Sam-
well, baronet; Ann, married to John Birtton, of
Norton, Warwickshire, died unmarried; and Margaret,
married — Shirley, but died without issue.
Also four sons,
1. Greville Vanebo, deceased, had two sons,
and three daughters, viz. Anne, married to Sir
John Birtton, of Norton, Warwickshire, who had
four daughters, Mary, married to Sir Ralph Sam-
well, baronet; Ann, married to John Birtton, of
Norton, Warwickshire, died unmarried; and Margaret,
married — Shirley, but died without issue.

ter of Berkely, of Exchange in W of
celebrity; and had a son, Richard, whose son
Y, B. B. L. L. W. married Elizabeth, daughter

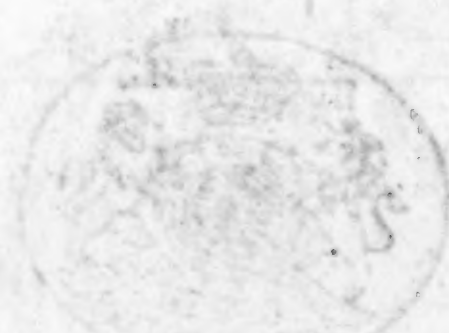


WILLIAM J. HARRIS
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WILLOUGHBY, Baron WILLOUGHBY of PARHAM.

THE noble family of Willoughby (as appears by a pedigree drawn in the reign of queen Elizabeth) is descended from

Sir JOHN DE WILLOUGHBY, a Norman knight, who had the lordship of Willoughby, in Lincolnshire, by the gift of the Conqueror; and left issue a son of his own name,

Sir JOHN DE WILLOUGHBY, knight, father of

Sir HUGH DE WILLOUGHBY, knight, who married Frethland, daughter and coheir of William de Cokerinton, by Berta, his wife, daughter and coheir of Lambert de Scotenai, a person of great possessions in Lincolnshire; whereof Cumberworth, and Thorp, of his inheritance, descended to the Willoughbys. He had issue William de Willoughby, and Ralph de Willoughby, who was seated at Willoughby, near Alford, in the county of Lincolnshire; and about the end of king John's reign, having his lands seized for his adherence to the rebellious barons, he had, in 1 Henry III. the king's precept to the sheriff of that county for restitution of them.

The before-mentioned

WILLIAM DE WILLOUGHBY, in 44 Henry III. on the death of Frethland, his mother, had livery of the lands of her inheritance.

Sir William Dugdale, in his Baronage, vol. I. p. 83, presumes, "That the said William de Willoughby had no issue which continued, for Robert his uncle enjoyed the estate." But he quotes no authority for it; and, in point of time, that Robert is more likely to be his son than his uncle, it being evident, that, in 48 Henry III. (which he cites himself)

ROBERT DE WILLOUGHBY took part with the rebellious barons; and, for some time after, was so powerful in Yorkshire, that (as the record specifies) the sheriff could not execute his office there for the king.

Sir William Dugdale makes this Robert to leave issue, by the heir of — Oreby, William, his son and heir; and we also find that Sir Robert Willoughby, lord of Willoughby, married —, daughter and heir of John Oreby, and by her had issue,

Sir WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY, knight, who in 54 Henry III. was signed with the cross, together with many others, who then accompanied prince Edward into the Holy-land. He married Alice, daughter of John, lord Beke, of Eresby, and sister and coheir of Walter, lord Beke, of Eresby, in the county of Lincoln, who had that, and other possessions in Lincolnshire, from Sir Walter

Bec, who possessed divers lordships by gift of William the Conqueror, coming over with him to England, though he had a fair inheritance in Flanders. This Walter married Agnes, daughter and heir of Hugh, son of Pinthon, who also came into England with the Conqueror; and with Eudo (his sworn brother in war, tho' otherwise not allied) had of his gift the lordship of Tatshall, with the hamlet of Thorpe, and town of Kirkeby, in the county of Lincoln, to be equally shared between them; Eudo to hold his of the king, and Pinthon his of the bishoprick of Durham. And the said Hugh, his son, was surnamed Steward, by performing that office to the bishop of Durham for the barony of Eresby.

That Sir William de Willoughby married Alice, heir to the barony of Eresby, is also evident from the will of Sir John Beke, lord Beke, of Eresby, dated at Eresby on Wednesday preceding the feast of St. Margaret, 29 Edward I. wherein he calls him his son-in-law, and constitutes him one of his executors, together with his son, Sir Robert de Willoughby. Which

Sir ROBERT DE WILLOUGHBY, in 25 Edward I. was in that expedition then made into Gascon; and in 28 Edward I. in the wars of Scotland. In 33 Edward I. he obtained a charter for free warren in all his demesne lands in Eresby, and Willoughby, in the county of Lincoln, and was in those expeditions, against the Scots in 34 Edward I. and 4 Edward II. In this last year he was on the inquisition taken after the death of that great prelate, Anthony Bec, bishop of Durham, and patriarch of Jerusalem, found to be one of his cousins and next heirs, viz. son of Alice, daughter of John, brother to the bishop; and at that time forty years of age. Having been very serviceable to the king, and possessing so ample an estate, by the accession of those lands which came to him by descent, as well from his grandmother, as the bishop, he had summons to parliament among the barons of this realm in 7 Edward II. and the year after had command to be at Newcastle upon Tyne, to restrain the incursions of the Scots. He died in 10 Edward II. leaving issue by Margaret* his wife, daughter of William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, John, his son and heir, at that time fourteen years of age.

Which Margaret had for her dowry an assignation of the manor of Willoughby, with certain lands in Ulkeby and Dierthorp; as also the manor of Wybington, and certain lands in Wyrhale, and Scryvelby, Langton, Thymelby, Foletby,

* Mr. Edmondson says: "Margaret, daughter of Edward, lord D'Eyncourt."

Levethon, Eoston, and Braytoft, all in the county of Lincoln.

Sir JOHN DE WILLOUGHBY, their son, in 20 Edward II. received the honour of knighthood by bathing, &c. having all his accoutrements, relating to that solemnity, allowed out of the king's wardrobe: and in 1 Edward III. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands. In 7 Edward III. he was in the Scottish wars. So likewise in 8, 9, 10, and 11 Edward III. also in 12 Edward III. was in that expedition made into Flanders; as likewise in 13 Edward III. In 19 Edward III. being again in those wars, and of the retinue with Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, he attended the king to relieve Aguylon; and was in that famous battle of Cressy in 20 Edward III. where the English obtained a glorious victory.

In 22 Edward III. being then called John de Willoughby the elder, he obtained licence to give the advowson of the churches of Over-Toynton, Kirkeby, and Eresby, with the chapel of Spillesby, annexed to the church of Eresby, for a master and twelve priests to celebrate divine service, in honour of the blessed virgin, in the said chapel, for the good estate of himself, his wife, and children, during this life; and afterwards for the health of their souls. And having been summoned to parliament, from 6 Edward III. until the 23d of that king's reign inclusive, departed this life the same year; leaving issue by Joan his wife, sister and coheir of Sir Thomas Rosceline, knight.

Sir JOHN WILLOUGHBY, knight, his son and heir, twenty years old; who, making proof of his age, the next ensuing year, had livery of his lands.

He served under king Edward III. in his wars with France, from the twenty-ninth year of his reign to the twenty-third, and was in the famous battle of Poitiers, where the king of France was taken prisoner. And having been summoned to parliament from 24 Edward III. departed this life in 46 Edward III. being then seized of the manor of Eresby, with its members, viz. Spillesby, Grebby, Ingoldmells, Flyxburgh, Tonelby, Friskney, Bishopthorp, Askeby, Kirkeby super Bayne, Tatterfall, and Thorpe; all which he held of the bishop of Durham, by the service of one knight's fee, and of being bailiff to the bishop for the time being, for all his lands in the county of Lincoln of his fee, viz. to hold his courts, &c. also, by the service of being steward to him and his successors, and to carry the messes of meat to the table on the day of their consecration; as also at Christmas and Whitsuntide; or his eldest son, if he was a knight, or some other fitting knight thereunto deputed by letters patent. He likewise died seized of the manors of Willoughby, Oreby, Scrivelby, Stikford, and thirty-seven other manors, all in the county of Lincoln; leaving (by Cecilia his wife) Robert, his son and heir, then twenty-three years of age; and two daughters, Joan, married William baron Astley, and Margaret, married to John Braose.

Which Cecilia was daughter of Robert Ufford, earl of Suffolk, and of Margaret his wife, sole daughter and heir of Sir John Norwich, knight; and by the death of William Ufford, earl of Suffolk, her brother, she was one of his coheirs; and brought to this family the lordship of Barbican, in London, and the lordships of Ufford,

Parham, and Orford, &c. in Suffolk; being also heir to the families of Norwich, Valens, Glanvil, and Blond. The said

ROBERT WILLOUGHBY, her son and heir, being retained by indenture in 47 Edward III. to serve with thirty men at arms, and thirty archers, arrived with the duke of Lancaster at Calais, and was in that expedition then made into Flanders. In the 5th of Richard II. on the death of William de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, he was found to be one of his coheirs; and, in the 9th of Richard II. accompanied John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, into Spain, for the recovery of Castile; being the year following retained to serve the king in defence of the realm. He had summons to parliament from the 40th of Edward III. to the 19th of Richard II. inclusive, and died on the 9th of August the year following.

He married Alice, daughter of Sir William de Skipwith, by whom he had a son and successor, William. By his second wife Margaret, daughter of lord Zouch, of Harringworth, he had issue four sons; Robert, who died young; Sir Thomas Willoughby, ancestor to lord Willoughby de Broke; (see Vol. II. p. 397.) John, and Sir Bryan. The son by his first wife,

WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY, was one of those peers in the parliament of the 22d of Richard II. when that king made a formal resignation of his dignity. In the 2d of Henry IV. he was retained to attend the king in his expedition then made into Scotland; and had summons to parliament from the 22th of Richard II. to the 11th of Henry IV. and died that year, leaving issue by his first wife, Lucy, daughter to Roger lord Strange, of Knockyn, two sons:

1. Robert Willoughby.

2. Thomas Willoughby, of whom hereafter.

ROBERT WILLOUGHBY, in the 12th of Henry IV. obtained from that king a confirmation of king Henry II's charter, made to Hugh, the son of Pinchon (his ancestor) some time steward to the bishop of Durham, of all the lands which the said Pinchon held of him, viz. Eresby, with its members. And, being of an active and heroic spirit, was one of the greatest worthies in the age. In 3 Henry V. he attended that warlike prince, when he took Hareflew, and became victorious in that memorable battle of Agincourt. The year following he was retained again for those wars; and in the interim, upon the death of Isabel, widow of William de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, had livery of the castle and town of Orford, with the manor of Ufford, and a considerable portion of other lands. In 5 Henry V. he was in another expedition made into France, and was one of the chief commanders at the siege of Caen, in Normandy, and obtained, in consideration of his signal services, a grant of three hundred pounds per annum. In 6 Henry V. he continued still in those wars, and was at the siege of Roan; when being one of the knights of the most noble order of the Garter, and with the king asserting his right in Normandy, he was excused from attending at a chapter held on the feast of St. George that year at Windsor, by the duke of Bedford. The next year, being again with the king in France, he was also excused from attending at a chapter held at Windsor, by Humphry, duke of Gloucester. In 9 Henry V. he obtained leave to travel, but in the same year being at London,

don, when king Henry V. himself held a chapter of the Garter at Windsor, on the 3d of May, he was taken ill on the point of his coming to the feast then held, and thereupon was likewise excused. In 1 Henry VI. he was, by indenture, retained to serve the king in his wars of France; and, with Thomas de Poinings, employed to conduct a supply of forces to John, duke of Bedford, the king's uncle, then regent of France, whom the next year he accompanied at the taking of Yvrie; and in the great battle of Vernoi, where the English obtained a signal victory. In 3 Henry VI. he was sent with Sir John Falstaff to prevent the surprize of Alençon by the French; and defeated the party under Charles de Villers, sent to that purpose. Soon after which, he was, with the earls of Salisbury and Warwick, at the siege of Mauns, in Campagne, which was then taken, with other towns and castles, to the number of 36. In 7 Henry VI. he accompanied the great cardinal Beaufort in his journey to Bohemia; and in 10 Henry VI. besieged and took the castle of St. Selerine; at which time it appears, that John, duke of Bedford, gave him the titles of earl of Vaudesme, and of Beaumont, lord Willoughby of Monblay, and Beaumesguil. The next year he was sent to recover St. Valeries, which, after a short siege, was surrendered; and about the same time gave battle to the French in Burgundy, where being victorious, he took Loxiers in his return. And on the insurrection of the Normans, marched with the earl of Arundel, and vanquished them, having then the command of six thousand archers, and one thousand three hundred horse. In 12 Henry VI. on the death of Joan, dutchess of York, widow of Sir Henry Bromflete, being then in the wars of France, he had livery of the lands she held in dower from William, lord Willoughby, his father, whose second wife she had been. And the next year, augmenting his retinue, he joined with the lords Talbot and Scales, in taking the towns of St. Dennis and Pontoise. After the death of the duke of Bedford, the dukes of Somerset and York being made generals of the English army, and the French recovering strength, he was sent to Paris for the defence of that city (by the assistance of the duke of Burgundy) then besieged; and, wanting supplies, was obliged to surrender it, after it had been fifteen years in the hands of the English, and thence marched to Roan. In 20 Henry VI. he gave battle to the French near Amiens, and, being victorious, returned with great booty to Roan; in which year he was made master of the king's hart-hounds, and sent by Richard, duke of York, then regent of France, into Anjou, where he made great spoil. This Robert, lord Willoughby, whose name is recorded amongst the greatest soldiers of that time, took to wife Maud, cousin and coheir to Ralph, lord Cromwell; and, having been summoned to parliament from 12 Henry IV. to 29 Henry VI. died the year following, leaving issue by her an only daughter and heir, Joan, wife of Sir Richard Wells, knight. His brother,

Sir THOMAS WILLOUGHBY, of Parham, knight, was with king Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, and left issue by Joan his wife, daughter and heir to Sir Richard Fitz-Alan, knight, (son of John Fitz-Alan, lord Maltravers, second son of Sir Richard Fitz-Alan, third earl of Arundel) one son,

Sir ROBERT WILLOUGHBY, knight, who died May 30, 5 Edward IV. leaving by Cecilia his wife, daughter of Leo, lord Wells, and eldest sister and coheir of Richard, lord Wells, two sons,

1. Sir Robert Willoughby.
2. Sir Christopher Willoughby.

Sir ROBERT WILLOUGHBY enjoyed the inheritance but a short time, dying March 23, in 7 Edward IV. within age, leaving Christopher, his brother and heir, 14 years old. Which

Sir CHRISTOPHER WILLOUGHBY, in 14 Edward IV. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands; and was made one of the knights of the Bath at the coronation of king Richard III. In 2 Henry VII. he brought forces to the aid of the king, against the earl of Lincoln, Lambert Simnel, and their adherents, and was in the battle of Stoke, near Newark upon Trent, June 16, when they were defeated, and the earl of Lincoln slain. By his last will, bearing date November 1, 1498, 14 Henry VII. (the probate whereof is on 13 July following) he ordered his body to be buried in the church of the nuns at Campsey, in the county of Stafford, before the high altar, where his father lay interred; bequeathing to the prioress there twenty pounds, also ten marks for making another tomb for Robert, late lord Willoughby (his uncle) at Mettingham; and to William Willoughby, his eldest son, or to him who, after his death, should be his heir, half his plate and jewels. He married Margery, daughter of Sir William Jennens, of Knotshall, in the county of Stafford, by whom he left issue five sons,

1. William Willoughby.
2. Christopher Willoughby.
3. John Willoughby.
4. George Willoughby.
5. Thomas Willoughby, ancestor to the present lord Middleton.

Also three daughters,

1. Dorothy, wife of John Neville, lord Latimer.
2. Catherine, wife of Sir John Heydon, of Baconsthorp, in the county of Norfolk, knight.
3. Elizabeth, married to William, lord Ewers.

WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY, the eldest son, had the title of lord Willoughby, in 14 Henry VII. on failure of the issue male of John, lord Wells, and became possessed of the manors of Grimsby and Grimsthorp, together with the greatest part of the estate of the said lord Wells, who had considerable possessions anciently belonging to the family of Willoughby, by the marriage of Joan, daughter and heir of Robert, lord Willoughby, with Sir Richard Wells, knight, as before-mentioned.

The said William, lord Willoughby, was made one of the knights of the Bath, at the coronation of king Henry VIII. and in 3 Henry VIII. a war being then designed with France on the behalf of Ferdinand, king of Arragon, accompanied Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, general of the English army, in order to invade Guyen. Also, in 5 Henry VIII. being with the king at the siege of Tournay, he was one appointed, on the surrender thereof, to take possession of it, having been joined with Charles Brandon, viscount Lille, in defence of the ordnance. He departed this life in 17 Henry VIII. and was buried at Mettingham, in Suffolk, leaving issue by Mary Salines, his wife, (a Spaniard,

Spaniard, who had been maid of honour to queen Catherine, first wife of king Henry VIII.) one sole daughter, his heir, named Catharine, whose wardship, in 20 Henry VIII. Charles Brandon, then duke of Suffolk, obtained. Which Catherine, making proof of her age, in 26 Henry VIII. had livery of the lands of her inheritance, and afterwards became the fourth wife of that great duke, whom she survived, and was secondly married to Richard Bertie, esquire, ancestor to the present duke of Ancaster, as has been already shewn.

We are now therefore to treat of
CHRISTOPHER WILLOUGHBY, next brother to the said William, lord Willoughby.

Which Christopher, in 5 Henry VIII. was nominated by act of parliament, as one of the most discreet persons, justices of the peace, (as the words of the act are) for assessing and collecting a subsidy of one hundred and sixty-three thousand pounds by a poll-tax, &c. And being the same year with the king in his expedition against the French, he was knighted for his valiant behaviour at the sieges of Teroven and Tournay. By Elizabeth his wife, sister and heir of Gilbert, lord Talbois, of Kime, in the county of Lincoln, he had issue,

William Willoughby, his son and heir.

And four daughters,

1. Dorothy, wife of Ralph Hopton, of the county of Somerset, esquire.
2. Elizabeth, married to Sir John Braose, of Norfolk, esquire.
3. Anne, wedded to Robert Hall, of Grاتفord, in the county of Lincoln, esquire.
4. Margaret, died young.

His only son,

(First Lord) Sir WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY, was knighted by king Henry VIII. who further designed him the honour of a baron of this realm; but, that monarch dying before his creation, he was advanced to the title of lord Willoughby of Parham, by patent, against the coronation of king Edw. VI. bearing date Feb. 16, 1546. And having distinguished himself in the wars in the reign of king Henry VIII. he was in 4 Edward VI. made lieutenant of Calais, and the marches adjacent, where he resided during the remainder of that reign; and on a feud between him and Sir Andrew Dudley, captain of Guisnes, son of the duke of Northumberland, Sir Andrew was sent for in the last year of that king, to prevent any mischief that might ensue.

In the reign of queen Mary, he was removed from the government of Calais; and in 12 Elizabeth, on that insurrection in the North by the earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, marched with the earl of Suffex against them, having under his command a great charge of footmen, as Stow in his annals relates. His last will bears date at Doncaster, in Yorkshire, December 10, 1573, 16 Elizabeth, wherein he bequeathed his body to be buried at Parham; and died in 1574 (as may be seen by the probate thereof) leaving Margaret, his second wife, surviving, who was the widow of Richard Devereux, viscount Hereford, father of Walter, earl of Essex.

His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Heneage, knight, and on her decease, August 22, in 1st of queen Mary, was then thirty-five years of age, and the wife of the said William, lord Willoughby, and heir to the following manors and lands of the said Sir Thomas Heneage,

as is evident from the inquisition taken after his decease at the castle of Lincoln, January 27 that year, viz. the house, scite, and monastery of Topholm, the manors of Topholm-Rawdby and Knaith, with the advowson of the church, eighty-four messuages, one hundred and twelve bovats of meadow and pasture, with eleven pounds seventeen shillings and five-pence rent of assize in Stow, Newton, Laughterton, Brampton, Fenton, Upton, Kexby, Knaith, and Hevenings, parcel of the manor of Stow, Littleborough-ferry, the rectories of Upton and Kexby, and the glebe lands, tythes, and seven pounds nine shillings and four-pence rent, with the advowson and vicarage of Upton and Kexby, all in the county of Lincoln: also in the said county, the scite and monastery of Bardney, and all houses, edifices, with appurtenances in Bardney, and Laughton, and one hundred acres of wood in Horsley-wood and South-wood, the manor of North-Reston, and house and scite of the priory of Hennings, alias Hevenings, and the church and fields, villages, and all lands thereto belonging; which Sir Thomas had by patent, August 17, 2 Edward VI. in exchange for other lands in Yorkshire. By her he had issue a daughter, Mary, married to William Metham, of Binbroke, in Lincolnshire, and a son and heir,

(Second Lord) CHARLES WILLOUGHBY, who succeeding to the honours, married Margaret, daughter of Edward Clinton, earl of Lincoln, by whom he had issue five sons and three daughters:

1. William Willoughby, who died in his lifetime.
2. Sir Ambrose Willoughby, knight, ancestor to the present lord.
3. Edward Willoughby, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Manby, of Elsham, in Lincolnshire, and widow of John Prescott, of Derby.
4. Charles Willoughby, who died without issue.
5. Sir Thomas Willoughby, who married Mary, daughter of John Thorney, of Fenton, in Nottinghamshire, and had issue two sons, Thomas, who afterwards, as will be seen, assumed the honours of the family, and William, who was a priest of the church of Rome: also a daughter, Mary, married first to Augustine Wingfield, of Ruslip, auditor of the exchequer, secondly to —

Sau. The daughters were,

1. Catherine, married to Sir John Savile, of Howley, in the county of York, knight.
2. Margaret, to — Erle, of Corpsey, Esq.
3. Anne, wife of Sir William Pelham, of Brokelsby, in the county of Lincoln, knight.

The eldest son,
WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY, who died 1601, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Christopher Hilliard, knight, had issue one son,
William Willoughby.

Also three daughters,

1. Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Hickman, of Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln.
2. Catherine, married to Joseph Godfrey, of Thorock, in the county of Lincoln, esquire, who after twenty-seven years, one month, and twenty-one days his widow, died August 15, 1658, aged about seventy-five years, leaving Willoughby Godfrey, of Ederthorpe, her second son, who erected a monument to her memory in Dorfield church, in Yorkshire.

3. Mary,

3. Mary, was married to Sir William Booth, of Killingholm, in the same county.

(*Third Lord*) WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY, succeeding his grandfather in his honour, 1603, made his will Aug. 26, and died two days after in the same year, as the inquisition shews, taken after his decease, October 14 following, at the castle of Lincoln; when the jury found, that he died seized of the manors of Bardney and Southbrey, rectories of Upton and Kekby, the site of the monastery of Bardney, and the lands thereto belonging in Bardney and Langton, the manor of Bucknal, called Stixwood manor, and Crowland manor, and advowson of the church of Bucknal, the manor of Munting, alias Thorley park in Munting, the manor of Stow and hundred of Stow, the manors of Abierton and Orbye, the monastery of Tuxholm, and manors of Tuxholm and Knaith, and advowsons of the churches, with the site, and lands, and monastery of Heavenings, all in the county of Lincoln, and the manor of Parham, in Suffolk: to all which Henry, lord Willoughby, was found to be his son and heir, and then of the age of four years and eleven months, by his wife Frances, daughter of John, earl of Rutland, by whom he had also issue two other sons, Francis Willoughby and William Willoughby.

Also two daughters,

1. Frances, married to Sir Bulstrode Whitlock, of Chilton, in the county of Wilts, knight.

2. Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

The said,

(*Fourth Lord*) HENRY WILLOUGHBY, dying in his infancy, was succeeded by Francis, his brother and heir. Which,

(*Fifth Lord*) FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY, married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs to Sir Edward Cecil, knight, viscount Wimbledon; and by her had issue one son, William Willoughby, who died young.

Also three daughters,

1. Diana, married to Heneage, earl of Winchelsea.

2. Frances, to William, lord Breton, of Laghlin, in Ireland.

3. Elizabeth, to Roger Jones, viscount Ranlagh, in that realm.

His lordship was drowned at Barbadoes, 1666.

To whom succeeded in his honour,

(*Sixth Lord*) WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY, his brother, who was governor of the Caribbee islands, and died in Barbadoes, April 10, 1673. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Philip Carey, knight, by whom he had issue seven sons,

1. George Willoughby, his successor.

2. Henry Willoughby.

3. William Willoughby.

4. John Willoughby, afterwards baron.

5. James Willoughby, who died unmarried.

6. Charles Willoughby, afterwards baron.

7. Carey Willoughby, who died unmarried.

Also five daughters,

1. Frances, married to Sir John Harpur, of Swarkeston, in the county of Derby, knight; secondly, to Henry Kirkhoven, baron Wotton, (English honour) and earl of Bellamont, in Ireland; thirdly, to Henry Hevingham, esquire, lieutenant of the band of pensioners.

2. Elizabeth,

3. Anne,

4. Mary,

} died unmarried.

5. Catherine, wedded to Charles Cockain, viscount Cullen, of the kingdom of Ireland.

(*Seventh Lord*) GEORGE WILLOUGHBY, his eldest son, on October 9, 1666, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Henry Fienes, alias Clinton, esquire, and departing this life at Naith, in 1674, was there buried, leaving issue by her,

(*Eighth Lord*) JOHN WILLOUGHBY, his only son, who succeeded him in honour and estate, born July 16, 1669, who died in 1678, unmarried, and was buried at Stanwell, in the county of Middlesex; Anne, his sister, died young; and Elizabeth, born April 29, 1673, was married January 5, 1691-2, to the honourable James Bertie, second son to James, earl of Abingdon.

(*Ninth Lord*) JOHN WILLOUGHBY, uncle to the last John, lord Willoughby, viz. son to William, lord Willoughby, succeeded in the honour, and married Anne Bollerton, of Bermudas, but died without issue, in September 1678.

To whom succeeded,

(*Tenth Lord*) CHARLES WILLOUGHBY, his youngest brother and heir, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Beaumont Dixie, of Market Bosworth, in the county of Leicester, baronet, but died likewise without issue, December 9, 1679, leaving all his estate to Elizabeth his niece, only daughter of George, lord Willoughby, and married to the honourable James Bertie, before-mentioned.

Whereupon the honours were assumed by,

(*Eleventh Lord*) THOMAS WILLOUGHBY, son of Sir Thomas Willoughby, knight, youngest son of Charles, second lord Willoughby of Parham.

Which Thomas, lord Willoughby, so succeeding, took his seat in the house of peers, October 25, 1680, and died on the last day of February, 1691, aged 89 years, having married Eleanor, daughter of Hugh Whittle, of Horwath, in the county of Lancaster, gent. by whom he had issue seven sons and four daughters, whereof Hugh, Francis, and Jonathan, Mary, married to Samuel Greenhalgh, of Adlington, in the county of Lancaster, gent. Sarah, and Abigail, survived him.

He was succeeded in honour and estate by his eldest son,

(*Twelfth Lord*) HUGH WILLOUGHBY, who married two wives, first, Anne, daughter of Lawrence Halliwell, of Tockland, in the county of Lancaster, by whom he had a son, Thomas Willoughby, who died young, in 1682; secondly, in December 1692, he married Honora, daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, of Stoneley, and widow of Sir William Egerton, knight of the Bath, but died without issue, in August 1712, and was succeeded by,

(*Thirteenth Lord*) EDWARD WILLOUGHBY, his nephew, son of Francis aforesaid.

Which Francis Willoughby had issue by his wife Eleanor, daughter of — Rothwell, of Hay, in the county of Lancaster, four sons and seven daughters:

1. Thomas Willoughby, born March 4, 1674, who died unmarried.

2. Edward Willoughby, born April 12, 1676, who succeeded his uncle in the title of lord Willoughby of Parham.

3. Charles Willoughby, born December 25, 1681.

4. Hugh Willoughby, born July 27, 1685.

The daughters were,
 1. Eleanor, born May 16, 1669.
 2. Alice, born November 6, 1671.
 3. Margaret, born August 10, 1673.
 4. Hannah, born October 15, 1675.
 5. Mary, born May 17, 1683.
 6. Sarah, born March 25, 1687.
 7. Rebecca, born January 25, 1690.

The said Edward, lord Willoughby, when the honour descended to him, was abroad in the confederate army, under the duke of Marlborough, but did not long enjoy the honour, dying in April 13, 1713; to whom succeeded,

(*Fourteenth Lord*) CHARLES WILLOUGHBY, his next brother, who married Hester, the youngest daughter of Henry Davenport, of Darcy-Lever, in the county of Lincoln, esquire, by whom he had issue a son and a daughter, Hugh Willoughby, and Hellen. And departing this life on June 24, 1714, was succeeded by,

(*Fifteenth Lord*) HUGH WILLOUGHBY, his son and heir, who on November 30, 1752, was elected vice-president of the Royal Society, and on July 26, 1754, he signified his acceptance of the presidency of the society of Antiquaries, to which he had been elected on the decease of Martin Folkes, esquire: but his lordship dying unmarried, January 21, 1765, the honours were claimed by,

(*Sixteenth Lord*) HENRY WILLOUGHBY, and the house of peers "adjudged on the 20th of March, 1767, that he had a right to the title, dignity, and peerage of Willoughby of Parham, which was enjoyed from the year 1680 to the year 1765, by the male line (now extinct) of Sir Thomas Willoughby, youngest son of Charles lord Willoughby of Parham, who were successively summoned to parliament by descent in virtue of letters patent bearing date the 16th of February, in the first year of the reign of Edward VI. and sat as heirs male of the body of Sir William, created lord Willoughby of Parham, by the said letters patent, CONTRARY TO THE RIGHT AND TRUTH OF THE CASE; it now appearing that Sir Ambrose Willoughby, the second son of the said Charles, and elder brother of the said Thomas, who was averred to have died without issue, left a son, and that the said Henry is great grandson and heir male of the body of such son, and consequently heir male of the body of the said Sir William, who was created lord Willoughby of Parham, the male line of the eldest son of the said Charles lord Willoughby of Parham, having failed in or before the year 1680."

We must therefore return to

Sir AMBROSE WILLOUGHBY, second son of Charles, second lord Willoughby. He was seated at Malton, Gloucestershire, was knighted in 1603, and married Susan, daughter of — Broke, by a daughter of Roberts Pates, of Gloucestershire, Esq. By this lady, who after his decease married Sir Robert Lovett, of Sulbury, in Bucks, he had issue a son,

EDWARD WILLOUGHBY, who by his wife Rebecca Draper, of Southwark, was father of two daughters; Sarah, married to — Britt; and Rebecca, married to Richard Hall; also three sons, Edward, Henry, and Richard. The youngest, Richard, married a lady of the name of Weldron, and had issue Edward and Ambrose, and a daughter, Susan, who all died without issue. The eldest, Edward, died an infant; and the second,

HENRY WILLOUGHBY, born in 1626, continued the line. He went to Virginia, where he died, at Hulls Creek, Nov. 26, 1685.

By his wife Mary, he was father of

HENRY WILLOUGHBY, born at Minsterworth, in Gloucestershire, in 1665. He went to Virginia with his father, and having on the twenty-eighth of July 1695, married Elizabeth, the daughter of William Pigeon, had issue two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, who died infants, and five sons:

1. Henry Willoughby,
2. William Willoughby,
3. Edward Willoughby, } died without issue.
4. Joseph Willoughby,
5. Fortune Willoughby, who dying July 20, 1750, left issue by his wife Hannah, daughter of Thomas Barrow, and widow of Cook Tollet, of Swanscombe, in Kent, Esq; one son, George, born in May 1748.

This gentleman died in 1722, and his eldest son,

Henry Willoughby, is the noble peer of whom we are treating, as sixteenth lord Willoughby.

His lordship married Susannah, daughter of Robert Grefwell, and by her, who is since deceased, has had issue three sons, Henry, Henry, and Ambrose, who all died young; and two daughters, Elizabeth and Susan. The former was twice married, first to John Halsey, secondly to Edward Argles, and died 1763, and the latter died an infant.

(TITLES.) Henry Willoughby, lord Willoughby of Parham.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Willoughby of Parham, in the county of Suffolk, by letters patent, February 16, 1546, 1 Edward VI.

(ARMS.) Frette, sapphire.

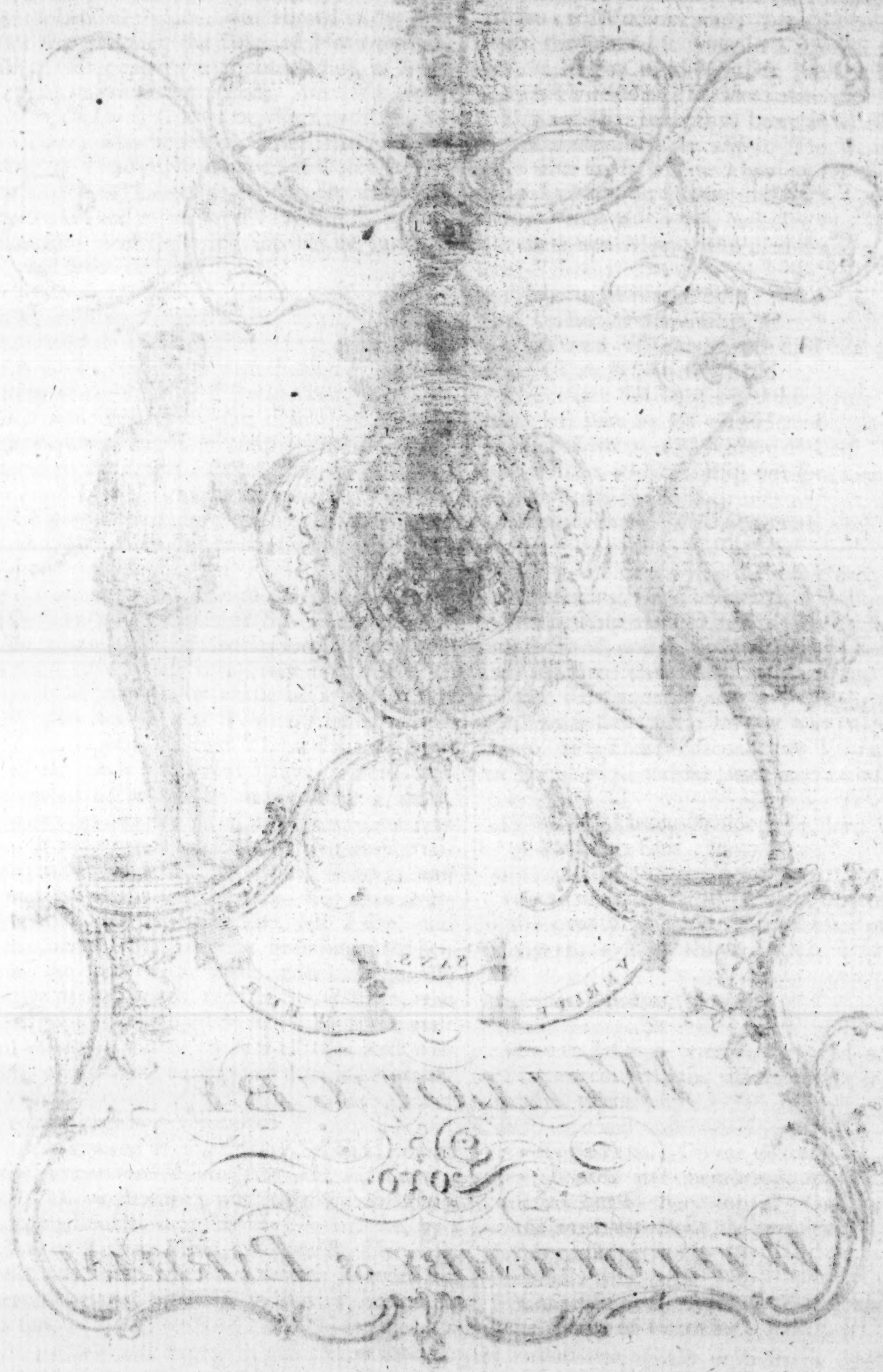
(CREST.) On a wreath, the head and bust of a Saracen couped, and affronte proper, crowned ducally, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, an ostrich, pearl, beaked and membered, topaz, and in its beak an horse-shoe, topaz. On the sinister, a savage wreathed about the temples and loins with wild ivy, proper.

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Shaw-Place, and Worley, in the county of Lancaster.



THE COMPLETE ENGLISH GRAMMAR
BY ROBERT WILSON, ESQ.
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, ESQ.
IN A NEW METHOD, AND IN A NEW
MANNER, OF TEACHING THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE, AND THE
ARTS OF WRITING AND
READING, IN THE MOST
EASY AND PLEASANT MANNER
POSSIBLE.



ST. JOHN, Baron ST. JOHN of BLETHOE.

THE reader will find the ancestry of this noble family in Table XIII. part the first, of whom we have nothing historically to say. We therefore begin our account here with

JOHN DE ST. JOHN, younger brother to Hugh de St. John, and youngest son to John de St. John lord Basing, who by his wife Beatrix had issue

Sir JOHN DE ST. JOHN, seated at Faumont Castle, in the reign of Edward III. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Unfreville, of Penwark, in Wales, by whom he had issue

Sir JOHN ST. JOHN, his only son and heir, who by Isabel his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John Paveley, of Paulers Pury, Northamptonshire, knight, was father of

Sir OLIVER ST. JOHN, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Delabere, knight, and had issue an only son and heir,

Sir JOHN ST. JOHN, who married Elizabeth, daughter of — Powlett. Their son,

Sir Oliver St. John, died 1437, and was buried at Roan, in Normandy, leaving by Margaret, sister and sole heir of Sir John de Beauchamp, of Bletshoe, (who married secondly John duke of Somerset, and thirdly Lionel lord Wells) issue five daughters and two sons: the former were,

1. Edith, married to Sir Geoffrey Poole, knight
2. Elizabeth, married first Henry lord Zouch, of Codnor; secondly John lord Scroope.
3. Mary, married to Sir Richard Trogenhall, knight.

4. Margaret, was abbess of Salisbury.

5. Agnes, married to David Malpas.

The sons were,

1. John St. John.
2. Oliver St. John, seated at Lydiard Tregoz, from whom descended viscount Bolingbroke. (See Vol. II. page 281.)

The eldest son,

Sir JOHN ST. JOHN, seated at Bletshoe, married Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Bradshaw, of Haigh, in Lancashire, and had issue three daughters; Ann, married to Henry lord Clifford; Eleanor, married to Sir John Zouch, of Cadnor; Margaret, who was a nun at Salisbury. Also a son,

Sir JOHN ST. JOHN, who married Margaret, daughter of Morgan ap Jenkin ap Philip, by whom he had issue five daughters, all married; Catherine, to Sir Griffith Rice, secondly to Sir Richard Edgecomb; Margaret, to Sir Rowland Gamage, lord of Coyte; Sibilla, to Sir Robert

Kirkham, of Waring, in the county of Norfolk, knight; Ann, to Henry Parker, lord Morley; and Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Rotherham, also three sons:

1. Sir John St. John.

2. Sir Oliver St. John, seated at Shernbrooke, in Bedfordshire, ancestor to the St. John's of that place, by Mary, daughter of — Fitz Geoffrey, of Thursley, Bedfordshire.

3. Alexander St. John, married Ann, daughter of George Dalison, and widow of — Lenthorp. The eldest son,

Sir JOHN ST. JOHN, sheriff of Bedford and Bucks in 1549, married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Waldgrave, knight, by whom he had issue an only son, Oliver St. John, and four daughters; Margery, first the wife of Henry Grey, secondly of — Bygot; Anne, the wife of Richard Denys, of Derham, in Gloucestershire; Margaret, married to Francis Ruffel, earl of Bedford; and Alice, the wife of Edward Elmes, esquire, of Lifford, Northamptonshire. Which

(First Lord.) OLIVER ST. JOHN was, by letters patent, bearing date Jan. 13, 1558, 1 Eliz. advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord St. John of Bletshoe: and in 15 Eliz. was one of the peers which sat in judgment on Thomas duke of Norfolk; and dying on the 24th of Eliz. (as appears by inquisition taken at Ampthill, 14 Jan. 3 Edw. VI.) was found to be married to Agnes, * daughter of John Fisher, Esq; and grand-daughter and heir of Sir Michael Fisher, knight, who died on the 18th of June, 2 Edw. VI. possessed of the manor of Clophill-hall, the manor of Kempston, called Fishers, the manor of Eton, called Goddington, in Eton and Wyboldeston, the manor of Clifton, and advowson of the church, and the manor of Bygleswade, all in Bedfordshire; and to which the said Agnes was found to be heir, and then 22 years old, and then the wife of the said Oliver St. John. He had by her four sons and four daughters, viz. John, Oliver, Thomas, and Francis; Martha, eldest daughter, married to Richard Cheney, Esq; and secondly to James Colebrond, of Barham, in Sussex, who died 21 Oct. 42 Eliz. leaving issue by her Sir John Colebrond, bart. created to that dignity 21 Dec. 1621; the second daughter, Judith was married to Sir John Pelham, of Laughton, in the county of Sussex, knight; Margaret, to Nicholas Luke, Esq; and Anne, first to Robert Corbet, Esq; and secondly to Sir Rowland Lytton, of Knobworth, in Hertfordshire, knight,

* Mr. Edmondson says Ann, daughter of Sir Michael Fisher, of Elstow.

Of the two youngest sons, Thomas and Francis, we know nothing.

(*Second Lord.*) JOHN ST. JOHN, the eldest son, succeeded him in his honour, who was one of the peers that sat on the trial of Mary queen of Scots. He died on the 23d of October, 1596, in 38 Eliz. and by his will ordered his body to be buried at Bletshoe, in such manner as his father was buried. His wife, Catharine, had sepulture in St. Michael's chapel in Westminster, where is the following inscription:

Memoriae S.

Catharina Domina St. John, filia Gulielmi Dormer de Elthorpe Equitis aurati, vidua Joannis Baronis St. John de Bletneshe, cui peperit Oliverum filiolum tenella ætate defunctum, et Annam Uxorem Gulielmi Domini Howard de Effingham, primogeniti filij Caroli Comitis Nottinghamiæ, Angliæ Thalassiarchæ, &c.

Cum mors sit certa, et posterorum cura incerta, mortalitatis memor, certissimâ spe in Christo resurgendi, hoc sibi Monumentum vivens posuit. Obijt die 23 mensis Martij, anno salutis 1614.

He was succeeded by,

(*Third Lord*) OLIVER ST. JOHN, his second brother and heir, who married Dorothy, daughter and heir to John Read, of the county of Gloucester, esquire, by whom he had eight sons, and seven daughters, viz.

1. Oliver St. John, his successor.
2. John St. John, who died young.
3. Sir Anthony St. John.
4. Sir Alexander St. John, who was elected to parliament for the town of Bedford, in the 12th, 18th, and 21st of James I. and the 1st of Charles I. and married Margaret, relict of Thomas Drayner, of Hoxton, in Middlesex, esquire.
5. Sir Rowland St. John was created knight of the Bath, in 1616, when prince Henry was created prince of Wales; and was also a member in parliament for Bedfordshire, in 13 James I. and the four last parliaments of Charles I. and is ancestor to the present lord St. John of Bletshoe.

6. Henry St. John,
7. Beauchamp St. John,
8. Dudley St. John,

The daughters were,

1. Elizabeth, married to Sir William Beecher, of Howberry, in the county of Bedford, knight.
2. Margaret, to Sir Thomas Cheney, of Sundon, knight.
3. Judith, to Sir John Thompson, of Husburne, knight.
4. Anne, to Sir Robert Charnock, of Hilcot.
5. Catherine.
6. Dorothy, married to Edward Bouchier, earl of Bath.

7. Martha, married to Peryam Dockwra, of Puckeridge, in the county of Hertford, esquire.

The above lord dying in 1618, was succeeded by his eldest son and heir,

(*First Earl*) OLIVER ST. JOHN, who in 22 James I. December 28, was created earl of Bolingbroke, and married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to William Paulet, of the county of Somerset, by whom he had issue four sons,

1. Oliver St. John, (called lord St. John) who had been made knight of the Bath at the coronation of king Charles I. and bearing arms against the

king in the battle fought near Kington, in the county of Warwick, October 23, 1642, was there slain. He left issue by Arabella, his wife, daughter to John, earl of Bridgewater, four daughters, viz. Frances, married to Sir William Beecher, of Howbery, in the county of Bedford, knight. Elizabeth, to John Bennett, of Cotsbach, in the county of Leicester, esquire. Arabella, to Sir Edward Wyse, of Sydenham, in the county of Devon, knight of the Bath; and Dorothy, to Francis Charleton, of Apley, Shropshire.

2. Paulet St. John, made knight of the Bath at the coronation of king Charles I.

3. Francis St. John, who died unmarried.

4. Anthony St. John.

And three daughters,

1. Elizabeth, who died young.
2. Dorothy, married to John, lord Rochford, eldest son to Henry, earl of Dover.
3. Barbara, who died young.

The said earl departing this life in 1646, was succeeded by his grandson,

(*Second Earl*) OLIVER ST. JOHN, son and heir to Sir Paulet St. John, knight of the Bath, (second son to Oliver, the first earl of Bolingbroke) by Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir Rowland Vaughan, of the Spital, near Shoreditch, in the suburbs of London. He married Frances, second daughter to William, duke of Newcastle, but died without issue March 18, 1687-8, and was succeeded by,

(*Third Earl*) PAULET ST. JOHN, his brother and heir, who dying unmarried, on the 7th of October, 1711, the earldom became extinct; and the barony of Bletshoe devolved on,

(*Seventh Lord*) SIR POWLETT ST. ANDREW ST. JOHN, of Woodford, in the county of Northampton, one of the descendants of Sir Rowland St. John, fifth son of Oliver, the third baron of Bletshoe. Which

SIR ROWLAND ST. JOHN married Sibil, daughter of ——— Vaughan, of Hargesse, in Hertfordshire, and was father of two daughters, Judith, married to Sir Edward Nicholls, of Faxon, Northamptonshire, baronet; and Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Thomas Alston, of Woodhall, in the same county, baronet; and one son,

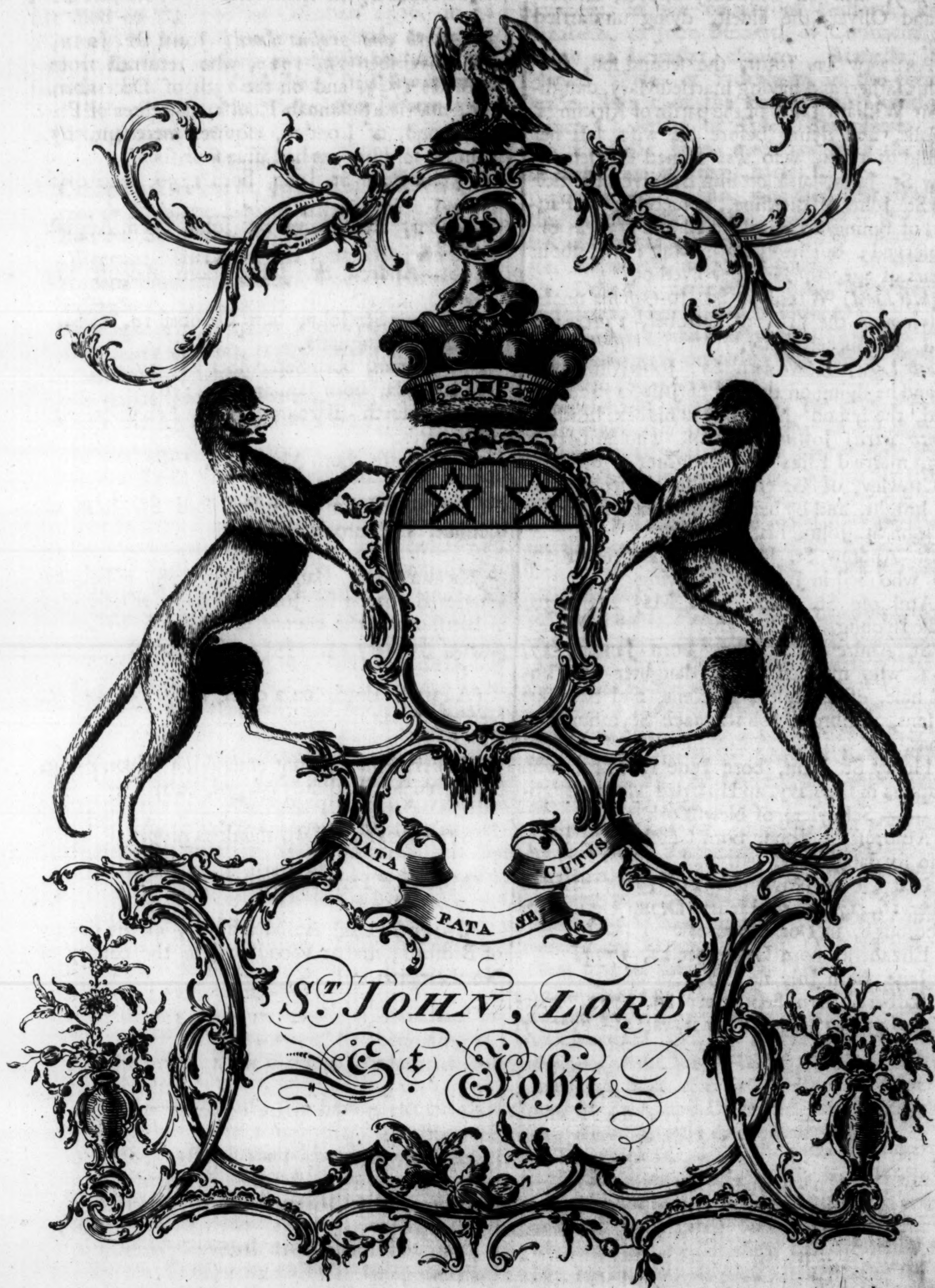
SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, of Woodford aforesaid, created to the dignity of baronet, June 28, 1660, 12 Charles II. who, by Barbara his wife, daughter and heir of the family of St. Andrew, in Nottinghamshire, had issue St. Andrew St. John, Rowland St. John, and Oliver St. John; and a daughter, Barbara, who died unmarried.

The eldest son,

SIR ST. ANDREW ST. JOHN, who succeeded his father in the title of baronet, died in the year 1709, and had by his wife Jane, only daughter of Sir William Blois, of Cockfield-hall, in Suffolk, knight, (by his second wife Jane, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, of Ketton, in Suffolk, knight) eight sons, and seven daughters; whereof Mary, the second, was married to the reverend William Forster, rector of Thrapston, in the county of Northampton; Elizabeth, to John Livesay, of Henwick-hall, in the county of Berks, esquire; but the other daughters, who were Jane, Barbara, Jane, Elizabeth, and Anne, all died in their infancies.

Of the sons, which were Oliver St. John, St. Andrew

[illegible]



Andrew St. John, Paulet St. John, William St. John, Beauchamp St. John, Rowland St. John, John St. John, and Henry St. John: the latter was bred at the university of Oxford; Beauchamp died unmarried in 1716; Paulet was drowned at sea in 1709, with Sir Cloudsley Shovel, unmarried; and Oliver, the eldest, dying unmarried in 1709.

ST. ANDREW ST. JOHN, the second son, succeeded his father; and having married Mary, daughter of Sir William Jane, of the parish of Kirkclings, in Suffolk, and dying before his wife, left her with child of a son, who was named Powlett St. Andrew St. John, and on him devolved the title of lord St. John of Bletshoe, as successor to Paulet, earl of Bolingbroke, who died in 1711, as before observed; but he dying in May 1714, about two years of age, the title devolved on,

(Eighth Lord) WILLIAM ST. JOHN, his uncle, who dying on the 11th of October, 1720, unmarried, was succeeded by,

(Ninth Lord) ROWLAND ST. JOHN, his brother; and he dying on the 4th of July, 1722, unmarried, the honour then came to his next brother,

(Tenth Lord) JOHN ST. JOHN, who in March 1724-5, married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Ambrose Crowley, of Greenwich, in the county of Kent, knight, and by her had issue six sons,

1. John St. John, his successor.
2. St. Andrew St. John, born December 23, 1726, who died in January following.
3. Ambrose St. John, born May 23, 1730, who died young.
4. St. Andrew St. John, born January 17, 1731-2, who married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Chase, of Bromley, in Kent, and has issue three sons, Ambrose, John-Francis-Seymour, and Thomas.

5. Henry St. John, born June 1, 1740, who is a captain in the navy, and married Mary, daughter of — Schuyler, of New York.

6. Ambrose St. John, born October 17, 1743. Also six daughters,

1. Mary, born November 21, 1728, married October 16, 1754, to Henry Drax, esquire, of Charborough, in Dorsetshire.
2. Elizabeth, born December 12, 1733.
3. Jane, born July 19, 1735.
4. Barbara, born September 19, 1737, married Sept. 27, 1764, to William, earl of Coventry.

5. Anne, born January 31, 1738-9, married to Robert Cotton Trefusis, of Trefusis, in Cornwall.

6. Lettice, born December 7, 1741.

His lordship departing this life, June 24, 1757, was succeeded by his eldest son,

(Eleventh and present Lord) JOHN ST. JOHN, born November 15, 1725, who returned from his travels 1753, and on the 13th of December, 1755, married Susannah-Louisa, daughter of Peter Simond, of London, esquire, merchant, by whom his lordship has had issue four sons,

1. John-Peter St. John, born 1756, who died an infant.

2. Henry Beauchamp St. John, born August 2, 1758.

3. St. Andrew St. John, born August 22, 1759.

4. George St. John, born October 19, 1764. And four daughters,

1. Susannah, born September 28, 1757.

2. Matilda, born January 30, 1761.

3. Elizabeth-Barbara, born February 22, 1762.

4. Charlotte, born March 15, 1763.

(TITLES.) John St. John, lord St. John of Bletshoe, and baronet.

(CREATIONS.) Baronet, June 28, 1660, 12 Charles II. baron St. John (the name of a family) of Bletshoe, in the county of Bedford, by letters patent, January 13, 1558, 1 Elizabeth.

(ARMS.) Pearl, on a chief, ruby, two mullets pierced, topaz.

(CREST.) On a mount emerald, a falcon rising, belled, topaz, and duly gorged, ruby.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two monkies proper.

(MOTTO.) Data fata securus.

(CHIEF SEATS) At Melchburn, in the county of Bedford; and at Woodford, in the county of Northampton.

to Robert Cotton I rector of Trellicks in Corn-
wall.

His lordship departing this life June 24. 1755
was succeeded by his eldest son

Baron PETRE, whose son Otho Petre, of
Bowhay, in Devonshire, had a son John Petre, of
the same place; which John Petre married a lady
of the name of Hurst, in the aforesaid county;
their son Otho Petre married Frances, daughter
of Thomas Southcote, esquire, by whom he had
a son, John Petre, living in 1620, and a daughter,
Elizabeth, the wife of James Dawbney, of
Wagford.

THE first of this noble family upon record
is
JOHN PETRE, of Tor-brian, in Devonshire;
whole son,

WILLIAM PETRE, by his wife Jane, was father
of two sons,

1. John Petre.
2. Thomas Petre, whose son Otho Petre, of
Bowhay, in Devonshire, had a son John Petre, of
the same place; which John Petre married a lady
of the name of Hurst, in the aforesaid county;
their son Otho Petre married Frances, daughter
of Thomas Southcote, esquire, by whom he had
a son, John Petre, living in 1620, and a daughter,
Elizabeth, the wife of James Dawbney, of
Wagford.

The eldest son,
JOHN PETRE, married Alice, daughter of John
Collins, of Woodland, in Devonshire, and had
issue, three daughters,

1. Alice, married to Thomas Read, of Uplomar.
2. Thomasin, married to William Parkin, of
Cornwall, esquire.
3. Milcent, married to John Petre, of Exeter.

Also six sons,
1. John Petre, whose son of the same name married
first Joan, daughter of Michael Ridgeway,
of Newton-abbey; and, secondly, Alice, daughter
of Jacob Blackaller, of Totnefs. By the former
he had issue two sons, John and William.

2. John Petre, who died without issue.
3. William Petre, ancestor to the barons Petre.
4. William Petre, } who died without issue.
5. Robert Petre, }
6. Alexander Petre, chancellor of Exeter, and
archdeacon of Huntingdonshire.

The third son,
Sir WILLIAM PETRE, about the beginning of
the reign of Henry VIII. having his education at
Exeter college, in Oxford, became so great a proficient
in his studies there, that he was elected fellow of All-Souls college,
and afterwards became principal of Peckwaters-Inn; and in 24 Henry
VIII. arrived to the degree of a doctor of laws,
and grew so eminent therein, that he was employed
by that king in divers affairs of consequence,
especially in what tended to the dissolution of religious
houses, then in agitation; being in the 27th of that reign,
with some others, put into commission by Cromwell,
the general visitor, to repair to all the monasteries
throughout England, and to enquire into the government
and behaviour of the votaries of both sexes, whereby
to pick up sufficient matter to ground an accusation;
and that grand work being afterwards fully accomplished

Andrew St. John, Bachelor St. John, William St.
John, Beauchamp St. John, Rowland St. John,
John St. John, and Henry St. John: the latter
was at the university of Oxford; Beauchamp
died unmarried in 1716; Rowland was drowned at
sea in 1700, with Sir Cloudesley Shovel, master-
and Oliver, the eldest, dying unmarried
in 1700.

according to the king's mind, his majesty, as a reward
for the good service of the said William therein,
granted to him and Gertrude his wife, in fee, the
priory of Clattercote, in the county of Oxford, in
the 30th year of his reign; and, the year after, the
manor of Gynge-abbots, in the county of Essex,
parcel of the possessions of the then dissolved
monastery of Berkyng, in that county, with the
advowson of the rectory of Ingarston, alias Gynge
ad Petram. In which commissions for visiting the
religious houses, he had the title of one of the
clerks in chancery, and was also master of the
requests. But in these employments his great
learning and abilities being observed by the king,
he was, in the 35th year of his reign, first sworn
of the privy-council, and soon after (the same
year) constituted one of the principal secretaries of
state.

In 36 Henry VIII. the king declaring his intentions
of invading the French dominions for the recovery
of his right to the crown of France, he appoints
this William (then a knight, and one of the principal
secretaries of state) one of the council to be aiding
and assisting to queen Catharine his consort, in
the administration, during his absence: and, being
so aggrandized, he, in 37 Henry VIII. obtained
special licence to retain twenty men, besides his
own menial servants, and to give them liveries,
badges, or cognizances. And in 38 Henry VIII.
the king then lying on his death-bed, and appointing
such as should be of the council to Edward his son
and successor, in matters of great consequence,
he was nominated one of those who were appointed
assistants to them.

Nor had he less esteem from king Edward VI.
who continued him in his office of principal secretary
of state. And, in the third year of his reign,
he was constituted treasurer of the court of first-
fruits for life: and in 4 Edward VI. one of the
commissioners to treat of peace with the French at
Guines. He was also in that reign commissioned
with the archbishop of Canterbury, and others, in
confidence of their sound knowledge, zealous faith,
innocency of life and behaviour, and readiness to
dispatch affairs, to punish and correct all rectors,
vicars, and other ecclesiasticks, as well as laymen,
of what condition soever, who shall despise or evil
speak of the book called, "The book of the Com-
mon-prayer, and administration of the sacraments,
and other rites and ceremonies of the church,
after the use of the church of England;" with
power to imprison the guilty, and load them with
irons, if necessary, or admit them to bail. And
was also in several other commissions for ecclesiasti-
cal affairs.

Nevertheless,

Nevertheless, he was so much in the favour of queen Mary, on her coming to the crown, that she also made him her principal secretary of state, and chancellor of the Garter, in the first year of her reign, with the fee of an hundred marks per ann. but then discerning, that the restoration of the Romish religion might endanger his enjoyment of those abbey-lands which he had formerly acquired, he got a special dispensation from pope Paul IV. for the retaining of them; "affirming, that he was ready to employ them to spiritual uses," as by his bull, bearing date 4 cal. Dec. anno 1555. (2 and 3 Philip and Mary) appeareth. That queen also intrusted him with concluding the treaty of marriage between her and Philip, archduke of Austria.

Likewise to queen Elizabeth he was for some time principal secretary of state, and was one of her privy-council till his death. He was commissioned with others, in 1 Elizabeth, to take the oath of supremacy of all persons enjoying any post or trust under her. Also, in 8 Elizabeth, having the title of chancellor of the order of the Garter, he was in commission with Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, lord-keeper, in consideration of their prudence, dexterity, and integrity, in transacting affairs, to search into the records of the tower of London, exchequer, and the rolls in chancery, in order to give what light they could to the queen's deputies at Bruges, who were on a treaty with Philip, king of Spain, where certain difficulties were started, touching matters relating to the queen and her subjects.

Hollinshed, in his Chronicle, gives these further particulars of him: "The 13th of January 1572, (14 Elizabeth) deceased Sir William Petre, knight, who, for his judgment and pregnant wit, had been secretary, and of the privy council, to four kings and queens of this realm, and seven times ambassador abroad in foreign lands: he augmented Exeter college, in Oxford, with lands to the value of an hundred pounds by year; and also builded ten almshouses, in the parish of Ingerstone, for twenty poor people; ten within the house, and ten without the house; having every one two-pence the day, a winter gown, and two load of wood, and among them feeding for six kine, winter and summer, and a chaplain to say them service daily."

The learned Camden, in his Britannia, in Essex, saith, that "he was a man of approved wisdom and exquisite learning, and not so much memorable for those honourable places and offices of state which he bare, and for his oftentimes being sent in embassy to foreign princes, as for that, being bred and brought up in good learning, he well deserved of learning in the university of Oxford, and was both pitiful and bounteous to his poor neighbours about him, and of Ingerston, where he lies buried."

By his last will and testament, and the preamble thereof, it appears, that he died a protestant. He orders his body to be buried "in the new isle of the church of Ingerston, if it should fortune him to die within fifty miles thereof, or otherwise to be committed to the earth in such place, order, and sort, as his executors think most convenient. And that, in the same new isle at Ingerston, there be erected some monument, with the names of him and his two wives, the ordering whereof he wholly commits to the discretion of his executors. He wills, that immediately after his death there be be-

stowed on the poorest inhabitants of Ingerston, alias Ging-Petre, Writtle-Ging hospital, Butterbury, Stoke, Ging-Mounteney, Ging-Margaret, East-Thorneden, and Heron-Green, and other places within the county of Essex, the sum of forty pounds, to be distributed by the direction of his executors. And to the poorest inhabitants of Torrington Magna, in Devonshire, five pounds. To the poorest inhabitants of Hawkehurst, in the county of Kent, five marks. To the poorest inhabitants in the parishes of Montagu and Tyntenhull (being lord of the said manors) in the county of Somerset, six pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence. To the poorest inhabitants of Kingsbridge and Thurston, in Devonshire, four pounds. To the poorest inhabitants of his manor of Brent, alias South-Brent, in the said county, four pounds. To the poorest inhabitants of St. Botolph, without Aldersgate, in London, six pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence. To the prisoners in London and Southwark, twenty pounds; and the like sum to the relief of the poor in the hospitals belonging thereto. He was also bountiful to his servants, bequeathing them a whole year's wages, besides legacies.

"To his good and loving wife, dame Anne Petre, he bequeathed much plate, and one ring with a diamond, given him by queen Mary, of good memory. To his son and heir, John Petre, his other jewels, plate, &c. but if he died without issue, before he arrived to twenty-two years, to be divided into four parts: one part to his wife, if living; another among his daughters, and their children then living; as also his wife's part, if not living: and the third and fourth parts among the poor, and in deeds of charity, in such sort, as to his executors and supervisors of his will, or the survivor of them, shall seem best."

It further appears, that he had seven manors in Devonshire, the manor of Charmouth in Dorsetshire, nine manors in Essex, the manors of Todenham and Sutton, in Gloucestershire, the manors of Cheriton, Montagu, and Tyntenhull, in Somersetshire, the manor of Kenet, in Kent, and the manor of Kentford, in Suffolk: all which "he entails on John, his son and heir, and the heirs male of his body, and in default thereof, on the son and heir of his brother John Petre, of Torbrian, in Devonshire."

"He constitutes his wife's son-in-law, Richard Baker, esquire, and his brother Robert Petre, executors; and Sir William Gerrard, alderman of London, and Edmund Tirrell, esquire, overseers." Dated April 12, 1571, 13 Elizabeth, and proved January 29, 1572.

He was buried at Ingerston, according to his desire, where a monument is erected to his memory. He left issue by Gertrude his first wife (who died May 28, 1541) daughter to Sir John Tirrell, of Warley, in the county of Essex, knight, a daughter, Dorothy, married to Nicholas Wadham, of Merrifield, in the county of Somerset, esquire, who having no issue by her, they were the founders of Wadham college, in Oxford; he beginning, she finishing, and both richly endowing it; whereby it is become as rich as most, and more uniform than many, in England.

But the said Sir William Petre, by Anne his second wife (who surviving him, died in 1581, and was interred at Ingerston) daughter of Sir

William Browne, knight, lord-mayor of London, in 6 Henry VIII. 1514, and widow of John Tirrell, of Heron-Place, in Essex, esquire, had issue John Petre, his only son.

And three daughters,

1. Elizabeth, wedded to John Gostwick, of Willington, in the county of Bedford, esquire.
2. Catherine, married to John Talbot, of Grafton, in the county of Worcester, esquire, ancestor to the earl of Shrewsbury.
3. Thomafine, espoused to Lodowick Grevil, of Milcot, in the county of Warwick, esquire.

Which,

(*First Lord*) JOHN PETRE, was knighted in 18 Elizabeth, and chose knight of the shire for the county of Essex in two parliaments, called in 27 and 28 Elizabeth. He was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Petre, of Writtle, in the county of Essex, by letters patent bearing date July 21, 1603, 1 James I. and died on October 11, 1613, at West Hornden, in Essex.

He had to wife Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Walgrave, knight, by whom he had issue four daughters,

1. Mary,
 2. Elizabeth,
 3. Margaret,
 4. Anne,
- } who died infants.

Also four sons,

1. William Petre, his successor.
2. John Petre, who was seated at West-Hanyngheld, and died January 2, 1622, leaving by Catherine his wife, daughter of William, lord Morley and Monteagle, John, his heir, five years and a half old; and was seized of the manors of Coggeshall, Marbury, Takley, alias Waltham-hall in Felbridge, Warley, Loudon-hill, and Heyer, in the county of Essex; as appears by the inquisition taken August 6, 21 James I.

3. Thomas Petre was of Cranham, in Essex, and by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William Baskerville, of Wanborough, in Wiltshire, had issue four sons; Sir Francis Petre, of Cranham, knight and baronet, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Gage, of Firle, in Sussex, knight and baronet; William Petre, second son, who wedded Lucy, daughter of Sir Richard Farmer, of Somerton, in the county of Oxford, knight; John Petre, third son, of Fidlers, in the county of Essex, esquire, who espoused Elizabeth, daughter of John Pincheon, of Writtle, in the said county, and had issue Philip, his son and heir, baptized May 1, 1668.

4. Robert Petre died before his father, unmarried.

The eldest son,

(*Second Lord*) William Petre, was elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Essex, in the 39th year of queen Elizabeth; and, taking to wife Catharine, second daughter of Edward Somerset, earl of Worcester, had issue seven sons,

1. Robert Petre, his successor.
2. William Petre.
3. Edward Petre.
4. John Petre.
5. Thomas Petre.
6. Henry Petre.
7. George Petre.

Also three daughters,

1. Elizabeth, married to William Sheldon, of Beoley, in the county of Worcester, esquire.

2. Mary, to John Roper, lord Teynham.

3. Catharine, to John Carryll, son and heir to Sir John Carryll, of Harting, in the county of Sussex, knight.

He departed this life at Thorndon, in the county of Essex, May 5, 1627, 13 Charles I. and was buried in the old vault at Ingerston, in the county of Essex, with his father and grandfather.

The eldest son,

(*Third Lord*) ROBERT PETRE, in 1620, married Mary, daughter to Anthony, viscount Montagu, and by her had issue three sons,

1. William Petre,
 2. John Petre,
 3. Thomas Petre,
- } successively barons.

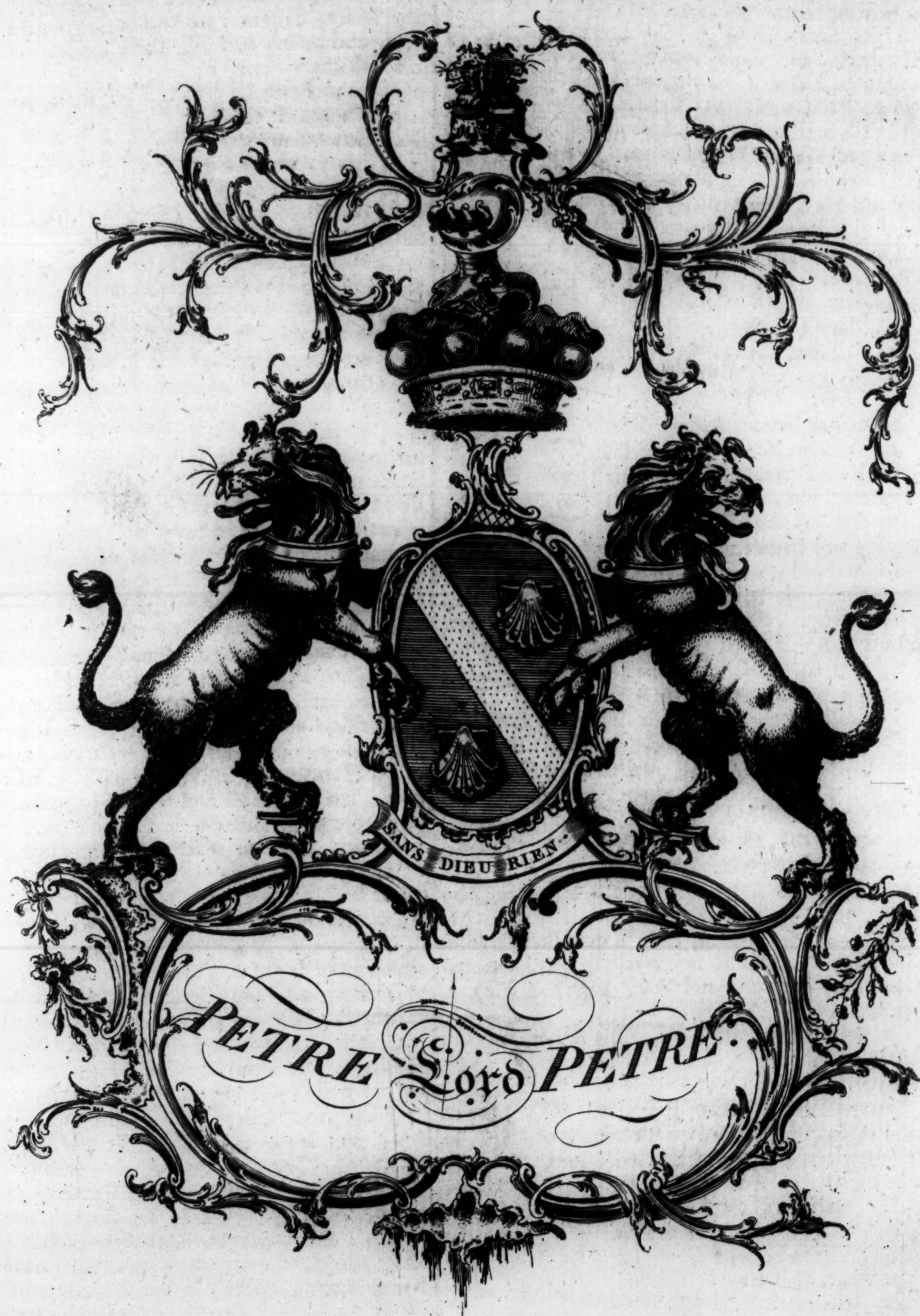
Also two daughters,

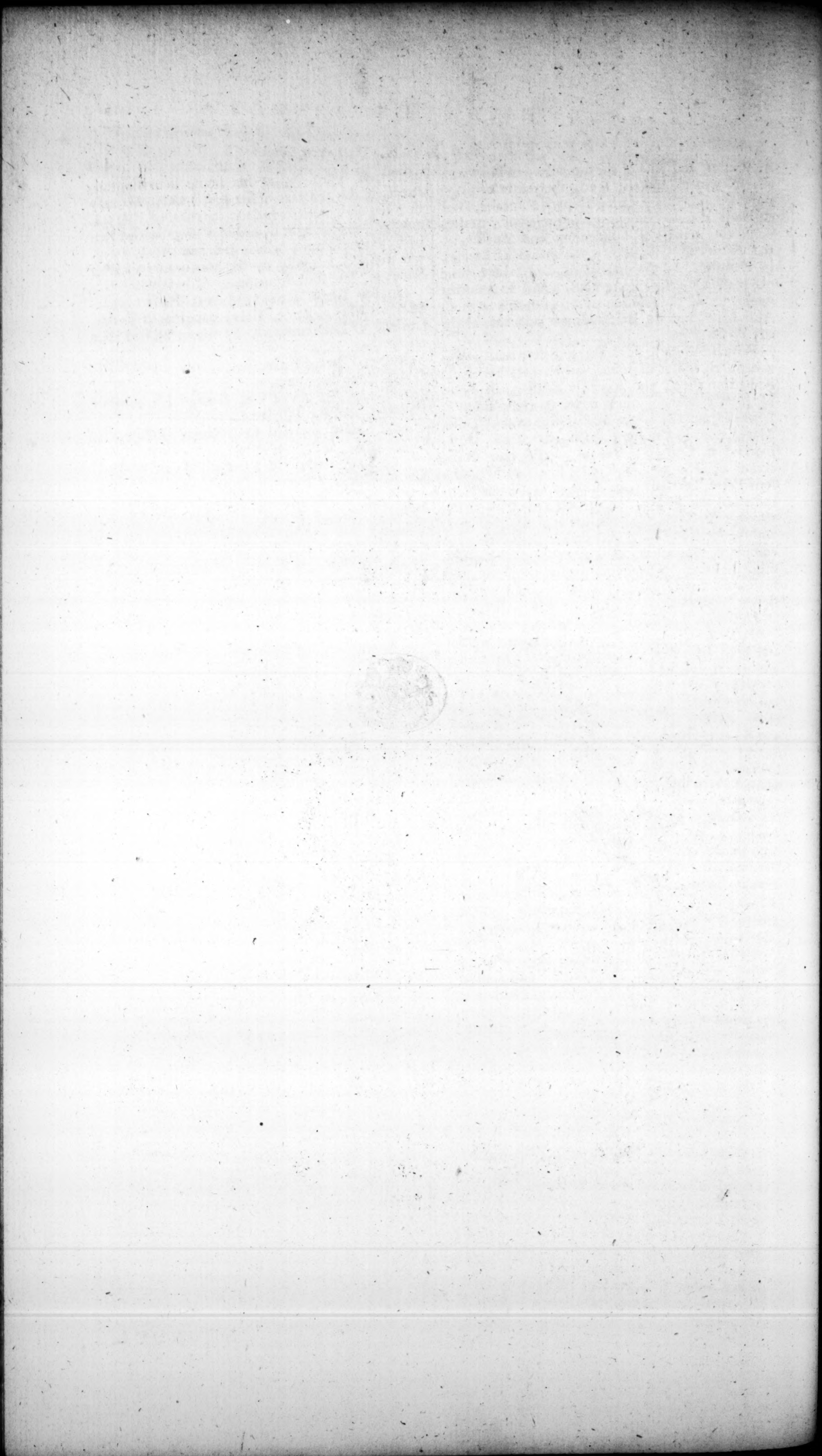
1. Mary, married to Edward, son and heir to William, lord Stourton.

2. Dorothy, to John Thimelby, of Innham, in the county of Lincoln, esquire.

By the inquisition taken after the decease of the said Robert, lord Petre, December 14, 14 Charles I. at Stratford, in Essex, the jury found, that he made his will October 20, 14 Charles I. 1638, and died three days after; and that,

(*Fourth Lord*) WILLIAM PETRE was his son and heir, and of the age of eleven years, December 30, before the taking of the inquisition; and that he was heir to the following manors, whereof his father died seized, viz. the manor of Great-Bursted, alias Bursted Grange, with the appurtenances, with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage thereof; the manors of Gurneys, alias Gurners, Whites, Challiveden, Writtle, East-Horndon, Crondon, Bluntswall's, and Waterman's, and farms of Westlands; the manor of Bacons, &c. with messuages and lands called Goughlands, Cutle, Seabrights, Puckhouses, Stiles, Mitchley, Browns, &c. the rectory of Butterbury, and manors of Cowbridge and Margaretting, with a messuage and farm called Woodbarns; and three parks, &c. called Hornfrith park, Writtle park, and Crondon park; lands in East and West Horndon; tythes of arable land, pasture, and wood, in Ingatston park, &c. and the manors of Ingatston, Ging-Petre, and Hanley; with lands and tenements called Barnards, Cophall, Broadmeade, Cristbrook-croft, with the swan and the cock there; the manor of Mountneyfing, with appurtenances; the manor and farm of Ingrane, alias Ging-Raffe; the manor of Tristinghall, and a messuage and lands called Lawnes, in Mountneyfing; also one messuage and inn, called the lion in Chelmsford; the manor, messuage, and farm of West Horndon; the manors of Fieldhouse, East, West, and South Hanningfield, and lands called Stoddon place, in Stoddon; and lands called Blith-hedges, all in the county of Essex; the manor of Ofmington, and its rectory, in Dorsetshire; the manors of Tatworth, &c. in Chaworth, and Chard, in Somersetshire; the manors of South Brent, Churchstowe, Kingsbridge, Shute, South Leigh, Axminster, North Leigh, Wernington, Laytway, Uphay, Humfravile, Dowlshards, Haccomb-fee, Chal-longer, Comb-payne, and Downe-Humfravile, with all the messuages, lands, and tenements; and divers messuages, lands, &c. in South Leigh, Shute, and Colliton; the manor and hundred of Axminster,





Axminster, and scite of the monastery of Newham, alias Newman, and the lands thereto belonging: and capital messuage called Shipwrick grange, and all lands thereto belonging, in the county of Devon; the manors of Tuddenham and Tutton, in the county of Gloucester; the manor of Kenner, in Kentford, in the county of Cambridge; and one messuage called Petre-house; and divers other messuages in the parishes of St. Botolph without Aldersgate, and St. Bartholomew adjacent, in the city of London.

Which William, lord Petre, first married Elizabeth, daughter of John, earl Rivers, by whom he had no issue; and secondly Bridget, daughter of John Pincheon, of Writtle, in the county of Essex, esquire, by whom he had issue an only child, Mary, born in Covent-Garden, March 25, 1679, married to George Heneage, of Hainton, in the county of Lincoln, esquire. The said William, lord Petre, her father, in the year 1678, was committed to the Tower, with the earl of Powis, the viscount Stafford, the lord Arundel of Wardour, and the lord Bellasis; and were impeached by the commons of treason, and other high crimes and misdemeanors: where this lord Petre died under his confinement, January 5, 1683, and was buried at Ingarston.

To whom succeeded,

(Fifth Lord) JOHN PETRE, his next brother and heir, who died unmarried in the year 1684, and was succeeded by his brother and heir,

(Sixth Lord) THOMAS PETRE, who, in 1687, was constituted, by king James II. lord lieutenant of the county of Essex, and town of Colchester, and custos rotulorum thereof. His lordship married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Clifton, of Lelham, in the county of Lancaster, baronet, by whom he had issue two sons,

1. Robert Petre, his successor.
2. Thomas Petre, who died an infant.

Also two daughters,

1. Mary, who died on April 10, 1713.
2. Dorothy, who died an infant.

The said Thomas, lord Petre, died on the 4th of June, 1707; and his lady, surviving him, departed this life on the 4th of February, 1729-30.

His only surviving son,

(Seventh Lord) ROBERT PETRE, married March 1, 1711-12, Catharine, daughter of Bartholomew, and sole heir to her brother Francis Warmley, of Dunkehalgh, in the county of Lancaster, esquire; and his lordship died of the small-pox, on the 22d

of March, 1712-13, at his house in Arlington-street, in the 23d year of his age, leaving his lady then big with child, who, on the third of July following, was brought to bed of a son, named Robert-James Petre; which lady, in April 1733, was married secondly to the honourable Charles Stourton, late lord Stourton.

(Eighth Lord) ROBERT-JAMES PETRE married, on May 2, 1732, Mary, daughter of James, late earl of Derwentwater, by whom he had issue one son,

Robert-Edward Petre.

Also three daughters,

1. Catherine, married to George Heneage of Hainton, in Lincolnshire.
2. Barbary, married to Thomas Gifford, of Chillington, in Staffordshire.
3. Julia, married to Edward Weld, of Lulworth-castle, in the county of Dorset.

His lordship dying in July 1752, was succeeded by his only son,

(Ninth and present Lord) ROBERT-EDWARD PETRE, who married Anne, only surviving daughter and heir of Philip Howard, brother to Edward, duke of Norfolk, by whom his lordship has issue two sons,

1. Robert-Edward Petre, born September 2, 1763.
2. George-William Petre, born January 10, 1766.

(TITLES.) Robert-Edward Petre, baron Petre of Writtle.

(CREATION.) Baron Petre of Writtle, in the county of Essex, by letters patent, July 21, 1603, 1 James I.

(ARMS.) Ruby, a bend, topaz, between two escallop shells, pearl.

(CREST.) On a wreath, two lions heads erased and indorfed, the first topaz, the other sapphire, each gorged with a plain collar counter-changed.

(SUPPORTERS.) According to Lilly, on the right side, a lion regardant, sapphire, collared, topaz. On the left side, a lion regardant, topaz, collared azure.

(MOTTO.) Sans Dieu rien.

(CHIEF-SEATS.) At Thorndon, Ingarston, and Writtle park, all in the county of Essex; and at Dunkehalgh, in the county of Lancaster.

ARUNDEL, Baron ARUNDEL of WARDOUR.

THE family, of which I am now to treat, is a branch of that, which for some centuries has flourished in the West of England.

ROGER DE ARUNDEL came into England with William the Conqueror, and, at the time of the general survey in that reign, held twenty-eight lordships in Somersetshire; part of which were the manors of Halfee, Hiwis, Wilegletone, Destone, Cerletone, Aix, Opecedre, and Cedre.

Robert de Arundel, youngest son of the said Roger, in 5 Stephen, on levying of the Dane-gelt, paid fifty-eight shillings for the lands he held in the counties of Dorset and Wilts. He was a benefactor to the canons of Taunton, in the county of Devon, by his gift of the church of Diffam, and two hides of land in that town. Also, in 7 Henry II. Roger de Arundel accounted for forty pounds for the knight's fee he then held.

To this Roger succeeded his eldest son,

GILBERT DE ARUNDEL, who by Rosamond, daughter of John de Novant, was father of

RICHARD ARUNDEL, who by his wife Juliana had a son and heir,

SIR REINFRICK ARUNDEL, who married Alice, daughter and heir of Sir John Lanherne, of Lanherne, in Cornwall. Their son,

SIR HUMPHRY ARUNDEL, married Joan, daughter of Sir John Umfrevil, and had issue

SIR RALPH ARUNDEL, who was sheriff of Cornwall in 1260, and by Eve, daughter of Sir Richard de Rupe, or Rock, knight, was father of

REINFRICK ARUNDEL, whose wife, Margery, bore to him

SIR JOHN ARUNDEL, knight, who by his wife Joan, daughter and heir of John de la Beer, of Talvern, in Somersetshire, had issue

JOHN ARUNDEL, who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Sir Oliver Carmyno, knt. and the dying in 37 Edward III. left issue

SIR JOHN ARUNDEL, knight, who in 2 Richard II. (being then marshal of England) with Sir Thomas Banaster, a knight of the Garter, was ordered to conduct an army into Bretagne; when a violent tempest drove them into the Irish sea, where the latter was drowned. He married Joan, daughter and coheir to Sir William de Lustock, knight, (who bore for his arms, azure, a buck's head, argent) and was succeeded by

SIR JOHN ARUNDEL, knight, his son and heir, made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Henry IV. October 13, 1399. He was seated at Lanherne, in the county of Cornwall; and, in 7 Henry V. was with the king's fleet at sea, in the retinue of Sir Hugh Courtney. He was sheriff of the county of Cornwall, in 6, 8, and 9 Henry V.

also in 1, 2, 5, and 6 Henry VI. and dying on the Tuesday after the Epiphany, 1434, 13 Henry VI. left issue by Eleanor his wife, daughter and heir of Sir William Lamborne, knight, (by Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Ralph Soor, of Talvern) three sons,

1. Sir John Arundel, his successor.

2. Sir Thomas Arundel.

3. Humphry Arundel, who married Jane, sister and heir of Sir John Cotesull, knight, and left issue Sir Humphry Arundel, knight, and John, bishop of Exeter, who died in 1503; and, leaving no issue, his two sisters were his heirs; Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Brome of Baddefley, and secondly of Edward Stradling; and Dorothy, wife of William Whittington, of Pantley, in the county of Gloucester, esquires.

The eldest son,

SIR JOHN ARUNDEL, married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir John Burgwash, knight, and died in the life-time of his father, 1417, leaving issue one son,

SIR JOHN ARUNDEL, knight, one of those valiant commanders who served king Henry VI. in France; and, in 29 Henry VI. when the French king sent a puissant army to subdue Aquitain, the lord Camois, Sir John Arundel, and Sir John Seymour, having the government of the country, manned towns; and, as Hall says, animated the fearful Gascoigners, and did all that was possible to frustrate their designs. He married first Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas, lord Morley; and, she dying without issue male, leaving only a daughter Anne, wife of James Tirrel, he took to his second wife Catharine, daughter and coheir to Sir John Chidiok, knight, of Chidiok, in the county of Somerset, and Caundle, in the county of Dorset, (whose other daughter and coheir was married to William, lord Stourton; and, in the division, the first estate fell to Arundel, and Caundle to Stourton) by whom he had a son,

Sir Thomas Arundel, knight.

Also six daughters,

1. Thomasine, wife of Sir Henry Marney, knt. baron Marney.

2. Elizabeth, married to Giles Daubeney, lord Daubeney.

3. Ellen, to Ralfe Copleston, of Copleston and Warley, in the county of Devon, esquire.

4. Catharine, to Sir Walter Courtney, knight, and secondly to John Moyle.

5. Margaret, to Sir William Capel, knight, ancestor to the present earl of Essex.

6. Dorothy, to Sir Henry Strangeways, knight. He was succeeded by his only son

Sir

ARUNDEL, BARON ARUNDEL OF WARDOUR.

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Sir THOMAS ARUNDEL, of Lanherne, in Cornwall, knight of the Bath, left issue by Catharine his wife, daughter of Sir John Dynham, and sister and coheir to John, lord Dynham, three sons and three daughters,

1. Eleanor, married to Richard St. Low.
2. Elizabeth, married to Thomas Stradling.
3. Catharine, married to John Speke, esquire.

The sons were,

1. John Arundel.
2. Roger Arundel, who married Joan, daughter of ——— Calewoodly, and had a daughter, Joan, the wife of William Pether.
3. Edward Arundel, who died without issue.

The eldest son,

Sir JOHN ARUNDEL, succeeded to the estate at Lanherne, and, in 10 Henry VII. was made one of the knights of the Bath, at the creation of the duke of York. In 17 Henry VII. on the death of John, lord Dynham, knight of the Garter, he was found to be cousin and heir to him, viz. son of Catharine, late wife of Sir Thomas Arundel, knight, and third sister and coheir of the said lord Dynham. And in 5 Henry VIII. for his valour at the sieges of Teroen and Tournay, and at the battle that ensued, was made a knight banneret. He died in January 1545, and was buried at St. Mary Woolnoth in London, leaving issue by Eleanor his first wife, daughter to Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, two sons,

1. Sir John Arundel, of Lanherne, who, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Gerard Danet, of Danet's hall, was father of Sir John Arundel, knt. who married Anne, daughter of Edward Stanley, earl of Derby, and by her was ancestor to the Arundels of Lanherne, in the county of Cornwall, and of Chidiocke, in the county of Dorset.
2. Sir Thomas Arundel of Wardour, ancestor to the lord Arundel of Wardour.

Also by his second wife, Jane, daughter to Sir Thomas Greenvil, knight, he had issue a daughter, Mary, married to Robert Ratcliff, earl of Suffex, and secondly to Henry Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel.

He had also a daughter by his first wife Elizabeth, married to Sir Richard Edgcombe, knight.

The second son,

Sir THOMAS ARUNDEL, by the gift of his father, had Wardour-castle, in the county of Wilts, which castle formerly belonged to the crown; and in the reign of Edward IV. lord Audley was warden thereof, as well as of the parks thereunto belonging. In 5 Edward VI. being charged with Edward, duke of Somerset, for conspiring the murder of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, he lost his head on that account, February 26, 1552, in 6 Edward VI. He was made knight of the Bath at the coronation of Anne Boleyn.

He married Margaret, one of the daughters and coheirs to Edmund Howard (third son of Thomas, duke of Norfolk) and sister to queen Catharine, fifth wife of king Henry VIII. and by her had issue

Sir Matthew Arundel, knight; and Margaret, wife of Sir Henry Weston.

On an handsome brass monument at Tisbury is the following inscription:

Here lieth Margaret Howard,

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Daughter of Lord Edward Howard,
Third Son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk,
And Wife of Sir Thomas Arundel of Wardour castle,
a famous Knight. A. D. 1571.

Sir MATTHEW ARUNDEL was knighted in 17 Elizabeth, 1574, and by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Willoughby, of Wollaton, in the county of Nottingham, esquire, had issue,

1. Thomas Arundel, his son and heir.
2. William Arundel, who died in 1591, and was buried at Tysbury, where also afterwards his father was interred.

The inscription upon the tomb of this knight, who died in 1598, is as follows:

I E S V S

Math' Arundel Eques Ordine
Intus dormit in pulvere
Ignoscat ille omnia Qui
Nostra tulit Crimina
Delicta Juventutis mee
Et ignorantias meas ne
Memineris Domine

I H S

That upon the son as beneath:

Here lieth William Arundel, the younger sonne of Sir Matthew Arundel Knighte, as Rare a Yong Man, as ever England Bred. He died the sixth Day of February, in the Yeare 1591.

The eldest son,

(First Lord) THOMAS ARUNDEL, though but a young man, behaved himself so valiantly against the Turks in Hungary, that he merited from Rodolph II. emperor of Germany, the honour of a count of the empire, Dec. 14, 1595, 38 Elizabeth: "For that he had behaved himself manfully in the field; as also in the assaulting of divers cities and castles, shewed great proof of his valour; and, that in forcing the water tower near Strigonium, he took from the Turks their banner, with his own hand," (as are the words of that emperor's charter); so that every of his children, and their descendants, of both sexes, should for ever enjoy that title, have vote in all imperial diets, purchase lands within the dominions of the empire, list any voluntary foldiers, and not to be put to any trial, except in the imperial chamber.

But the year after, on his return home, a dispute arising among the peers, whether that dignity, so conferred by a foreign potentate, should be allowed here, as to place and precedence, or any other privilege; it occasioned a warm dispute, which Camden mentions in his History of Queen Elizabeth; and that the queen being asked her opinion in the case, answered, "That there was a close tie of affection between the prince and subject; and that, as chaste wives should have no glances but for their own spouses, so should faithful subjects keep their eyes at home, and not gaze upon foreign crowns: that she, for her part, did not care her sheep should wear a stranger's marks, nor dance after the whistle of every foreigner." Whereby it passed in the negative. Which induced king James, in the third year of his reign, in consideration of his singular merits, to create him a baron of this realm,

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realm, by the title of baron Arundel of Wardour, by letters patent, bearing date May 4, 1605, with limitation thereof to the heirs male of his body.

This Thomas, lord Arundel, called *The Valiant*, departing this life at Wardour-castle, 1639, lieth buried at Tisbury, in Wiltshire. On a marble in the chancel is the following inscription:

Thomas Dominus Arundelius,
Primus Baro de Warder, sacri Romani imperii comes,
Obijt 7^{mo} Die Novembris,
Ætatis suæ 79, anno Domini 1639.

In the middle of the stone:
Sicut Pullus Hirundinis, sic clamabo.
Isaïæ xxxviii. v. 14.

He first married Mary, daughter to Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, and by her had issue a daughter,

Elizabetha-Maria, married to Sir John Philpot, of the county of Southampton, knight.

Also two sons,

1. Thomas Arundel, his successor.
2. William Arundel, of Hornisham, in the county of Wilts, who was buried at Tisbury, in Wiltshire; where a monument is erected to his memory with the following inscription:

Here lieth William Arundell, the second son of Thomas the first Lord Arundell of Wardour, by his first wife Maria Wriothesley, the only daughter of Thomas, earl of Southampton. He was married to Maria Brown, the eldest daughter of Anthony Maurice, Viscount Montague, being the relict of William lord St. John of Basing, eldest son of William Marquis of Winchester. He departed this life the 15th of May, 1653, in the 65th year of his age; leaving his loving and beloved wife to mourn and pray; by whom he had many children.

Credo videre bona Domini in terra viventium.

His eldest surviving son was Charles Arundel, of Hornisham. He had also a daughter, Mary, married to Sir Henry Tichborn, of Tichborn, in the county of Southampton, baronet.

The said Thomas, lord Arundel, had to his second wife Anne, daughter of Miles Philipson, of Crooke, in the county of Westmoreland, esquire, widow of ——— Thoroughgood, and by her, who died June 28, 1637, had issue three sons, Matthew, Thomas, and Frederick, who all died infants.

Also six daughters,

1. Catherine, married to Ralphe, son and heir of William, lord Evre.
2. Mary, to Sir John Somers, knight, second son of Henry, earl of Worcester.
3. Anne, to Cecill Calvert, lord Baltimore, and died 1649.
4. Frances, to John, earl of Shrewsbury.
5. Margaret, to Sir John Fortescue, of Saldon, in the county of Buckingham, baronet.
6. Clare, to Sir Humphry Weld, of Lulworth, in the county of Dorset, knight.

Anne, the third daughter, lies buried at Tisbury with the following inscription upon her monument:

Anna Arundelia pulcherrima & optima Con-
jux Cæcilii Calverti Baronis de Baltemore,
et absol. domini Terræ Mariæ & Avaloniæ
Filiaq; charissima Thomæ Arundeliæ Primi
Baronis de Warder et Sac. Rom. Imp. Comitiss.

Phœnicis quicquid est

In

Floribus gemmis gratiis
(ipsa in cœlis quanta!)

Hic jacet

Anna Arundelia Domina Baltemorea.

Anagram

Non alia in orbe tam redamanda vale

Amoris ergo conjux P.

Cessit humanis x kalendas sextilis

Anno ætat. xxxiii. ab infante Deo

CIC IDCXLIX.

Ann Arundel, the most beautiful and best wife of Cecil Calvert Baron Baltimore, proprietor of Maryland and Lord of Glastonbury, and most beloved daughter of Thomas Arundel, first Baron of Wardour, and Count of the most sacred Roman empire.

Whatsoever is shining in the gems, beautiful in the flowers of Phœnicia, charming in the graces,
(How super-eminently great in Heaven)

Here lieth Ann Arundel Lady Baltimore.
Farewel you most lovely of earthly Beauties.
This tomb was erected to her memory by her husband as a monument of his love. She departed this life on the 23d of July, in the 34th year of her age, and of our Lord 1649.

Requiescat in pace.

(Second Lord) THOMAS ARUNDEL, of Wardour (son and heir of Thomas, the last lord) married Blanch, fifth daughter to Edward, earl of Worcester: and, having raised a regiment of horse for the service of Charles I. was in the battle of Landsdown, in 1643, where he was shot in the thigh with a brace of pistol-bullets, whereof the same year dying in his majesty's garrison at Oxford, he was also buried at Tisbury; where on two marbles are engraved the following inscriptions for him and his lady:

D. O. M.

Hic parte sua mortali quiescit, qui in cœlo
potiori parte vivit, immortalis,

Thomas Arundel,

Baro Arundel de Warder, sacri Romani imperii comes, primogenitus nempe Thomæ Arundel, Baronis etiam de Warder, qui, ob insignia et pietatis et fortitudinis exempla in communem christiani nominis hostem in Hungaria ad Strigonium præstita, hæreditarium, hunc honoris titulum a Rodolpho secundo meruit ipse, et ad posteros transmisit; cujus dignitatum virtutumque hic hæres, dum vixit, sic Deo in constanti pietatis exercitio militavit in terris, ut debitum sibi in cœlis triumphum expectare videretur, ita se totum in Regis Caroli Primi obsequium, imminente

ARUNDEL, BARON ARUNDEL OF WARDOUR. 413

in Anglia bello civili, impendit, ut in illud opes fortunamque profuderit, ac vitam denique ipsam lubentissime contulisset, e qua excessit Oxonii die 19^o Maij, ann. ætatis 59, annoque reparatæ salutis 1643.

On the second is this:

D. O. M.

Hic Conjugi Conjux amantissima adjacet
Domina Blanca Somerset,

filia Edwardi Somerset, Wigorniae comitis, privati sigilli custodis, magistri equitum, &c. quæ marito par generis splendore, exercitio virtutum non impar, in Aula Regia quasi in cella privata vixit quanto dignitate terrena sublimior, tanto pietatis fulgere splendidior, quantoque Regiæ vicinor Majestati, tanto (quod parum est inter mortales) Supremo dilectior Numini quo ut propius frueretur cœlo natura mortalitatem exiit Wintoniæ die 28^o Octob. ann. ætat. LXVI. annoque Dom. MDC XLIX.

This lady, during the absence of her husband, bravely defended Wardour, with a courage above her sex, for nine days, with a few men, against those rebellious forces, which, under the command of Sir Edward Hungerford and Edmund Ludlow, did then attempt it on behalf of the parliament, and then delivered it up upon honourable terms, which they broke; but were soon dislodged by the resolution of this lord Arundel, who, at his return, ordered a mine to be sprung under his own castle, and thus sacrificed that noble and magnificent structure to his loyalty. On the ruins of this old castle over the great gate way is an image of our Saviour, under which, in golden letters, is,

Sub numine tuo stet Genus & Domus.

And a little lower the following inscriptions:

Gentis Arundelæ Thomas Lanhernia Proles
Junior, hoc meruit, primo federe loco,
Ut sedit cecidit, sine crimine plectitur ille
Infons infonem, fata sequuta probant,
Nam quæ Patris erant, Mathæus filius emit
Emta auxit: studio principis aucta manent.
Comprecor aucta diu maneant augenda per ævum
Hac dedit, eripuit, restituitq; deus.

Here branch of the Arundel Lanhernian race,
Thomas, first sate and fell, merit the fatal crime,
And Heaven, to make him faultless, blessed his line;
Mathew, his offspring, as the father great,
And happier in his prince, regain'd his seat.
Confirm'd, enlarg'd, long may its fortune stand
His care, who gave, resum'd, restor'd the land.

He left issue

Henry Arundel, his son and heir, who succeeded him in his honours.

Also two daughters,

1. Catharine, married to Francis Cornwallis, esquire.

2. Anne, to Roger Vaughan, esquire.

(Third Lord) HENRY ARUNDEL, his son and heir succeeded him in his honours and titles in 1643.

In 1678 he was, with William Herbert, earl of Powis, William Howard, viscount Stafford, William, lord Petre, and John, lord Bellasis, committed prisoners to the Tower, upon the information of the profligate Titus Oates, and other abandoned miscreants, and afterwards were impeached by the house of commons of high crimes and offences, without being brought on their trial. He continued with the other unjustly aspersed lords, till the year 1683, when they were admitted to bail.

On king James's accession to the throne, he was sworn of his privy-council in 1685: was constituted lord-privy-keeper of the seal on the 11th of March, 1685, and knight of the Bath. Also when that monarch began his journey towards Salisbury, he committed the administration of affairs, in his absence, to the lord chancellor, the lords Arundel, Bellasis, Preston, and Godolphin.

On king James's abdication, he retired to Breamore, in Wilts (a seat now belonging to Sir Edward Hulse, baronet, where the family resided after the destruction of the castle of Wardour) where he lived with great hospitality, and died December 28, A. D. 1694, and was buried at Tisbury.

He married Cecily, daughter of Sir Henry Compton, of Brambletye, in the county of Sussex; knight of the Bath, and widow of Sir John Fermour, knight, of Somerton, in the county of Oxford, who died in 1673, and was buried at Tisbury, where is a monument erected to her memory with the following inscription:

D. O. M.

Hic certa spe Immortalitatis quiescit

Cæcilia Compton,

Filia Henrici Compton Equitis de Balneo,
Uxor Nobilissimi Domini Henrici Arundel,
Baronis de Warder, S. R. Imperii Comitis,
quæ ut paucis multa complectar, tam robustos
in corpore infirmo et delicatulo, tam solidos
in sexu fragili virtutes, tantum in sublimi
fortuna modestiam in rerum omnium abundantia,
tam sollicitam egenorum curam constanti pietati servavit, ut, quam Dei imaginem a natura sibi impressam, sustineret, eam
mortis similitudine divinæq; virtutis expressione longè felicius efformavit, cujus ut debito
frueretur præmio mortalibus ereptam, ad placidissimum æternæ felicitatis quietem benignissimum numen evocavit 21 Martii, an æt. 67,
anno redemptionis humanæ 1675. Requiescat in pace.

D. O. M.

Here lieth in sure hopes of a blessed Immortality,
Cecily Compton,

Daughter of Henry Compton, Knight of the Bath, Wife to the Rt. Hon^{ble} Henry Arundell; Baron of Wardour, Count of the Sacred Roman Empire, who, to say much in few words, exerted such a firmness of mind, in a feeble and tender body, such solid virtues in a frail and weak sex, maintained so modest a deportment in an exalted station, such a constant, pious, and watchful sollicitude in behalf of the poor in a great affluence, as to express that image of God, stamped in the soul, much more happily by a lively resemblance

of

of the Deity thro' her invariably religious demeanours. That she might meet its due reward, our merciful God called her out of this mortal life, to a most sweet repose in everlasting bliss, on the 21st of March, in the 67th year of her age, and of our redemption, 1675. Requiescat in pace.

The children were,

1. Thomas Arundel, his successor.
2. Henry Arundel, who married Mary, daughter of Edmund Scroope, esquire, of Danby, in the county of York, widow of — Kemp, esquire, by whom he had two sons Henry and Thomas, who died young; and he dying in 1721, was buried at Tisbury, where is the following inscription on a marble.

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Here lieth the body of
The Hon^{ble} Henry Arundel,
Count of the Sacred Roman Empire,
Son of the Rt. Hon^{ble} Henry Lord Arundell
of Warder, and Count of the Sacred Roman Empire.
He died Aug. 9, Anno Dmni 1721, aged 96 years.
Requiescat in pace.

Cicely, daughter of Henry lord Arundel, was a nun at Roan, in Normandy.

(Fourth Lord) THOMAS ARUNDEL succeeded his father in his honours, in the year 1694, and dying A. D. 1712, was buried at Tisbury. By his wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Spencer, of Upton, in the county of Warwick, esquire, and widow of Robert Lucie, of Cherlecote, in the same county, esquire, he had,

1. Henry Arundel, his successor.
2. Thomas Arundel, who was killed at the battle of the Boyne, unmarried, as he was fighting for king James II.
3. Matthew Arundel, who died unmarried at Roan, in Normandy.

(Fifth Lord) HENRY ARUNDEL succeeded his father in his honours in the year 1712. He married Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Panton, of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, esquire, and by her had,

1. Henry Arundel, his successor.
2. Thomas Arundel, born 1696, who married Ann, daughter of John Mitchell, esquire, and he dying at his seat at Stanly-house, near Chelsea, April 6, 1752, was buried at St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, where on a tomb in the church yard is the following inscription:

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To the memory of
the Honourable Thomas Arundel,
Count of the most sacred Roman empire, and
uncle to the present Lord Arundel of Wardour-castle: an affectionate indulgent husband, a faithful friend, exact paymaster, and always ready to serve the poor.

He died the 6th of April 1752, aged 56.
Requiescat in pace. Amen.

Elizabeth, daughter of lord Arundel, born September 15, 1693, married James Touchet, sixth earl of Castlehaven, and thirteenth lord Audley, and mother to the present lord. She dying in July 1743, was buried at St. Pancras.

This noble lord dying at Wardour-castle April 20, 1726, was buried at Tisbury, and succeeded by his eldest son,

(Sixth Lord) HENRY ARUNDEL, born October 4, 1694, who first married Elizabeth-Eleanor, daughter and heir of baron Everard, of the principality of Liege, one of the barons of the empire, by whom he had,

1. Henry Arundel, his successor.
2. Thomas Arundel, who, on May 19, 1760, married Mary, eldest daughter of John Porter, of the county of Lincoln, esquire.
3. James-Everard Arundel, who, on June 24, 1751, married Anne, daughter and heir of John Wyndham, esquire, of Ashcombe, in the county of Wilts, by whom he has had James-Everard, who died young, and was buried in Salisbury cathedral; James-Everard, born March 4, 1763; Thomas-Raymond, born March 9, 1765; Eleanor Anne, born at Wardour-castle November 2, 1752; Mary-Wyndham, born December 2, 1757; and Catherine-Elizabeth, born January 2, 1759.

This lady Arundel dying at Wardour-castle in 1728, was buried Tisbury, where, on a monument, is the following inscription:

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Here lieth the body of the Rt. Hon^{ble} Elizabeth-Eleanor Arundel, only Daughter of the Hon^{ble} Raymund Everard, Baron of the sacred Empire, and wife of the Rt. Hon^{ble} Henry Lord Arundel, Baron of Wardour, Count of the sacred Roman Empire, who departed this Life the 22d day of May, Anno Domini 1728, in the 35th Year of her Age.
Requiescat in pace.

His lordship's second wife was Anne, daughter of William Herbert, marquis of Powis, by whom he had no issue; and she dying at Salisbury in September 1757, was buried at Tisbury. This noble lord died at Richmond, in Surry, on June 29, 1746, and was buried at Tisbury.

(Seventh Lord) HENRY ARUNDEL, born March 4, 1718, succeeded his father in his honours in 1746. On January 27, 1739, he married Mary, youngest daughter and coheir of Richard Arundel Bealing, of Lanherne, in Cornwall, esquire, by whom he had two sons,

1. Henry Arundel, his heir.
2. Thomas Arundel, born October 4, 1742, unmarried.

By this marriage the two branches of this ancient family were united, which had been separated above two hundred years. Her ladyship's eldest sister was Frances, who married, and was relict of Sir John Gifford, of Burftall, in the county of Lincoln, baronet; and dying in London, without issue, February 28, 1752, was buried at Lanherne, in Cornwall.

His lordship died at Wardour-castle, September 13, 1756, and was buried at Tisbury, where is the following epitaph to his memory:

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D. O. M.

Hic jacet

Illustrissimus Dominus, Dominus Henricus Arundell
Baro Arundell de Wardour

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Sacriq;

of the Duke of Devonshire, who was created Duke of Devonshire in 1684, and was the first Duke of Devonshire. The Duke of Devonshire was the first Duke of Devonshire, and was the first Duke of Devonshire.

The Duke of Devonshire was the first Duke of Devonshire, and was the first Duke of Devonshire.

(Sixth Lord) Henry Arundel, who was the first Duke of Devonshire, and was the first Duke of Devonshire.

1. Henry Arundel, his father.

2. Thomas Arundel, who, on May 12, 1540, married Mary, eldest daughter of John Poyntz, of Lincoln.



ARUNDEL, BARON ARUNDEL OF WARDOUR. *415

Sacriq; Romani Imperii Comes septimus
Ex quo inclita hæc Familia utraq; ista dignitata est
Qui Mariam Arundell, Lanherniæ in Cornubia stirpis
Nobilissimam Hæredem, accepit conjugem, inde filio ex eâ
Suscepto, clarissima hæc, Prosapia, quæ ultra duo sæcula

Fuerat divulgata, jam feliciter unita floret;

Floreatq; semper, Favente Deo.

Obiit Anno Domini 1756. Sept. 12. Ætat. 38.

Requiescat in pace.

D. O. M.

Here lies the Body of the Rt. Hon Henry Lord Arundell, seventh Baron of Wardour, and Count of the sacred Roman Empire, since this Noble and Great Family has been invested with these Illustrious Titles: he was married to Mary, the most Noble Heiress of Richard Arundell Bealing, Esq; of Lanherne in the county of Cornwall. May the Glorious Progeny of the same distinguished Family, which had been separated for above two Centuries, at present united by the Birth of a Son by her, flourish now, and through God's Blessing to the End of Time. He died on the 12 of Setember, in the 38th Year of his Age, and of our Lord 1756.

Requiescat in pace.

(Eighth and present Lord) HENRY ARUNDEL, born April 11, 1740, succeeded his father in 1756, in his honours and titles, and is eighth baron of Wardour. On May 31, 1762, he married Maria-Christina, only daughter and heir of Benedict Conquest, esquire, of Irnham, in Lincolnshire, by whom he has two daughters,

1. Maria-Christina, born at Wardour-castle, August 10, 1764.

2. Eleanor-Maria, born at Wardour-castle, March 20, 1766.

(TITLES.) Henry Arundel, lord Arundel of Wardour, and count of the sacred Roman empire.

(CREATIONS.) Baron, by letters-patent May 4, 1605, 3 James I. And count, by the emperor Rodolph II. by letters-patent December 14, 1595, (38 Elizabeth.)

(ARMS.) Diamond, six swallows, three, two, and one, pearl. But his lordship quarters with his own the following coats, 1 Chidiocke, 2 Dynham, 3 Howard, 4 Brotherton, 5 Warren, 6 Mowbray. (See the account of the duke of Norfolk's arms, Vol. I. p. 126.)

(CREST.) On a wreath, a wolf passant, pearl.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a lion guardant, erminois, (viz. yellow powdered with black) ducally crowned topaz; on the finister, an owl, pearl, with wings disclosed, topaz, crowned as the dexter.

(MOTTO.) Deo data.

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Wardour-castle, in the county of Wilts, fifteen miles from Salisbury, and ninety-five from London; Irnham-hall in Lincolnshire, fourteen miles from Stamford, and one hundred and five from London.



B L I G H, Baron C L I F T O N.

THE Blighs were an antient family in Yorkshire; whereof, it is probable,

JOHN BLIGH, of London, esquire, descended, who was the founder of this noble family in Ireland; and employed as an agent to the adventurers for the forfeited estates by the rebellion of 1641, and in that quality came over in the time of Cromwell's government; when he also became an adventurer himself by subscribing six hundred pounds likewise in August 1654, in behalf of himself, George Clerke, of London, merchant, and Robert Moleworth, of Dublin, merchant, purchased by their joint stock, (in pursuance of divers acts, orders, and ordinances of parliament, made in that behalf) from Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke, one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, the sum of two hundred pounds; from Peter Knight, of St. Peter's Chalfont, Wilts, esquire, one hundred pounds; from John Strange, of London, four hundred pounds; from Thomas and William Rainsborrow, two hundred pounds; from John Haynes, of Marlborough, in Wilts, eighty pounds; from Miles Corbett, esquire, two hundred and fifty pounds; and from Edmund Page, of London, haberdasher, one hundred pounds. Upon his casting lots, among other adventurers, the allotment fell in the baronies of Lune and Moghergallen and county of Meath: in consequence whereof there were set out and delivered to them the several proportions of one thousand plantation acres, amounting to one thousand six hundred and nineteen acres, three rods, and thirteen poles, English statute measure; one thousand one hundred thirty-three acres, one rod, thirteen poles, plantation, making one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five acres, three rod, nine poles, statute, in the barony of Lune, called by the name of the lordships of Athboy, Rathmore, &c. and five hundred acres, plantation, making eight hundred and nine acres, three rods, twenty-six poles, statute, were to be delivered in some certain place in the barony of Moghergallen; the third part of which premises was ascertained to him by a decree in chancery, June 16, 1657, and confirmed to his son Thomas, by two patents under the acts of settlement, bearing date May 12, and November 12, 1668. In the first parliament after the restoration, he was returned member for Athboy; and March 14, 1663, joined in commission with William Smith, Thomas Worsopp, Peter Harvey, and William Dodson, esquires, for examining, stating, and auditing the arrears of the customs and excise, of tonnage, poundage, and new impost, from the 30th of January 1648, to

the 26th of December 1663; and also the 8th of March 1665, was made joint commissioner of the office called the duty of inland excise, and licences of all the beer and strong waters of Ireland.

He died in the year 1666, and by Catharine his wife, daughter of Thomas Fuller, esquire, and sister to William, bishop of Lincoln, had

Thomas Bligh, his only son and heir.

Also six daughters,

1. Dorothy, buried at St. Audoen's January 23, 1685.

2. ———, buried at St. Peter's, March 26, 1684.

3. Mary, to whom her mother, by her will (dated April 14, 1669, and proved December 8 following) left five hundred pounds English for her portion, with her callicoe bed and furniture, and two silver tankards.

4. Catharine, to whom her mother left six hundred pounds, her basin and ewer, and the whole furniture in her best room, being that next the dining-room, in her house in Dame-street.

5. Sarah, to whom was left three hundred and fifty pounds, a large salt, a standing plate, and half-a-dozen spoons, with all the furniture in the dining-room.

6. Elizabeth, married to John Boyse, merchant, to whom she bequeathed one sugar box, a caudle cup, and one hundred pounds, and the said Elizabeth was buried at St. Audoen's, February 11, 1685.

THOMAS BLIGH, of Rathmore, esquire, the only son, was returned to the parliament of Ireland one of the knights of the shire for the county of Meath, and was of the privy council to queen Anne, in that kingdom.

By patent May 12, 1668, he had a confirmation of the lands allotted to his father as an adventurer, in the county of Meath; and, with his mother, had a grant of lands (November 12) under the acts of settlement; also, August 24, 1681, the grant of four yearly fairs at Athboy, to be holden April 23, July 25, October 1 and 28. And being proprietor of most of the lands lying in the parishes of Rathmore, Moyagher, Kildalkey, and Athboy, in the barony of Lune, and county of Meath, had the same erected (on his petition to king William) June 4, 1694, into the manor of Athboy, with power to hold five hundred acres in demesne, to impale eight hundred acres for deer, to hold courts, and many other privileges.

He departed this life at Bath, August 28, 1710, and was buried in September at Rathmore. He married Elizabeth, youngest daughter to colonel

James

James Napier, of Loughcrew, in Meath (who died in September 1676) and sister to Robert Napier, esquire, lieutenant-general, colonel of a regiment of horse, and member of parliament for Athboy (who died November 23, 1739) and also sister to Frances, wife of lieutenant-general Richard Ingoldsby, one of the lords justices of Ireland; and had issue by her, who died March 2, 1736, and was buried at St. Bride's, four sons and six daughters, viz.

1. John Bligh, created earl Darnley.
2. Thomas Bligh, of Brittas, in Meath, esquire, born January 15, 1685, was chosen in 1715 member of parliament for Athboy, and hath ever since served for the same. He had a commission as captain in the army, December 27, 1717, and was promoted to the post of lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of horse commanded by his uncle. On December 26, 1740, he succeeded colonel Alexander Rose in his regiment of foot; was made a brigadier-general of his majesty's armies in 1745; and in 1746, succeeded general Whitshed in the command of his dragoons. In 1747 he was constituted a major-general, and February 22d following colonel of a regiment of horse, and on March 23, 1754, raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. He married Aug. 19, 1737, Elizabeth, sister to William Bury, of Shannon-Grove, in the county of Limerick, esquire, and had a son Thomas, born January 5, 1739, who is dead. He married secondly, Frances, daughter of Theophilus Jones, of Leitrim, in Ireland, esquire, but by her had no issue.
3. Robert Bligh entered into holy orders, and in July 1742 married Catharine, daughter of — Elliot, and widow of Charles Boyle, of Arraghlin-bridge, in the county of Cork, esquire. He was presented in 1746, to the rectory of Killmalaloda, in the diocese of Ross; also the same year to Killfillagh, in the same diocese. He married, secondly, Frances, daughter of — Winthorpe, esq.
4. Anthony Bligh was lieutenant of dragoons, and died unmarried, in the county of Galway, January 13, 1737.

Of his daughters,

1. Catharine, was married in 1748 to Thomas le Hunte, esquire, counsellor at law.
2. Hannah, to Maurice Cuffe, of Killaghy, in the county of Kilkenny, esquire, brother to John, late lord Dyfart.
3. Elizabeth, to George St. George, of Woodgift, in the said county, esquire, and dying in 1741, was buried August 3, at Freshford, leaving issue Henry, Richard, and Elizabeth.
4. Dorothy, married to William Monck, of the Middle Temple, esquire.
5. Mary, living unmarried.
6. Sarah, wedded in 1733 to William Gore, of Woodford, in the county of Leitrim, esquire, and had one son, William, who died an infant.

JOHN BLIGH, the eldest son of Thomas Bligh, esquire, was in 1704 returned member of parliament for Athboy, which borough he represented till created a peer of Ireland, by the title of baron Clifton of Rathmore, in the county of Meath, by privy seal dated at St. James's July 31, and by pa-

rent September 14, 1721; and, on the 22d following, took his seat in the house of peers. He was further created viscount Darnley, of Athboy, by privy seal, dated December 31, 1722, and by patent March 7 following; also was created earl of Darnley, by patent June 29, 1725.

His lordship married August 24, 1713, Theodosia Hyde, then only daughter and heir to Edward, earl of Clarendon, by Catharine his wife, baroness of Clifton, daughter of Henry O'Brien, lord Ibrackan (son and heir of Henry, earl of Thomond) by Catharine his wife, sole daughter of George, lord Aubigny, and of Catharine his wife, eldest daughter of Theophilus Howard, earl of Suffolk, and heir to her brother, Charles, duke of Richmond and Lennox, earl of Litchfield and March, and baron of Leighton-Bromswold, who died at Elsinore in Denmark, December 21, 1672, being sent ambassador extraordinary to that king, and left no issue. Which George, lord Aubigny, was the second surviving son of Esme, duke of Lennox, (brother and heir of Lodowick Stewart, duke of Richmond and Lennox, earl of Newcastle upon Tyne, and baron of Settrington in Yorkshire) by Catharine his wife, sole daughter and heir to Gervase, lord Clifton, of Leighton-Bromswold, in the county of Huntingdon, who had the title of lord Clifton, by writ of summons to parliament, July 9, 6 James I. and died in October 1618.

The said Catharine O'Brien, making her claim to the title and dignity of baroness Clifton (as sole heir to the said Catharine her grandmother) on January 8, 1673, had, on the 7th of February following, her claim allowed by the house of peers: to whom queen Anne, as an addition to her fortune, gave the sum of ten thousand pounds. The title of baroness Clifton, of Leighton-Bromswold, devolving on her issue, therefore the present earl of Darnley now enjoys that title, as well as those of his father, who died * at Epsom, September 12, 1728, in the forty-first year of his age, and was buried at Trim; having survived his lady, who died July 30, 1722, in the twenty-sixth year of her age, and was buried August 5, in Westminster-abbey, by her brother the lord Clifton. They had issue three sons and three daughters,

1. George Bligh, born October 30, 1714, who died a child.
2. Edward Bligh, } successive earls Darnley, and
3. John Bligh, } barons Clifton.

The daughters were,

1. Mary, married in 1736 to William Tighe, esquire, (only son and heir of the late Richard Tighe, esquire, one of his majesty's privy council in Ireland) by whom she had issue two sons and four daughters: William, born January 12, 1737; Richard-Henry-William-Nassau, in November 1746; Barbara, Mary-Anne, Theodosia, and Mary; and her ladyship dying April 27, 1748, was buried at St. Michan's.

2. Anne, September 17, 1742, became the second wife of Robert Hawkings-Magill, of Gillhall, in the county of Downe, esquire, representative thereof in parliament; and had issue by him,

* He gave by his will, dated January 1, 1724, fifteen hundred pounds, towards endowing the house he had built for the poor near Athboy, to be laid out in lands for the support of thirty poor people of his estate in the county of Meath, subject to such regulations and rules as his executors should appoint.

who died April 10, 1745, and was buried at Ballyronney, three daughters; Theodosia, born September 5, 1743; Rose, born in 1744, who died when four days old; and Rose, born in 1745, and died in 1747. And her ladyship, in 1748, remarried with Bernard Ward, esquire, member of parliament for the said county, son and heir to Michael Ward, esquire, second justice of the king's bench, and hath two sons.

3. Theodosia was married in November 1745 to William Crosbie, esquire, son and heir of Sir Maurice Crosbie, of Ardfert, knight.

EDWARD Blich, the second earl Darnley, and also lord Clifton, was born in 1715, and after finishing his studies at Geneva, and his travels in foreign countries, arrived at London May 25, 1734; and February 1, 1736, took his seat in the English parliament as lord Clifton, and in Ireland October 4, 1737. On February 16 following he was admitted F. R. S. and appointed in October 1742, one of the lords of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales; he was also steward of the corporation of Gravesend; but dying unmarried July 22, 1747, was buried by his mother (August 1) in Westminster-abbey, and was succeeded in his titles and estate by his brother,

Present Lord JOHN Blich, the present and third earl of Darnley, who was born in October 1719, and in March 1739 was returned member of parliament for Athboy, and to the English parliament for Maidstone, in Kent, summoned to meet June 25, 1741.

His lordship married Mary, daughter and heiress of John Stoyre, of the county of West Meath, in Ireland, esquire, but as yet has no issue.

(TITLES.) John Blich, earl and viscount Darnley, of Athboy, in Ireland, lord Clifton of Leighton-Bromswold, in England, and baron Clifton.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Clifton, of Leighton-Bromswold, in the county of Huntingdon, July 9, 1608, 6 James I. (English honour.) Baron Clifton, of Rathmore, in the county of Meath, September 14, 1721, 8 George I. Viscount Darnley, of Athboy, in the same county, March 7, 1722, 9 George I. and earl of the same place, June 29, 1725, 11 George I.

(ARMS.) Sapphire, a gryphon segreant, topaz, armed and langued, ruby, between three crescents, pearl.

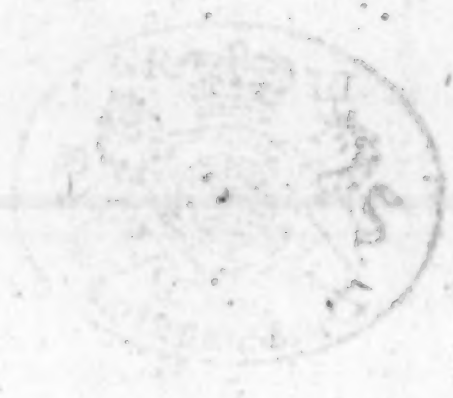
(CREST.) On a wreath, a gryphon's head erased, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two gryphons, with wings expanded, topaz, each having a ducal collar and chain, sapphire.

(MOTTO.) Finem respice.

(CHIEF-SEATS.) Rathmore, in the county of Meath, in Ireland; and Cobham-hall, in the county of Kent, in England.





D O R M E R, Baron D O R M E R.

GEFFERY DORMER, seated at West-Wicombe, in Buckinghamshire, had issue by Eleanor his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Dorre, alias Chobbs, a son of his own name,

GEFFERY DORMER, also of West Wicombe, who married Judith, daughter of Robert Baldington, lord of the manor of Thame, in Oxfordshire, and afterwards heir of that lineage, from whom proceeded a third

GEFFERY DORMER, who succeeded to the inheritance of West-Wicombe, as also, in right of his mother, to the manor of Thame, in Oxfordshire.

He very much increased his estate by marriage with Ursula, daughter and heir of Bartholomew Coulriche, alias Calridge, of Tourege, Bucks, the heir general of Arundel, a descendant of the Fitz-Allans, earls of Arundel, and left issue,

1. William Dormer, his son and heir.

2. Geffery Dormer.

3. Sir Michael Dormer, sheriff of London, in 21 Henry VIII. and lord-mayor in 33 Henry VIII. (1541) who died September 20, 37 Henry VIII. possessed of a capital messuage and garden in the parish of St. Laurence, in the Old Jewry, and divers other lands and messuages; leaving issue by his wife Catherine, Thomas, his son and heir, then aged forty years, John, Ambrose, William, and Geffery, from whom descended the Dormers of Yarrington, Dorton, Farthingho, Steeple-Barton; also a fifth son, Sir Michael Dormer, a commander under the earl of Essex, who died issueless, and was buried at Great Milton, in Oxfordshire, where his monument yet remains.

4. Peter Dormer, ancestor to Sir John Dormer, of the Grange, in Buckinghamshire, created a baronet, July 23, 1661, 13 Charles II. whose brother, Robert Dormer, was one of the justices of the Common Pleas in the reign of queen Anne.

5. Edward Dormer, who makes his will January 21, 1538, 30 Henry VIII. constituting Catharine Sampson his wife executrix, and his brother Michael Dormer, alderman, overseer; leaving an only daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Gresham, of Fulham, Middlesex, esquire.

The eldest son,

WILLIAM DORMER, married Agnes, daughter of Sir Jean Launcelyn, a French knight, and had issue one son,

Robert Dormer.

Also four daughters,

1. Margaret, wife to Thomas Deane, of Wargrave, Berks.

2. Joan, wife of — Alburgh, of Bromwell.

3

3. Agnes, married to William Baldwin, of Aylesborough, in Buckinghamshire, father of Sir John Baldwin, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas.

4. Bridget, married first to — Brittain, of London; secondly to — Collingbourne.

The said William Dormer, writing himself of West Wicombe, made his will September 12, 1506, 22 Henry VII. the probate whereof bears date October 7 following; ordering his body to be buried in the chancel of West-Wicombe, before the image of St. Laurence, and bequeaths forty pounds to poor people; as also forty pounds to buy a cope and vestment, and a deacon and subdeacon, to be given to the church of West-Wicombe; likewise to mending the highways forty pounds; to Joan Alburgh, his daughter, ten marks; to Margery Deane, his daughter, wife of Thomas Deane, ten marks; and the like sum to his daughter Agnes, wife of William Baldwin; to Agnes, his wife, the third part of all his lands for term of life, and the reversion of the same to Robert, his son and heir; whom, with his said wife, he constitutes his executors.

Sir ROBERT DORMER, his son and heir, was sheriff of the counties of Bedford and Buckingham in the 14th and 23d years of king Henry VIII. and received the honour of knighthood on October 18, 29 Henry VIII. at the creation of the earls of Hertford and Southampton. The year following he was again sheriff of the aforesaid counties; and in 35 Henry VIII. on the dissolution of the monasteries, obtained a grant to himself and Jane his wife, in fee of the manor of Wenge, in the county of Buckingham, part of the possessions belonging to the abbey of St. Alban's. His will bears date June 20, 1552, 5 Edward VI. and the probate thereof October 20 following; whereby he gives to the poor of West-Wicombe forty pounds; and to Jane, his dear and entirely beloved wife, his manors of Wyng, Ascote, Broughton, and Grove, with their appurtenances, as also his manor of Abbor's-Alton, for life. He orders that William Dormer, his son, assure the manors of Ethorp and Crendwell, to his wife Dorothy, for the payment of one hundred marks per annum for life, in accomplishment of his promise to Anthony Catesby, esquire, her father. He bequeaths to Jane and Anne Dormer, daughters of the said William (by his first wife) each twenty pounds per annum, out of his manors of Huchendon and Ravensmer, alias Ravensmore, in the parish of Huchendon and Little Missenden, for term of their lives, and also five hundred marks in money

ney

ney towards their marriages. To Robert Dormer, his godson, and son of the said William (by Dorothy his wife) his best chain of gold. The residue of all his manors, &c. he gives to William, his son and heir; whom, together with Jane his wife, he ordains his executors.

This said Jane was daughter to John Newdigate, of Harfield, in the county of Middlesex, esquire, serjeant at law.

WILLIAM DORMER, their son and heir, in 6 Edw. VI. was elected one of the knights for Buckinghamshire; and, at the coronation of queen Mary, was made one of the knights of the Bath. In 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, he had licence to retain thirty men, besides his menial servants; those so retained wearing only his livery, and attending on special occasions. In 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, he served again in parliament as one of the knights for the county of Buckingham; as also in 13 queen Elizabeth. He first married Mary, daughter of Sir William Sidney, knight, ancestor to the late earl of Leicester, by whom he had issue two sons,

1. Thomas Dormer,
2. Roger Dormer,

who both died young.

Also two daughters,

1. Anne, wife of Sir William Hungerford, of Farley-castle, in the county of Wilts, knight, son and heir to Walter, lord Hungerford.

2. Jane, maid of honour to queen Mary, who was married to don Gomez Suarez de Fiqueroa, Cordova, count of Feria, who came over with king Philip, and was afterwards the first duke of Feria in Spain, from whom descended her grandson, don Gomez, duke of Feria, governor of Milan, and general of the king of Spain's armies in Alsace, A. D. 1633.

The said William Dormer died May 17, 1575, leaving issue by his 2d wife, Dorothy, daughter of Anthony Catesby, of Whiston, in the county of Northampton, esquire, (which lady married secondly, Sir William Pelham, of Broklesby, in Lincolnshire, knight) three sons,

1. Robert Dormer, his son and heir.
2. Richard Dormer.
3. Francis Dormer.

Also three daughters,

1. Catharine, married to John, lord St. John of Bletshoe.

2. Mary, to Anthony Browne, viscount Montague.

3. Margaret, to Sir Henry Constable, knight, of Burton-Constable, in the county of York, father of Henry, first viscount Dunbar.

Which,

(First Lord) ROBERT DORMER, was knighted in 1591, and made a baronet on the 10th of June, 13 James I. as also a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Dormer of Wenge, by patent dated June 30 following; and having married Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony, viscount Montagu, had issue three sons, and three daughters.

1. William Dormer, his son and heir.

2. Anthony Dormer, of Grove-Place, in the county of Warwick, esquire.

3. Robert Dormer, of Peterley, in the parish of Missenden, in the county of Buckingham, ancestor to the present lord Dormer.

By the inquisition, after his decease, taken at

Ailesbury, January 16, 14 James I. the jury found that he died on the 8th of November, in the 14th of king James, possessed of the manor of Winge, alias Askott, and the manors of Wynges, and rectory and advowson of the church; the manors of Hoggeston, and advowson of the church; Ravensmeere, Abbots-Aston, alias Aston-Abbotts, with the rectory of the church; Hugeden, and rectory and advowson of the church; Dagnall and Spigarnells; Ilmer in Aston, and rectory and advowson of the church; Peterley, Peterstone, Hunderdye, Rollesham, Wingrave, Martens, Wroughton, and Grove, Chawley, Bereton, Beachenden, Etherop, and Cramwell, St. Cleers, and West-Wiccomb, Studham-Budbroke, alias Hampton supra Montem, and Buckland, all in the county of Buckingham; and divers other lands and messuages elsewhere: also, of the office of master of the king's falcons, granted to him, his heirs, and successors, held of the king by grand serjeantry. And that Robert, lord Dormer, was his grandson and heir, and then of the age of six years, being son and heir of William, eldest son and heir of the said Robert, lord Dormer, who died in his father's life-time.

Which William Dormer married Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Molineux, of Sefton, in the county of Lancaster, knight and baronet, by whom he had also Elizabeth, married to Edward Somerset, lord Herbert of Ragland, afterwards marquis of Worcester, and ancestor by her to the present duke of Beaufort; and four sons, the second and third, William and Richard, died unmarried; and the fourth, Francis, married a lady of the name of Catesby, but died without issue.

The eldest son,

(Second Lord, first Earl) ROBERT DORMER, so succeeding his grandfather, was advanced to the dignity of viscount Ascot, and earl of Caernarvon; and, being a valiant loyalist, took up arms in defence of king Charles I. and was one of those lords, A. D. 1642, who subscribed that declaration of the king's, wherein he published, That he had no intention of making war upon his parliament, or saw any reason for believing he had any such designs; but that all his endeavours tended to the firm and constant settlement of the true protestant religion, the just privileges of parliament, the liberty of the subject, and the law, peace, and prosperity of this kingdom. He was excepted against the same year, when the earl of Essex, by instructions, was impowered to proclaim a pardon to all such as within ten days returned to their duty. In the year 1643, he had the command of a regiment of horse, and went with prince Rupert, the marquis of Hertford, prince Maurice, and colonel Howard, into Dorsetshire, and charged as a volunteer in Sir John Byron's regiment at the battle of Roundway-down, in the county of Wilts, June 13: after which, upon some difference with prince Maurice for non-observance of the articles upon the taking of Dorchester and Weymouth, as he was full of honour and justice on all contracts, he took it so ill, that he quitted the command he had there, and went to the king before Gloucester, being then a general of the horse: but was slain at the battle of Newbury September 20 following, after he had charged and routed a body of the enemy's horse, and, returning carelessly back through some

some of the scattered troopers of the enemy, was, by one of them that knew him, run through the body with a sword, of which he died in an hour. Lord Clarendon gives this account of him:

"Before the war, though his education was adorned by travel, and an exact observation of the manners of more nations than our common travellers, use to visit (for he had, after the view of Spain, France, and most parts of Italy, spent some time in Turkey, and those eastern countries) he seemed to be wholly delighted with those looser exercises of pleasure, hunting, hawking, and the like, in which the nobility of that time too much delighted to excel. After the troubles began, having the command of the first or second regiment of horse, that was raised for the king's service, he wholly gave himself up to the office and duty of a soldier, no man more diligently obeying, or more dexterously commanding; for he was not only of a very keen courage in the exposing of his person, but an excellent discernor and pursuer of advantage upon his enemy. He had a mind and understanding very present in the article of danger, which is a rare benefit in that profession. Those infirmities, and that licence which he had formerly indulged to himself, he put off with severity, when others thought them excusable under the notion of a soldier. He was a great lover of justice, and practised it then most deliberately when he had power to do wrong; and so strict in the observation of his word and promise as a commander, that he could not be persuaded to stay in the West, when he found it not in his power to perform the agreement he had made with Dorchester and Weymouth. If he had lived, he would have proved a great ornament to that profession; and an excellent soldier; and by his death, the king found a sensible weakness in his army."

He married Anna-Sophia, daughter to Philip Herbert, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, by whom he had issue

(Third Lord, second Earl) CHARLES DORMER, his son and heir, who succeeded him in his honours, but died, without issue male, on the 29th of November, 1709. He had two wives; first, Elizabeth, daughter to Arthur, lord Capel, and by her (who died July 30, 1678, and was buried at Wenge August 7 following) had issue two sons,

1. Charles Dormer, } who died young.
2. William Dormer, }

Also three daughters,

1. Elizabeth, married to Philip Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield.
2. Isabella, to Charles Coote, earl of Montrath in Ireland.

3. Anna-Sophia died of the small-pox, unmarried, February 2, 1694-5 in the twenty-second year of her age.

By his second wife, Mary, (daughter to Montagu Bertie, earl of Lindsey) who died June 30, 1709, he had no issue; whereby the earldom became extinct, and the barony of Dormer devolved on the issue of Anthony Dormer, of Grove Park, in the county of Warwick, second son of Robert, the first lord Dormer. Which

ANTHONY DORMER, seated at Grove-Park, took to wife Margaret, the daughter of Sir Anthony Terringham, of Terringham, in the county of Buckingham, knight, by whom he had issue four sons,

1. Robert Dormer.

2. Anthony Dormer,

3. John Dormer,

4. Francis Dormer,

who died without issue.

Also two daughters: Elizabeth married to — Watson, of Madamcourt, in the county of Cambridge; and Mary to — Smith, of Queenby, in the county of Leicester.

ROBERT DORMER, son and heir to this Anthony, married Anne, daughter of Rowland Eyres, of Haslop, in the county of Derby, esquire, by whom he had issue one son, Rowland Dormer, to whom, on the death of Charles, earl of Caernarvon, without issue male, A. D. 1709, the title of lord Dormer descended. Which,

(Fourth Lord) ROWLAND DORMER, so inheriting the barony, did not long enjoy the honour, dying unmarried in the year 1712. He had two sisters that died unmarried; as also Anne, wedded first to Edmund Powel, of Sandford, in the county of Oxford, and afterwards to Sir John Curson, of Waterperry, in the same county, barr.

The other three sons of the said Anthony Dormer, of Grove-Park, and uncles to Rowland, lord Dormer, leaving no issue, we therefore come to the descendants of

ROBERT DORMER, of Peterley, in the county of Buckingham, third son of Robert, the first lord Dormer.

He married Mary, daughter of Edward Baniſter, of Ilsworth, in the county of Southampton, esquire, by whom he had eight sons and six daughters,

1. Robert Dormer,

2. Edward Dormer,

3. James Dormer,

4. Charles Dormer, afterward lord Dormer,

5. John Dormer,

6. William Dormer,

7. Anthony Dormer,

8. Thomas Dormer,

died young.

died without issue.

The daughters were,

1. Elizabeth, married to John Webb, of Clerkenwell, Middlesex, esquire.

2. Mary, to John Roper, esquire.

3. Anne, to George Eyston, of Hendred, in Berkshire, esquire.

4. Frances,

5. Bridget,

6. Winifred,

who died unmarried.

CHARLES DORMER, fourth son, by the death of his elder brothers, became heir to his father. He was seated at Peterley, Buckinghamshire, and died March 22, 1677, leaving issue, by Mary his wife, daughter of — Cellier, esquire; two sons,

1. Charles Dormer.

2. Robert Dormer, who married Frances, daughter of Windsor Finch, of Ruthock, esquire.

Also three daughters,

1. Mary, married to William Havers, of Thelvidore, in Norfolk.

2. Margaret, who died without issue.

3. Elizabeth, married to Francis Newport, of Furneux Pelham, in Hertfordshire.

(Fifth Lord) CHARLES DORMER, the eldest son, on the death of Rowland, lord Dormer, succeeded to the title, and departed this life on July 2, 1728, having married two wives; first, Catharine, daughter and coheir of Edmund Pettyplace, of Suncombe, in the county of Oxford, esquire, by whom he had issue two sons,

1. Charles Dormer, 2^d successively lords Dormer.
 2. John Dormer, 1st lord Dormer, married secondly Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Biddulph, of Staffordshire, esquire, and by this lady, who died at Plowden, and was interred at Ledbury, in Shropshire, he had issue seven sons:

1. William Dormer, who died unmarried in June 1737.

2. Robert Dormer, who died without issue by his wife Anne, daughter of Robert Elynton, of Newark, gent.

3. Francis Dormer, died an infant.

4. Walter Dormer, who suffering shipwreck 1740, died unmarried.

5. Edmund Dormer died without issue, and was buried at Ledbury aforesaid.

6. James Dormer married a lady at Antwerp, where he is settled, and has issue.

7. Joseph Dormer died without issue.

Also five daughters,

1. Anne, born November 30, 1697.

2. Elizabeth, born April 26, 1704.

3. Frances, born 1705, married May 4, 1726, to William Plowden of Plowden, in Shropshire.

4. Mary, born January 15, 1706-7.

5. Helen, born October 12, 1729, died without issue.

He died July 2, 1728, and was buried at great Missenden, Buckinghamshire.

His eldest son,

(*Stuart Lord*) CHARLES DORMER succeeded; but his lordship dying, March 7, 1761, unmarried, the honours devolved upon his brother,

(*Seventh and present Lord*) JOHN DORMER, of Peterley, in the county of Buckingham, born June 2, 1691; who married Mary, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop, of Parham, in Sussex, baronet; and by her, who died Oct. 29, 1739, and was buried at Great Missenden, had issue four sons and three daughters:

1. Charles Dormer.

2. Robert Dormer, born May 17, 1726.

3. John Dormer, born February 18, 1730, now

an officer in the service of the queen of Hungary.

4. James Dormer, born May 27, 1735, married to Mary, daughter of Patrick Purcell, of Cadiz, in Spain, by whom he has had issue, James Dormer, born February 16, 1765, John and Elizabeth, who both died infants, and Anne, born January 22, 1767.

The daughters were,

1. Elizabeth, born May 15, 1744, married November 21, 1753, to George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury.

2. Catherine, born July 16, 1727.

3. Anne-Barbara, who died unmarried.

The eldest son,

CHARLES DORMER, born April 30, 1725, married August 9, 1749, Mary, sister to George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, and by her, who departing this life, was buried at Great Missenden, had issue,

1. Charles Dormer, who died an infant.

2. Charles Dormer, born January 10, 1758.

And a daughter,

Mary, born May 21, 1750.

(*TITLES.*) John Dormer, lord Dormer of Wenge, and baronet.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baronet, June 10, 1615 (13 James I.) Baron Dormer of Wenge, Bucks, by letters patent, June 30, 1615 (13 James I.)

(*ARMS.*) Sapphire, ten billets, four, three, two, and one, topaz: on a chief of the second, a demi-lion rampant naissant, diamond.

(*CREST.*) On a wreath, a right-hand glove, proper, surmounted by a falcon, pearl.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) Two falcons, pearls, armed, membered, and belled, topaz.

(*CHIEF SEATS.*) Grove-park, Warwickshire, Peterley, Bucks, and Ewdworth, Hants.

His son and heir, who succeeded him in his honours, but died, without issue male, on the 24th of November 1765. He had two wives; first, Elizabeth, daughter to Arthur, lord Capel, and by her (who died July 30, 1698, and was buried at Wenge August following) had issue two sons and one daughter, who died young.

1. Charles Dormer, 2^d lord Dormer.
 2. William Dormer, 1st lord Dormer.

Also three daughters, who died young.

1. Elizabeth, married to Philip Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield.

2. Isabella, to Charles Coote, earl of Monmouth.

3. Anne-Sophia, died of the small-pox, unmarried, February 2, 1694, in the twenty-second year of her age.

By his second wife, Mary, (daughter to Major Berne, earl of Lindsey) who died June 30, 1709, he had no issue; whereby the earldom became extinct, and the barony of Dormer devolved on the issue of Anthony Dormer, of Grove-park, in the county of Warwick, second son of Robert.

Anthony Dormer, seated at Grove-park, took to wife Margaret, the daughter of Sir Anthony Topham, of Topham, in the county of Buckingham, knight, by whom he had issue four sons,

1. Robert Dormer, 1st lord Dormer.





ROPER, Baron

THIS noble family claims descent from HASCULPHUS MUSARD, lord of Stavely, in Derbyshire, whose son,

RICHARD MUSARD, was baron of that place, and had issue two sons. The lordship devolved upon the eldest son, named after his grandfather Hasculphus; but the youngest,

WILLIAM MUSARD, was the progenitor of the lords Teynham. He assumed the name of *Rubra Spalba*, or *Roussper*, which was also written *Rouspea*, *Rooper*, *Ropere*, and at length *Roper*; which last has continued ever since the surname of his descendants. By his wife Elnitz, daughter and heir of Edward Apuldore, he had issue,

ADAM ROPER, seated at Swacliff, in Kent, whose son,

EDWINE ROPER, had issue,

1. Thomas Roper, who did eminent service in Scotland, under Edward III. who rewarded him, and William Clifford, with the third part of the forfeitures of the Jews inhabiting in London, for the violation of some penal statutes then enacted against them.

3. Edmund Roper, prior of Bilsington.

4. Agnes, married to Simon Kennet. The eldest son,

THOMAS ROPER, married a daughter of Thomas Apuldore, and had issue,

RALPH ROPER, who married first Beatrix, daughter of Sir Thomas Lewkenor; secondly, Joan, daughter of Thomas Kemp, of Wye, in Kent. By the former he had issue, a daughter Agnes, married to Walter Colepper, of Bedgesbury; and two sons, Edmund and John. Which

EDMUND ROPER, dying on the 11th of December, 1433, was buried at St. Dunstan's church, in Canterbury. He had issue three sons,

1. John Roper.
2. Thomas Roper, who died without issue.
3. Edmund Roper, who by his wife Catherine, was father of Thomas Roper, seated at Brenley, in Boston Blean; which Thomas married Alicia, daughter and heir of William Toke; and, besides a daughter Benetta, the wife of John Ramfay, of Canterbury, had issue, John Roper, whose daughter and sole heir Elizabeth married Robert Eyre, of Derbyshire, esquire.

The eldest son,
JOHN ROPER, of Swacliff, in Kent, by Margery, daughter and coheir of John Tattersall, of Wellhall, in Eltham, in the same county, esquire, (by Agnes his wife, daughter of John Chicheley, son and heir of Sir Robert Chicheley, lord mayor of London) had issue,

TEYNHAM.

1. John Roper.
2. Thomas Roper.
3. Robert Roper, of the county of Norfolk.

Also a daughter, Margery, wife of John Boys, of Monyngton, in Kent, esquire. Their mother, the said Margery, has this memorial in the church of Eltham, to which she was a benefactor:

Pray for the soul of Dame Margery Roper, late wife of John Roper, esquire, daughter and one of the heirs of John Tattersall, esquire, who died Febr. 2, 1518.

Her son,
JOHN ROPER, of Eltham, in Kent, was prothonotary of the King's Bench, and attorney-general to king Henry VIII. as appears by his monument in the church of St. Dunstan's. He died on April 7, 1524, leaving issue by Jane his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John Eneux, knight, chief justice of the King's Bench (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of William Apulderfield, great grandson and heir of Sir William Apulderfield, by Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Twite, of Marston, in Kent) two sons,

1. William Roper, of Eltham, born 1495, who was some time clerk of the King's Bench. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Mores, lord-chancellor of England, and died on January 4, 1577, aged 82; from whom the Ropers of Wellhall, in Eltham, in Kent, whose male line became extinct about the beginning of this century.

2. Christopher, ancestor to the present lord Teynham. Also six daughters,

1. Eleanor, married 1st to John Moreton; 2dly to Sir Edmund Moreton, lord-chief justice of the King's Bench; and, thirdly, to Sir John Digby, knight.

2. Elizabeth, wedded to John Pilborow, one of the barons of the Exchequer, and afterwards to Leonard Sanders.

3. Margaret, wedded to Henry Appilton, of Dartford, in Kent, esquire.

4. Anne, to Sir Edward Macklon.

5. Elizabeth, to Sir John Dayney.

6. Agnes, a nun, at Dartford.

CHRISTOPHER ROPER, second son of John Roper, last named, was seated at Minsted in Kent, and took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Blore, of Teynham, in the same county, esquire. In the first year of queen Mary, endeavouring to resist the rebels under Sir Thomas Wyatt, he was taken prisoner by them; and carried to Rotterdam, and

and from thence Wyat took him to Southwark; but, being sick, he had leave given him to depart, and shift for himself. He had issue three sons,

1. John Roper.

2. Edmund Roper, } who both left issue.

3. Germane Roper, }

Also five daughters,

1. Susan, married to Roger Harlackenden.

2. Mary, to Loringe Buskin, of Gorecourt, Northamptonshire, esquire.

3. Cecilia, to Norton Green, esquire.

4. Joyce, to Walter Hastings, esquire.

5. Gertrude, who died unmarried.

His eldest son,

(*First Lord*) JOHN ROPER, was knighted on the 9th of July, 1603; and on the 9th of the same month, 1616, 14 James I. was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Teynham. He departed this life August 30, 1618, leaving issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir to John Parke, of Malmaine, in the county of Cambridge, (with whom he had Perry-court in Preston, with Feverham and Malmaine in Stoke, in the said county) one son,

Christopher Roper.

Also two daughters,

1. Elizabeth, married to George, lord Vaux.

2. Jane, to Sir Robert Lovel, knight.

Which,

(*Second Lord*) CHRISTOPHER ROPER, succeeding him in his honour, made his will March 23, 19 James I. and deceased April 16 following; as the inquisition taken after the decease of his son, John, lord Teynham, shews. He married Catharine, daughter to John le Bourn, of Sutton St. Michael, in the county of Hereford, esquire; and by her, who died in 1634, had issue two sons,

1. John Roper.

2. William Roper.

Also four daughters,

1. Bridget, married to Sir Robert Hudleston, of Sawston, in the county of Cambridge, knight.

2. Mary, abbess of the English nunnery at Ghent, in Flanders.

3. Catharine, wedded to Sir Robert Thorold, of the Haugh, in the county of Lincoln, bart.

4. Elizabeth, first to John Plunket, of the kingdom of Ireland, and afterwards to Walter Bagnall, esquire.

The eldest son,

(*Third Lord*) JOHN ROPER, succeeding him, was, in his father's life-time, made knight of the Bath at the creation of Charles, prince of Wales, November 3, 1616, and died on February 27, 1627, as appears by the inquisition taken after his decease at Sittingbourn, in Kent, August 4, in 4 Charles I. and that he died seized of the manors of Teinham, alias Tenham in Tenham, Linsted, Duddington, Newenham, Swade, Norton, Hedcorn, Downwell, Selling, with the appurtenances; the manors of Deancourt, alias Danecourt, in Fairfield, Breaft, and Bockland; the manor of Thorne, in the isle of Thanet; the manor of Moncton in the said isle; the manor of Gosshall in Ashe; the manor of Northcourt, &c. in Stowermouth; the manor of Newenham in Newenham; the manor of Newenham in Wickham; the manor of Malmeynes in Stoke; the manor of Gallants in East and West Farley; and divers other land spe-

cified in the said inquisition; all in the county of Kent: and that Christopher, lord Teynham, was his son and heir, and aged seven years in 1628. He married Mary, daughter to William, lord Petre, by whom he had issue three sons,

1. Christopher Roper, his successor.

2. Francis Roper, who married Anne, daughter of William Walker, of Bringwood, in the county of Hereford, esquire, at that time maid of honour to Catharine, queen of England, and had issue John, Mary, Catharine, Frances, and Elizabeth.

3. William Roper, drowned in the Seine, near Paris, unmarried.

Also four daughters,

1. Catharine, who died unmarried.

2. Elizabeth, wedded to Sir John Arundel, of Lanherne, in the county of Cornwall, knight.

3. Mary, a nun at Ghent, in Flanders.

4. Margaret, who died young.

(*Fourth Lord*) CHRISTOPHER ROPER, son and heir of John, the last lord, was in the seventh year of his age on his decease, and in ward to king Charles II. He married first Mary, daughter to Sir Francis Englefield, of Wootton-Basset, in the county of Wilts, knight, by whom he had issue a son,

John Roper, who died young.

Also a daughter,

Frances, married to John Wildman, of Becket, in Berkshire.

His second lady was Philadelphia, daughter to Edward Knolles, of Grove-park, in Hampshire, esquire, widow of Sir John Mills, baronet, by whom he had issue three sons,

1. Christopher Roper, who succeeded him.

2. Henry Roper, who died young.

3. Thomas Roper.

Also a daughter,

Anne, married to Bernard Howard, esquire, son and heir to the Hon. Bernard Howard, esq; eighth son of Henry, earl of Arundel, Surry, and Norfolk, who died in 1652. And departing this life October 23, 1673, was buried with his ancestors at Linsted.

(*Fifth Lord*) CHRISTOPHER ROPER, his eldest surviving son, on January 16, 1687, was constituted lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Kent. He married Elizabeth, daughter to Francis, lord viscount Montagu, by whom he had issue four sons,

1. John Roper,

2. Christopher Roper, } successively lords.

3. Henry Roper,

4. Thomas Roper, who died young.

Also eight daughters,

1. Catherine, who died an infant.

2. Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

3. Mary,

4. Philadelphia, } both nuns.

5. Winifred, married to Thomas Stonor, of the county of Oxford, esquire.

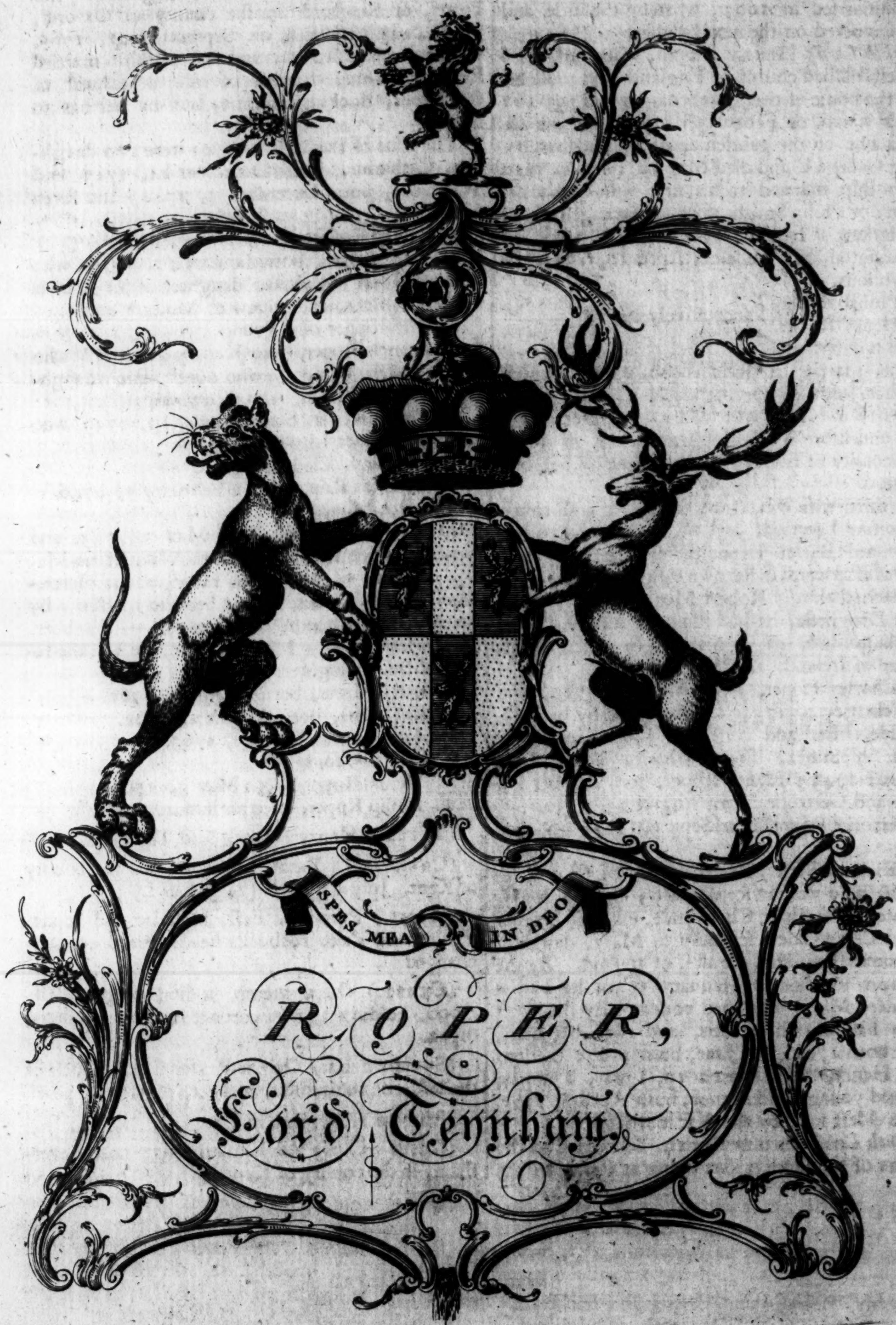
6. Frances, married to Rowland Belasyse, a younger son to Sir Rowland Belasyse.

7. Catharine, espoused to William Sheldon, esquire.

8. Anne.

The said Christopher, lord Teynham, dying at Brussels, A. D. 1688, was succeeded by his eldest son,





(Sixth Lord) JOHN ROPER, who dying unmarried 1688, was buried at Linsted, and,

(Seventh Lord) CHRISTOPHER ROPER, his next brother, succeeded to the honour, who likewise died unmarried in 1697; whereby the title and estate devolved on the next brother,

(Eighth Lord) HENRY ROPER, who conformed to the established church of England, and took his seat in the house of peers, February 20, 1715-16:

After which, on February 1, 1723, he was appointed one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to king George I. and died May 16, the same year. His lordship married to his first wife Catharine, daughter of Philip Smith, viscount Strangeford, of the kingdom of Ireland; by which lady, who died at Kensington, in Middlesex, April 16, 1711, he had two sons,

1. Philip Roper,
2. Henry Roper,

Also a daughter,

Anne, married to John Webb, esquire, eldest son of Sir John Webb, baronet.

He had to his 2d wife Mary, daughter of Sir John, and sister to Sir William Gage, of Fittle, in the county of Suffex, baronet, but by her had no issue.

His third wife was Anne, daughter and coheir of Thomas Lennard, earl of Suffex, and widow of Richard Barret Lennard, esquire. By her, who was afterwards in her own right baroness Dacre, and married thirdly Robert Moore, son of Henry, earl of Drogheda, he had issue a daughter, Anne, born August 20, 1719, married to Peter Tyler, esquire, of Ireland, and three sons,

1. Charles Roper, born May 28, 1721, who died February 4, 1754, leaving issue by his wife, Gertrude, sister and coheir of John Trevor, of Glynd, in Suffex, Trevor-Charles Roper, born June 14, 1745; Henry Roper, born October 29, 1747, and Gertrude, born August 25, 1750.

2. George Roper, born Sept. 3, 1722, who died young.

3. Richard-Henry Roper, rector of Clones, in Ireland, who was twice married; first to Mary, daughter of William Chetwynde, esquire, brother of lord Chetwynde; secondly to Mary, daughter of Thomas Tennison, esquire, of Ireland. By the former, who died in January 1750, he had a daughter, Mary, who died young. By the latter he has had issue three sons, and two daughters, Alice, born 1760; and Jane, born 1763: the sons were, Henry, born March 19, 1761; Thomas, who died young; and Blaney, born April 6, 1765.

The eldest son, by the first marriage,

(Ninth Lord) PHILIP ROPER, succeeded to the honours of the family, but dying at Paris, in the

nineteenth year of his age, on June 1, 1727, he was succeeded by his brother,

(Tenth and present Lord) HENRY ROPER, who married in July 1733, Catharine, daughter of John Powel, of Sandford, in the county of Oxford; which lady deceasing on September 22, 1765, was buried at Linsted; and his lordship married secondly, Anne, daughter of John Brinkhurst, of the Moor, Buckinghamshire, but by her has no issue.

The issue of the first marriage were two daughters, Catharine, born December 24, 1743, and Winifreda, born December 5, 1744; and seven sons,

1. Henry Roper.
2. John Roper, born January 20, 1734, who married Anna Gabriella, daughter of Sir Francis Head, baronet, and widow of Moses Mendez.

3. Christopher died young.

4. Francis Roper, born January 25, 1738, who married Mary Littleton, who bore to him a daughter Catherine-Flavia, who died young.

5. Philip Roper, born October 13, 1739, who married Barbara Littleton.

6. Anthony, died young.

7. Thomas Roper, born February 2, 1746.

The eldest son,

HENRY ROPER was born May 7, 1733, and has been twice married; first to Wilhelmina-Maria, daughter of Sir Francis Head, of the Hermitage, Kent, baronet, but by her had no issue; by his 2d lady Elizabeth, daughter of — Webber, and widow of — Mills, esquire, he was the father of three daughters,

1. Betty-Maria, born August 7, 1761.
2. Katharine, born August 2, 1762.
3. Ann, born in February 1765.

Also of two sons,

1. Henry Roper, born May 3, 1764.
2. Philip Roper, died an infant.

(TITLE.) Henry Roper, lord Teynham.

(CREATION.) Baron Teynham, in the county of Kent, July 9, 1616 (14 James I.)

(ARMS.) Party per Fess, sapphire and topaz, a pale, and three roebucks heads erased counter-changed.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a lion rampant, diamond, holding a ducal coronet between his paws, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a buck of the last; on the sinister, a tyger, regardant, pearl.

(MOTTO.) Spes mea in Deo.

(CHIEF-SEAT.) At Linsted-lodge near Feverham, in the county of Kent.

MAYNARD, Viscount * MAYNARD.

GENEALOGISTS generally admit the claim which this noble family lays to a descent from Mainard, or Maignard; who, according to the roll of Battle-abbey, was among those Normans who came into this kingdom with William the Conqueror.

It stands upon record, that in the reign of Henry III. Edward Maynard sold lands in Misted in Kent, to the monastery of Shepey Land, as it does that

JOHN MAINARD, of Axminster, in Devonshire, who served under Edward, prince of Wales, in his victorious expeditions in France, was, on July 28, 1352, constituted governor of Brest-castle, in Brittany. His son,

JOHN MAINARD, feated at Shorefield, in Devonshire, died 1401, who married a daughter of W— Winton, and was father of

NICHOLAS MAINARD, esquire, who left this world in 1421; and by a daughter and coheir of — Hilliard, was father of

JOHN MAINARD, esquire, who married Jane, daughter of John Alexander, and departed this life in the first year of King Edward IV. and was succeeded by

NICHOLAS MAINARD, his son and heir, who died in 14 Henry VII. and left issue a son of his own name,

NICHOLAS MAINARD, esquire, who had two wives; Margaret, daughter to John Ellys, of Ellys, in the county of Devonshire, esquire; and Dorothy, daughter to Edward Mundy, of the county of Derby. By the first he had issue a son, John; also by his second a son named John, who by his will, December 4, 38 Henry VIII. orders his body to be buried in the chapel of the Holy-Trinity, within the church of St. Mary Arches, in the city of Exeter; and gave lands for a yearly obite to be kept in the said church on the 3d of November (if not on a Sunday) to pray for the souls of John Bradmore, his father-in-law, his father's and mother's souls, and all the souls he is bound to pray for. He leaves a legacy to his brother John Maynard; and wills, that all his evidences, concerning his lands, be by his overseers sorted, and put in boxes, and then put into a coffer, with three locks and three several keys belonging to each of them; one to remain with the mayor of Exeter, for the time being, another with the overseers of his will, and the third to be kept by the head warden for the time being of the parish of St. Mary Arches; and the said coffer to remain in

the council chamber, till such time as his son and heir came to the full age of twenty-eight years. It also appears by the will, that he held lands in the parishes of Kenne, Rew, Wymple, Crews, Morchard, Exminster, and other parishes in Devonshire; and that he left two sons, John and Richard. His elder brother,

JOHN MAYNARD, esquire, in the 7th year of king Edward VI. was steward of the borough of St. Alban's for life; in which year they were first incorporated. He died October 21, 1556, leaving Ralph Maynard, his son and heir, twenty years of age; as is evident from the inquisition after his death, taken at St. Alban's January 14 following. He made his will (writing himself John Maynard, of St. Alban's, esquire) October 18, 1556, ordering his body to be buried in the parish church of St. Michael, in St. Alban's; and bequeaths to his son Ralph Maynard, ten pounds yearly for his education in the law (but, if he withdrew from that study, the annuity to cease) as also all his goods in his dwelling-house at St. Alban's. He mentions his son's wife, the daughter of John Bridge; Anne Bridge, his wife's daughter; Henry and Robert Maynard, his sons; and Dorothy, Mary, and Awdry, his daughters; constituting Dorothy his wife executrix, and his brother Thomas Skipwith overseer.

The said John Maynard was chose one of the members for St. Alban's, in the parliament called in the 1st year of queen Mary; and was one of those thirty nine members, who are recorded in my lord chief justice Coke's institutes to absent themselves from the parliament, rather than join in receiving the pope's authority into this realm; for which they were indicted in the king's bench, "For that they appeared in the parliament, and were there present; yet notwithstanding, lightly esteeming the inhibition of the king and queen, and having no regard of the commonweal of this realm of England, afterwards, namely January 12, in the 1st and 2d of the king and queen, and during the parliament, departed without licence, in manifest contempt of the said king and queen's command and injunction, and to the great detriment of the commonweal of the kingdom, and to the pernicious example of all other."

But to this they pleaded, "That the high court of parliament subsisted by its own laws and customs, and that the king cannot take notice of any thing said or done in the house of commons, but by the report of the said house, &c."

This John Maynard had to his first wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Ralph Rowlet, of St. Alban's, and Sandridge, in the county of Hereford (and co-heir to her brother Sir Ralph Rowlet) by whom he had issue Ralph Maynard, of St. Alban's, esquire, who was twice married: first to Elizabeth, daughter of John Bridge, of London; secondly to Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Scale, knight. He died in 1613, leaving issue by his last lady, an only son, Robert Maynard. His sister Dorothy was married to Sir Robert Clarke, baron of the Exchequer; and Elizabeth to Henry Barnes of London. The second wife of the said John Maynard was Dorothy, daughter of Robert Heron, esquire, and widow of John Bridge; by whom he had issue.

Sir HENRY MAYNARD, his son and heir, who was secretary to the famous William Cecil, lord Burghley, lord treasurer of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and served in three several parliaments for the borough of St. Alban's, viz. in 28, 30, and 39th years of queen Elizabeth, also, in the 43d of that reign was elected one of the knights for the county of Essex, and was sheriff of the said county in the last year of queen Elizabeth, who conferred the honour of knighthood on him. Writing himself of Little Estane, in Essex, knight, he makes his will 20 August, 1609, and bequeaths to the poor of Estane, six pounds; to the poor of Much Estane, five pounds; to the poor of Thaxted, ten pounds; to the poor of Much Dunmowe, ten pounds; to the poor of Little Canfield, four pounds; to the poor of Broxsted, five pounds; to be distributed by the overseers of each parish, as soon as may be, after his decease. He bequeaths to his daughter, Elizabeth Maynard, two thousand pounds, at the age of eighteen years, or on the day of her marriage. To his daughter Mary Maynard, two thousand pounds, to be paid as aforesaid. To his son, Charles Maynard, all those his house and houses situate in London; and, for default of issue, to descend to Francis Maynard, another son to him the said Sir Henry; to whom he also bequeaths five hundred pounds, and his lease of lands in Warwickshire, which he holds of the king.

He bequeaths to Sir William Maynard, his son and heir, all his furniture, &c. in that part of his mansion-house, in which he then dwelt, called Estane-Lodge, which lieth from the kitchen toward the east. To his beloved wife, the lady Susan Maynard, four hundred ounces of plate; and the residue of his plate to his son, Sir William Maynard. He gives and grants to his executors the wardship and custody of Robert Jocelyn, son and heir of Richard Jocelyn, esquire, deceased, and the marriage of the said Robert, and lease of his lands, which he had by grant from the king; which executors were his said loving wife, and his son, Sir William Maynard; to whom he leaves all the rest of his money, debts, goods, and chattles, whatsoever. And desires it would please his very honourable good lord, the lord Cavendish, to be the overseer of his will; which was proved, and administration granted to his said executors, May 18, 1610.

He lies buried at Estans, in Essex, otherwife called Little Easton, (a manor he purchased) under a fair tomb of alabaster in the south isle, with the

statues, in full proportion, of him and his lady lying thereon at full length, and this inscription:

Quis fuerim, qualeinque diu me Curia novit;
Plebs, proceres, principes, patria testis erit:
Hos de me (lector) non marmora consule, famas
Saxa nihil tribuant ambigua mea.

Whence, who, and what I was, how held in court,
My prince, the peers, my country can report:
Ask those of me (good reader) not these stones;
They know my life, these do but hold my bones.

Here resteth, in assured hope to rise in Christ,
Henry Maynard, knight, descended of the ancient family of Maynard, in the county of Devon; and dame Susan, his wife, daughter and one of the co-heirs of Thomas Peirson, esquire, to whom he bare eight sonnes and two daughters. He ended this life the 11 of May, 1610; his lady, six sonnes, and two daughters then living.

The said two daughters were, Elizabeth, wedded to Sir Edward Bainton, of Bromham, in Wiltshire; and Mary, who died unmarried.

Of William Maynard, his eldest son, we shall hereafter treat.

Sir John Maynard, his second son, who died July 29, 1658, was seated at Walthamstow, in Essex, also at Tooting, in Surry. He was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of king Charles I. and having married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, knight, lord-mayor of London, left issue two daughters, Mary, married to Thomas Batters, esquire, and Ann; also Sir John Maynard, knight, his son and heir, who had to wife Catherine, sister to Sir James Rushout, created baronet, June 17, 1661, and left a daughter, his heir, married first to William Adams, esquire; secondly, Sir Rushout Cullen, baronet, and thirdly, to Francis Buller, of Chillingham, in the county of Cornwall, esquire.

Charles Maynard, third son, was auditor of the exchequer, and departing this life on the 12th of November, 1665, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, was buried at Elston. He married Mary, daughter of Zeger Corfells, of London, merchant, by whom he had issue, Charles Maynard, who died June 5, 1665, and was buried at St. Alban's, unmarried. Henry Maynard, who died an infant, 1641, and was buried at Walthamstow. Sir William Maynard, of whom presently: Henry Maynard, who died November 27, 1686, and was buried at Walthamstow. Mary, who died unmarried, January 20, 1663, and was buried at St. Alban's, and Anne. The third son, Sir WILLIAM MAYNARD, seated at Walthamstow, in Essex, was created a baronet, by patent, February 1, 1681, and died November 17, 1685, having had issue by his wife Mary, daughter of William Baynbrigge, of London, four sons and three daughters; Mary, married to William Scawen, of Carshalton, in Surry, and died August 30, 1700; Jane married to — Eyres, of Eyres-court; and Elizabeth, to — Stafford, esquire: she is buried at Walthamstow. The sons were William, and Charles, who died young. Sir WILLIAM MAYNARD, who succeeded his father, as baronet, and dying

dying without issue, December 25, 1715, was succeeded by his younger brother, Sir HENRY MAYNARD, baronet, who dying November 16, 1738, was buried at Walthamstow, leaving issue by his wife Catherine, daughter of George Gunter, of Racton, in Suffex, esquire, (which lady died November 16, 1744, and was buried at Walthamstow) an only son and successor, Sir WILLIAM MAYNARD, born April 19, 1721, seated at Waltons, in Essex; to whom, or his heirs, by limitation of the patent, the titles of viscount Maynard, of Easton-Lodge, and baron Maynard, of Much-Easton, alias ad Montem, in Essex, will descend, provided the present viscount should die without issue. This Sir William married Charlotte, second daughter to Sir Cecil Bishop, of Parham, in Suffex, baronet. By this lady, who died May 16, 1762, and was buried at Easton-Parva, he has issue Charles, born August 9, 1751; William, born February 14, 1756; Henry, born October 30, 1758; and Anne, born December 6, 1753.

We now return to,

(*First Lord*) WILLIAM MAYNARD, the eldest son of Sir Henry Maynard before-mentioned, who inherited the greatest part of his father's estate, and his seat at Easton, wherein the noble family of the Lovains formerly dwelt, who were barons of the realm, (descended from the dukes of Brabant) the heir general of which house being married to Bouchier, it afterwards became the seat of the Bouchiers, earls of Essex, and was purchased in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Sir Henry Maynard.

The said William Maynard was bred in St. John's college in Cambridge, where he founded a logick professor, with an allowance of fifty pounds per annum. He had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by king James, at Whitehall, on the 7th of March, 1608, and was dignified with the title of baronet June 29, 1611, (9 James) next with that of lord Maynard, of Wicklow, in Ireland, by letters patent, bearing date at Westminster, May 30, 1620, (18 James I.) and, in consideration of his farther merits, was, by letters patent bearing date at Westminster on the 4th day of March, in the third year of king Charles I. advanced to the degree of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Maynard of Estaines ad Turrim, in the county of Essex, alias Little Easton. And departing this life on the 18th day of December, 1639, was buried by his father in the vault of the parish-church of Little Easton.

He married two wives. His first lies buried in Easton Parva, under a noble monument, with her effigies at full length, cut in alabaster very fair, and this inscription:

Here lyeth the lady Margaret, wife unto Sir William Maynard, knight and baronet, and sole daughter of William lord Cavendish, and of Anne his first wife. She departed this life on the first day of Sept. 1613, and in the twentieth year of her age. She left behind her one daughter, named Anne.

He had to his second wife Anne, sole daughter and heir to Sir Anthony Everard, of Langley, in the county of Essex, knight, by whom he left issue one surviving son,

William, who succeeded him in his honours.

Also five daughters,

1. Susan, } died unmarried.
2. Jane, }
3. Anne, wife of Sir Henry Wrothe, of Durance, in the parish of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, knight.
4. Elizabeth, married to John Wrothe, of Loughton, in the county of Essex, esquire.
5. Mary, married to Sir Ralph Bovey, of Caxton and Longstone, in the county of Cambridge, knight.

She gave three hundred pounds to the vicarage of Warden, in the county of Bedford, which was laid out in the purchase of ten pounds per annum, and annexed to the vicarage of Warden, for ever.

His only son,

(*Second Lord*) WILLIAM MAYNARD, succeeded him in his honours, became comptroller of the household both to king Charles II. and of his privy council; as also to king James, who appointed him comptroller of his household, February 15, 1684, and five days after custos rotulorum of the county of Essex. He married first Dorothy, daughter and sole heir to Sir Robert Banaster, of Passenham, in the county of Northampton, knight. By her, who died 1645, he had issue two sons.

1. Banaster Maynard, his successor.
2. William Maynard, who married first Jane, daughter and coheir of Sir John Prescott, knight, widow of Sir Thomas Fisher, baronet; by her who died 1675, he had no issue; secondly Susan, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Evans, of Bow, in the county of Middlesex, esquire; by her, who died 1727, he left issue two sons, Thomas, who died unmarried; and Prescott, who died unmarried 1724; and one daughter, Anne: which Thomas was appointed one of the commissioners of the customs, July 2, 1723.

Surviving Dorothy, his first wife, he married secondly Margaret Murray, daughter to James earl of Dysart, in Scotland, and sister to the duchess of Lauderdale, by whom he had issue one son,

Henry, who died unmarried, 1694.

Also a daughter.

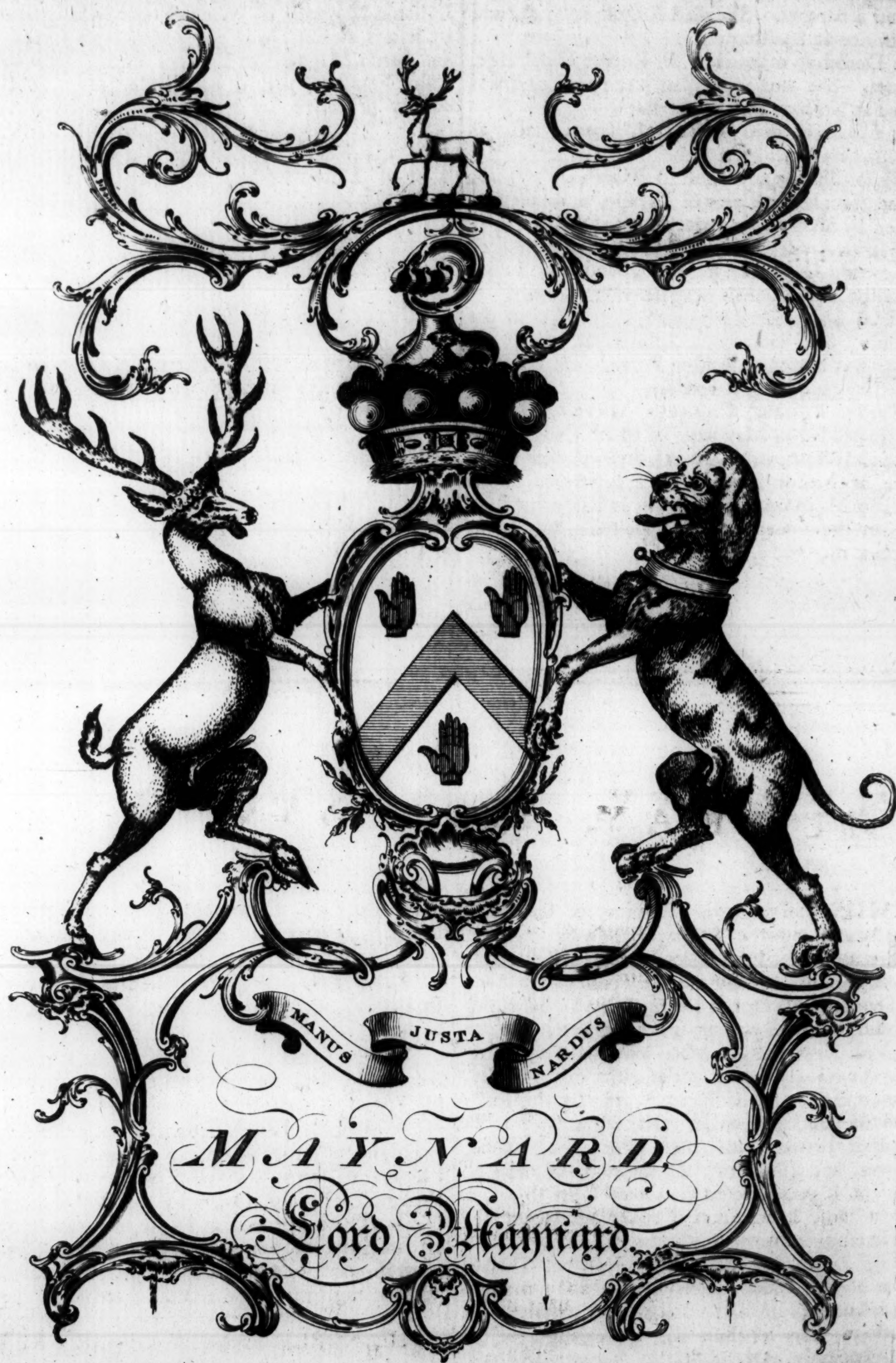
Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Brograve, of Hamels, in the county of Hertford, baronet.

His lordship, by his will, gave four thousand pounds to charitable uses: one half of it for the augmentation of the vicarage of Thaxted.

(*Third Lord*) BANASTER MAYNARD, who succeeded his father in his honours, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Grey, earl of Kent, and by her, who died September 24, 1714, and was buried at Easton Parva, he had issue eight sons.

1. William Maynard, who died before his father, in the fiftieth year of his age, on the 7th of March, 1716-17, and was buried at Easton Parva.
2. Banaster Maynard, died young 1761, and was buried at Easton Parva.
3. Henry Maynard, successor to the honours.
4. Banaster Maynard, who died before his brother Henry, without issue, and was buried at St. Martin's, London.
5. Anthony Maynard, died young, and was buried at Chelsea.
6. Robert





6. Robert Maynard died young, 1688, and was buried at Easton Parva.

7. Grey Maynard, late lord.

8. Charles Maynard, present viscount.

And three daughters,

1. Annabella, married to William Lowther, of Swillington, in the county of York, afterwards created a baronet. She died August 8, 1734, and was buried at Swillington.

2. Dorothy, married to Sir Robert Hefelridge, baronet. She died September 11, 1748, and was buried at Nofbey, in Leicestershire.

3. Elizabeth died unmarried, 1720, and was buried at Easton Parva.

His lordship departed this life March 4, 1717-18, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and was succeeded by his third (but eldest surviving) son.

(Fourth Lord) HENRY MAYNARD, who died unmarried, December 7, 1742, and was buried at Easton Parva. His next surviving brother,

(Fifth Lord) Grey Maynard, succeeded to the honours, &c. and dying unmarried, April 27, 1745, was buried at Easton Parva. He was succeeded by his youngest brother,

(Present Viscount) CHARLES MAYNARD, who was created baron Maynard, of Much Easton, alias Easton ad Montem, in Essex, and viscount Maynard, of Easton-Lodge, with limitation to Sir William Maynard, of Waltons, in Essex, baronet, (already mentioned) and his issue male, by patent, October 18, 1766.

(TITLES.) Charles Maynard, viscount Maynard of Easton Lodge, baron Maynard of Estaines Parva, baron Maynard of Wickloe, baron Maynard of Much Easton, alias Easton ad Montem, and baronet.

(CREATIONS) Baronet, June 29, (1611) 9 James I. baron Maynard of Wickloe (an Irish honour) by letters patent, May 30, (1620) 18 James I. and baron Maynard of Estaines Parva, otherwise called Estaines Turrim, and Little Easton, in the county of Essex, by letters patent, March 14, (1627) 3 Charles I. baron Maynard of Much Easton, alias Easton ad Montem, and viscount Maynard of Easton-Lodge, by patent, October 18, 1766.

(ARMS.) Pearl, a chevron, sapphire, between three sinister hands erect, couped at the wrist, ruby.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a stag trippant, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a stag proper; on the sinister, a talbot, pearl, pied, diamond, and gorged with a plain collar, or.

(MOTTO.) Manus justa nardus.

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Easton-Lodge, in the county of Essex, near Dunmow; and Hexney-hall, near Eye, in Suffolk.

MURRAY, Baroness STRANGE.

THIS ancient barony Strange, of Knockyn, came into the Stanley family by a female, Joan, daughter of John, baron Strange of Knockyn, which Joan married Sir George Stanley (eldest son of Thomas, first earl of Derby) who, in her right, had summons to parliament from 1482 to 1497 (see Vol. I. p. 458). After his decease, the barony was enjoyed by his descendants down to Ferdinand, fifth earl of Derby; but by this earl's death without issue male, the same became in abeyance between his three daughters, Anne, Frances, and Elizabeth, all married, as may be seen Vol. I. p. 460, and continues so to this day, each of those ladies having many representatives now living. However,

(First Lord) JAMES, seventh earl of Derby, before he succeeded to that honour, had summons to parliament in 1627, as baron Strange of Knockyn. His lordship had three daughters, of which one only, Amelia Sophia (married to John, marquis of Athol) had issue. (See Vol. I. p. 463.) Through this lady the barony devolved, as will be seen, upon the lady who now bears that honour. His lordship's second son died without issue, and the eldest,

(Second Lord) CHARLES STANLEY, eighth earl of Derby, succeeded to the barony among the other honours of the family. His eldest son,

(Third Lord) WILLIAM-RICHARD-GEORGE STANLEY, ninth earl, succeeded. Then for want of issue,

(Fourth Lord) JAMES STANLEY, tenth earl, succeeded; but dying without issue, the barony Strange of Knockyn devolved upon,

(Fifth Lord) JAMES MURRAY, duke of Athol, grandson to Amelia-Sophia, already mentioned, daughter to James Stanley, seventh earl of Derby. We must refer our readers to the first volume of this work for a particular account of the ancestry of that lady; but as the present baroness is descended in the male-line from the ancient house of Murray, we must give some account thereof.

THE NOBLE FAMILY OF MURRAY

Is of ancient settlement in the county of Perth, and were descended from

Sir MALCOLM MURRAY, whose son, Sir WILLIAM MURRAY, in the year 1282, marrying Adda Moravia, daughter to Malys Se-neschal

nefeal of Strathern, thereby became poffeffed of the barony of Tullibardine, as appears by a charter dated that year.

In 1292 he was one of the barons fummoned to Berwick by king Edward I. of England, when that prince was to determine the controverfy about the fucceffion to the crown of Scotland, then difputed between John Balliol and Robert Bruce. By the faid Adda his wife he had

Sir ANDREW MURRAY, his heir, who in 1332, was beheaded for his adherence to king David Bruce. He left a fon,

WILLIAM MURRAY, the father of

WALTER MURRAY, who died 1390, whole fon,

DAVID MURRAY, was knighted by king James I. and founded the collegiate church of Tullibardine.

He died in 1446, having had ifue by his wife Ifabel, daughter of Sir John Stewart, of Innermeath, lord of Lorn, three daughters,

1. Mariot, married to Sir Malcolm Drummond, of Cargil.

2. Ifabel, married to Malcolm Drummond, of Concraig.

3. Christian, married to Murdock Menteith, of Rucky.

Also five fons,

1. William Murray.

2. John Murray, feated at Dryfall.

3. Patrick Murray, anceffor to the Murrays of Auchertyre, Woodend, Balmano, Glendiock, Dysart, &c. &c.

4. James Murray, anceffor of the Murrays of Strowan.

5. Alexander Murray, anceffor of the Murrays of Tibbermuir.

The eldeft fon,

Sir WILLIAM MURRAY, was fheriff of Bamff in 1457, alfo fheriff of Perth. By his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun, of Lofs, he had feventeen children, of which the eldeft,

Sir WILLIAM MURRAY, died in 1509, having had ifue by his wife Catherine, daughter of Anthony, lord Gray, two daughters; Christian, married to George, lord Seton; and Elizabeth, married to Thomas Stewart, of Grantully: and four fons,

1. Sir John Murray, who married Elizabeth, daughter of — Creighton; but died without ifue in the life-time of his father.

2. William Murray, fucceffor to his father.

3. Sir Andrew Murray, feated at Arngofk, anceffor to the viscount Stormont.

4. David Murray, who married Catherine Edmonftone.

The fecond fon,

Sir WILLIAM MURRAY, who fucceeded, married Margaret, daughter of John, earl of Athol, and had ifue a daughter, Helen, married to Alexander Seton, of Parbroath; and three fons, of the two youngeft Andrew and David we know nothing but the names: the eldeft,

WILLIAM MURRAY, died in 1562, having married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Campbell, of Glenorchy, and had ifue four daughters,

1. Eupheme, the wife firft of Robert Stewart, of Rosyth; fecondly of Robert Pitcairn; thirdly of Patrick Gray, of Innorgownie.

2. Annabella, married to John, lord Erskine, earl of Mar.

3. Catharine, married to Robert Moray, of Abercarnie.

4. Joan, married to James Henderson, of Pordal.

Also four fons,

1. William Murray.

2. Alexander Murray.

3. James Murray, feated at Purdorris.

4. Andrew Murray.

Sir WILLIAM MURRAY fucceeded his father.

He was one of the privy council to queen Mary, and mafter of her houfhould. In 1572 he was joined in commiffion with Sir Alexander Erskine,

to be keeper of the caftle of Stirling, and dying 1583, had ifue by Agnes his wife, daughter of William Graham, earl of Montrose, two daughters,

Margaret, married to Sir Robert Bruce, of Clackmannan; and Joan, married to Sir John Hepburn, of Waughton: and three fons,

1. John Murray.

2. Sir William Murray, feated at Pitcairly.

3. Mungo Murray, feated at Dunork.

The eldeft fon,

Sir JOHN MURRAY, was one of the privy-council, and mafter of the houfhould 1592; created lord Murray, of Tullibardine, April 25, 1604, and earl of Tullibardine, July 10, 1606. He died 1609, and was buried at Dunkeld. His ifue by his wife Catherine, daughter of David, lord Drummond, were four daughters,

1. Ann, married to Patrick, lord Glamis, and earl of Kinghorn.

2. Lilius, married to Sir John Grant.

3. Margaret, married to James Haldane, of Gleneagles.

4. Catherine, married to David Rofs.

And four fons,

1. William Murray.

2. John Murray.

3. Patrick Murray, who on the refignation of his brother became earl of Tullibardine. He married Elizabeth Dent, and had ifue two fons, James and William; the latter took part with king Charles I. and for his loyalty was executed at St. Andrew's in 1646. The former, James, became earl of Tullibardine, and married firft, Ann, the daughter of his firft coufin, John, earl of Athol, but by her had no ifue: he married, fecondly,

Lilius, daughter of John Drummond, earl of Perth, and had two fons, who both died unmarried.

4. Mungo Murray, who by a fpecial provifion became viscount Stormont, but died without ifue.

The eldeft fon,

WILLIAM MURRAY, earl of Tullibardine, married Dorothea, daughter and heir of John Stewart, earl of Athol, by his wife Mary, daughter of William Ruthwen, the firft earl of Gowrie.

This nobleman knowing that his fon was heir in line to the earldom of Athol, refigned his title of Tullibardine to his brother Patrick, which was confirmed by patent 1628. His lordfhip happily refcued the king from a tumult of the citizens of Perth in 1609, when John, earl of Gowrie, was killed, whereupon he had a fpecial grant of the fheriffship of Perthshire, which continued in his family

family till the suppression of all heritable jurisdictions by act of parliament in 1747.

He departed this life in 1628, and was buried at Dunkeld.

His only son,

JOHN MURRAY, was a faithful adherent to the cause of Charles I. from the beginning of his troubles in 1640. He succeeded to the title and dignity of earl of Athol, pursuant to several royal charters, as heir general of the patentee, John, earl of Athol, who was grandfather's grandfather, or tritavus to his mother Dorothea, confirmed by patent February 16, 1629. He departed this life in 1642, and was buried at Dunkeld.

By his wife Jane, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell, of Glenorchy, he had two sons, John and Mungo, and a daughter Ann, married, as already observed, to James, earl of Tullibardine.

The eldest son,

JOHN MURRAY, earl of Athol, in the year 1653, when but eighteen years of age, loyally took up arms in defence of Charles II. and had several encounters with the English usurpers in the north of Scotland: in consideration of which, after his majesty's restoration, this nobleman was appointed of the privy council, and master of the household 1661: he was constituted justice-general of Scotland 1663; captain of the guards 1670; lord privy seal of Scotland 1672. He was also appointed an extraordinary lord of session, and created marquis of Athol, by patent, February 7, 1676.

On the 11th of June, 1685 (1 James VII.) he defeated a party of the earl of Argyll's men; after which he was constituted lord lieutenant of Argyll, and made knight of the Thistle, 1687.

He died 1703, and was buried at Dunkeld. He married, as has been already observed, Amelia-Sophia, daughter of James Stanley, earl of Derby; by this lady, who was interred at Dunkeld, he had issue one daughter, Emilia, the wife of Hugh, lord Frazer of Lovat, and six sons,

1. John Murray.

2. Charles Murray, created earl of Dunmore, in the county of Perth, August 16, 1686, by James VII. king of Scotland, and II. of England, whose great grandson was father of the present earl.

3. James Murray, who married Lillie, daughter of John Drummond, earl of Perth.

4. William Murray, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Robert Nairn, created lord Nairn by Charles II. January 27, 1680, and in her right became lord Nairn. He was a party in the rebellion in 1715, and was taken at the battle of Preston in Lancashire. Being tried, he was sentenced to death; but afterward included in the act of grace, 1717, and had back, of his majesty's bounty, the family estate. His eldest son John, the titular lord, was killed in the same rebellious cause, at the battle of Culloden, 1746; and his youngest son engaged on the same side, was taken, with Mr. Ratcliff, on board the *Esperance* in 1745.

5. Edward Murray.

6. Mungo Murray.

The eldest son,

JOHN MURRAY, succeeded as marquis of Athol, 1703. He was made secretary of state, 1695; created earl of Tullibardine, 1697; privy counsellor, 1702; created marquis of Tullibardine,

and duke of Athol, June 30, 1703; knight of the Thistle, and lord privy seal, 1713.

This nobleman, who was also high commissioner to the parliament, and chancellor of the university of St. Andrew's, married first Catherine, daughter of William, duke of Hamilton, and viscount Glenalmond; and secondly Mary, daughter of William, lord Ross. By this last lady, who died in January 1767, he had issue one daughter, Mary, the wife of James, earl of Finslater; and three sons, John, Edward, and Frederic. The youngest died unmarried; and the eldest married Mary Dalton; and by her, who died May 21, 1765, and was buried at Sheffield, had a daughter Mary, born 1759.

By the first lady his grace had issue one daughter, Catherine, married to William Gordon, earl of Aberdeen; and five sons,

1. John Murray, called marquis of Tullibardine, who was slain at the battle of Mons, a colonel in the Dutch service, 1709.

2. William Murray, called after his brother's death marquis of Tullibardine, was attainted of high-treason in 1716, and being taken in the other rebellion, 1746, was sent to the Tower, where he died in 1747.

3. James Murray.

4. Charles Murray, died young.

5. George Murray, who joined the rebels in 1745, as a lieutenant-general, and after the defeat at Culloden escaped into France; but was attainted in 1746, and died in November 1760. He married Amelia, daughter and sole heir of John Murray, of Strowan and Glencarse. By her, who died March 28, 1766, and was buried at Tullibardine, had issue two daughters, Amelia, married first to John, lord Sinclair; secondly to James Farquharson, of Invercauld; and Charlotte, yet unmarried. Also three sons, John, the present duke of Athol; James, a captain in the army; George, a captain in the navy.

In 1706, when the twenty-second article of the union came to be debated concerning the number of representatives for Scotland in the parliament of Great Britain, his grace thought fit to protest against the number as insufficient and unreasonable.

In answer to which it was said, that the number of representatives ought strictly to be equal with such proportion of land-tax as Scotland was to pay jointly with England; for it was agreed when South Britain raises two millions, North Britain should add only forty eight thousand pounds, which is not a fortieth part, about a penny in the pound to four shillings. The English peerage at the Union was one hundred and eighty, bishops included, therefore sixteen peers for Scotland is above three times the proportional number; for a fortieth part, according to the quota of land-tax, is not quite five; and the English commons being five hundred and thirteen, a fortieth part doth not amount to thirteen members. And notwithstanding five peers and thirteen commoners are above the due proportion, yet England was willing to admit forty-five commoners and sixteen peers. Moreover it, was represented that Scotland would gain unspeakable advantage, not only in its free trade with England, but likewise with all the British plantations.

He

He was elected one of the sixteen peers in the third and fourth British parliaments.

The third son of whom we are to treat as fifth lord Strange, JAMES MURRAY, succeeded as duke of Athol, 1724, at his father's death, by virtue of an act of parliament, whereby, after the first duke of Athol's decease, the estates and honours of the family of Athol were settled on him, in the same manner as if William, his elder brother, had died before his father, and had never been attainted.

This nobleman, who was knight of the Thistle, was at his father's death member of the British parliament for the county of Perth, and a colonel in the third regiment of guards. In 1726 he married Jane, the daughter of Sir John Frederic, baronet, and widow of Sir Timothy Lenox, of Hammer-smith, in Middlesex, baronet. By this lady, who died June 13, 1748, aged fifty-five, he had issue two sons,

1. John Murray, } both died young.
2. James Murray }

Also two daughters,

1. Jane, married in October, 1747, to John, earl of Crawford, in Scotland. Her ladyship died soon after, at the baths of Aix, in Germany, without issue.

2. Charlotte Murray, the present possessor of the barony.

In 1749, his grace married secondly Jane, daughter of John Drummond, of Magginch, esq; but by her had no issue.

This nobleman became an English peer by the title of lord Strange, of Knockyn, (as we have already observed) as also lord of the Isle of Man, on the decease of James Stanley, the tenth earl of Derby, who died without issue on the first of February, 1735-6, which dignities derived from his grandmother Amelia-Sophia, daughter of James, earl of Derby, beheaded in 1651. In April 1763, he resigned the privy-seal of Scotland, and succeeded the duke of Queensbury as keeper of the great-seal. He departed this life on January 8, 1764, and the titles of duke of Athol, &c. devolved upon his nephew John, the present duke; but the barony Strange of Knockyn, and the lordship of

the Isle of Man, devolved upon his only surviving daughter, and sole heir.

(Sixth and present L.) CHARLOTTE MURRAY, married to her cousin John, present duke of Athol. Their issue are four sons,

1. John Murray, born June 30, 1755.
2. James Murray, born December 5, 1757.
3. George Murray, born January 30, 1761.
4. William Murray, born March 20, 1762.

And three daughters,

1. Charlotte, born August 2, 1754.
2. Amelia, born July 3, 1763.
3. Jean, born December 2, 1764.

In 1764 a contract was made with the government for the sale and surrender of the Isle of Man, together with its regalities, franchises, and seaports; all which were annexed by act of parliament to the crown, on payment of seventy thousand pounds, reserving to his grace his estate therein, manor rights, patronage of the bishoprick, honorary service at the coronation, &c. and his majesty was further pleased by his letters patent, bearing date July 10, 1765, to grant a pension of two thousand pounds per annum, upon the Irish establishment, for the lives of the present duke and duchess.

(TITLE.) Charlotte Murray, baroness Strange of Knockyn.

(CREATION.) Baroness Strange of Knockyn, by writ of summons to parliament, 3 Charles I. 1627.

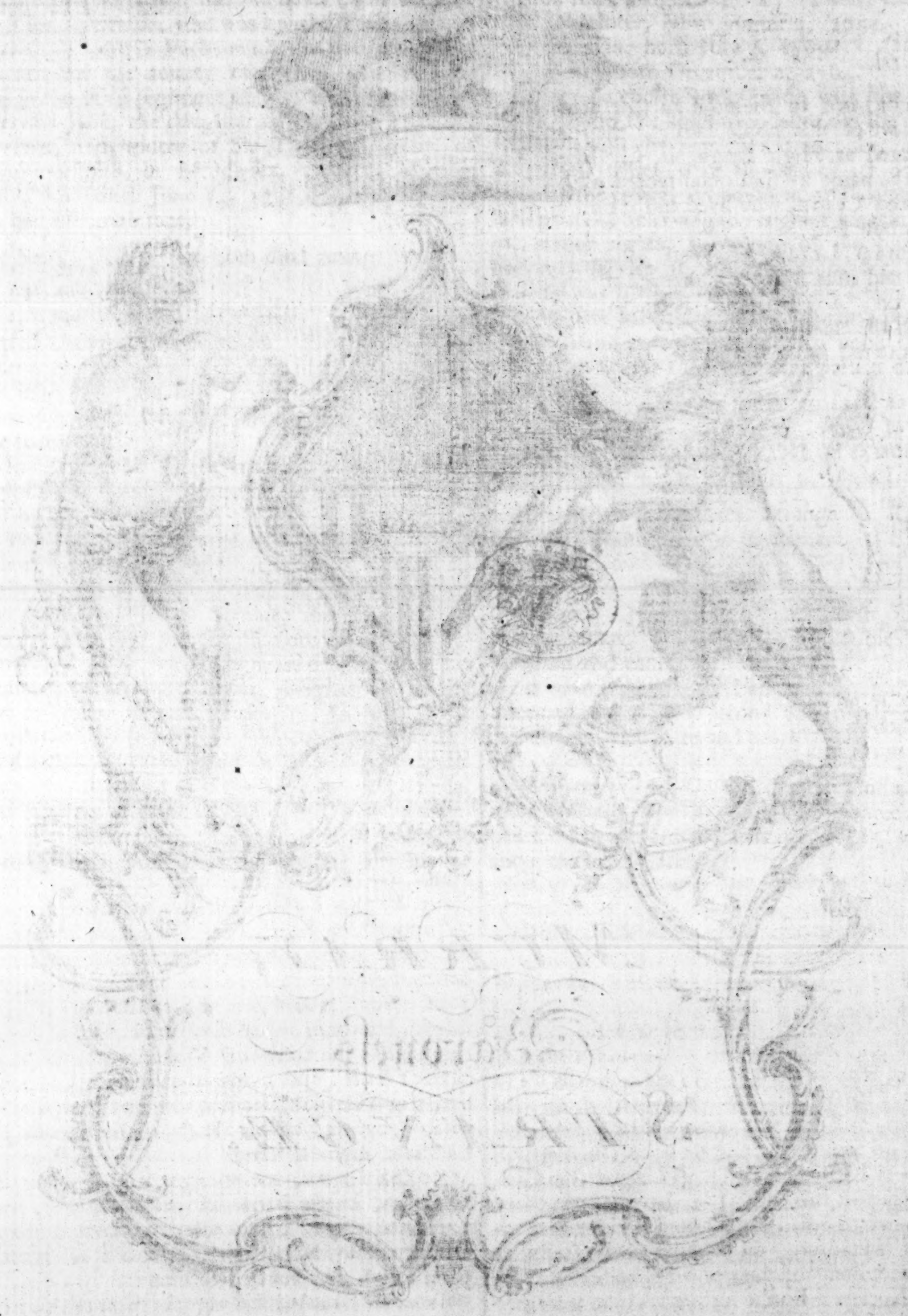
(ARMS.) Quarterly, first and fourth, sapphire, three mullets, pearl, within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered, topaz: second and third quarterly, viz. first and fourth, paly of six, diamond and topaz; second and third, topaz, a fess cheque, sapphire and pearl.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter a lion rampant, ruby, collared, sapphire, and thereon three mullets, pearl. On the sinister, a savage proper, wreathed about the loins, laurel.

LEIGH,



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L E I G H, Baron L E I G H.

ACCORDING to the most ancient account we have of this noble family, their ancestry were seated at High Leigh, in Cheshire. The first of the name we find upon record was,

HAMON LEIGH, who lived in the time of Henry II. whose son,

WILLIAM LEIGH, of West Hall, in High Leigh, had issue Margery, married to Aytrop de Millington; and two sons, Richard and Madoc, of which the eldest,

RICHARD LEIGH, had an only daughter and heir,

AGNES LEIGH, who married first Richard de Lyme, of Lyme, in Cheshire, and bore to him a son, THOMAS DE LYME, who inherited West Hall, in High Leigh, in right of his mother, and for that reason took the surname and arms of Leigh. From this marriage the Leighs of West Ham, Oughton, &c. derive their descent.

She married secondly, William Venables, of Bradwell, second son of Sir William Venables, baron of Kinderton; thirdly, William de Hawardine, of Cheshire. To the last husband she bore no issue; but made the second, father of two sons,

1. Sir John Venables.

2. Thomas Venables.

Sir JOHN VENABLES was seated at Booths, and took the name of LEIGH, but bore his father's arms. By his wife Ellen, or Isabel, daughter of Sir William Baguly, of Baguly, and sister and co-heir of John Baguly, he had issue five sons,

1. Sir John Leigh, seated at Booths, ancestor of the Leighs of that place.

2. William Leigh, seated at Baguly, ancestor of the Leighs of that place.

3. Robert Leigh, ancestor to the lords Leigh of Stoneleigh.

4. Peter Leigh, seated at Bechington.

5. Gilbert Leigh, who married Alice, daughter and heir of Robert Vernon, of Little Warforth, in Cheshire. From this gentleman the Leighs of Middleton, in Yorkshire, derive their descent.

The third son,

ROBERT LEIGH, seated at Adlington, in Cheshire, departed this life 1369, having been twice married, first to Susan*, daughter of Henry Handford, of Handford, in Cheshire; secondly to Maud, daughter and heir of Sir Thurstan & Norley, of Norley. By the former his issue were two daughters, Margery, married to John Aston, and Susan, married to William Ratcliff, of Ratcliff, in Lancashire; and a son, Robert Leigh, from whom the Leighs of Addlington derive their de-

scend. By the second lady Robert Leigh had issue two sons, Peter and John, both properly speaking lineal ancestors to the lords Leigh; for John had an only son, Robert, whose sole daughter and heir Ellen, was married to Roger Leigh, the son of Peter, the elder brother: which

Sir PETER LEIGH, seated at Lyme and Handley, married first Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Daniel, knight, and widow of Sir John Savage; secondly Cicely, daughter of John Hagh, of Hagh, in Derbyshire. By the former only he had issue two sons, Peter and Roger, ancestor to the lords Leigh.

The said Sir Peter Leigh served from his youth in the wars of France, and bore the banner of Edward, prince of Wales (called the Black Prince) at the battle of Cressley, where he took the earl of Tankerville prisoner. But, as Holinshed relates, being one of king Richard's faithful and trusty friends, he lost his life, whilst the king was in the castle of Conway: for the duke of Lancaster coming to Chester, in his way to Conway, commanded his head to be struck off, and set upon one of the highest turrets about the city, for opposing him. And just before, Sir Robert Leigh (of Adlington) and Sir John Leigh, were sent from Chester to treat with the duke of Lancaster (after king of England by the name of Henry IV.) for the city and county of Chester, in order to their submitting to him.

The said Sir Peter Leigh, of Lyme, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir PETER LEIGH, who, serving under the victorious king Henry V. in his wars in France, was made a knight banneret, and was slain at the battle of Agincourt, 1414. He had two wives; first Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Gilbert Haydock, knight, by whom he had Sir Peter Leigh, of Lyme, knighted at the battle of Wakefield by Richard, duke of York, and dying in 21 Edward IV. was buried at Winwick, from whom (by Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Molineux) the Leighs of Lyme descend.

ROGER LEIGH, the younger brother of Sir Peter Leigh, knight banneret, married (as has been already observed) Ellen, sole daughter and heir of his first cousin, Robert Leigh, the son of his uncle John Leigh; by her he had issue

JENKYN LEIGH, of Ridge, in right of Alice his wife, daughter and heir of John Alcock, of Ridge, by whom he had issue three sons,

1. Roger Leigh, from whom the Leighs of Ridge are descended.

* Collins says Sibil.

† Collins says Adam de Norley.

2. Richard Leigh, ancestor to the present lord Leigh, of whom I am principally to treat.

3. John Leigh, from whom descended Sir John Leigh, of Stockwell, in Surrey, knight of the Bath, who was buried in the South chapel of the church at Lambeth, where a fair monument was erected to his memory, with this inscription :

Here lieth Sir John Legh, knight of the Bath, son of Ralph Legh, Esq; lord of the manors of Stockwell and Levehurst, and Dame Isabel, his wife, daughter of Otwell Worsley : which Sir John deceased the 17th day of August, anno dom. MDXXIII, and the same Dame Isabel deceased the 18th day of April.

RICHARD LEIGH, second son before mentioned, was seated at Rushall, in Staffordshire, in 35 Henry VI. (1456) and left issue

ROGER LEIGH, his son and heir, who was seated at Wellington, in Shropshire, as well as at Rushall. He married a lady of the name of Trafford, by whom he had issue four sons,

1. William Leigh, usher to king Henry VIII. who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir John Harpur, knight, from which match the Leighs of Rushall derive their descent.

2. Thomas Leigh.

3. John Leigh.

4. Robert Leigh, usher to queen Mary.

Sir THOMAS LEIGH, the second son of the said Roger, being bred up under Sir Rowland Hill (a rich merchant, and lord-mayor of London, son of Thomas Hill, of Hodnet, in Shropshire) he at length, for his knowledge and industry, made him his factor beyond sea; in which trust he behaved so well, that Sir Rowland, having no child, gave him in marriage his favourite niece Alice, daughter to John Barker, alias Coverall, of Haghmond, in the county of Salop, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Hill; on whose issue he entailed the greatest part of his estate. Which Sir Thomas Leigh was free of the mercers company, one of the sheriffs of London, A. D. 1555, and lord-mayor of that city at the death of queen Mary; and, during his mayoralty, was knighted. He died at London in 1571, and was buried in Mercers-chapel, with this epitaph on his tomb :

Sir Thomas Leigh bi civil life

All offices did beare,

Which in this city worshipfull

Or honourable were :

Whom as God blessed with great wealth,

(So losses did he feele ;

Yet never chang'd he constant minde,

Tho' fortune turn'd her wheele.

Learning he lov'd and helpt the poore,

To them that knew him deere ;

For whom his lady and loving wife

This tomb hath builded here.

Obiit 17 Nov. 1571.

His lady lived at Stoneleigh to a very great age, having seen her children's children to the fourth generation; and, departing this life in January 1603, was buried at Stoneleigh, where in her life-

time she founded and endowed an hospital for five poor men and five women, all of them to be unmarried persons, and nominated after her decease by Sir Thomas Leigh, her son, and his heirs for ever. She had issue four daughters, and four sons,

1. Rowland Leigh.

2. Thomas Leigh.

3. William Leigh.

4. Richard Leigh, who died young.

The daughters were,

1. Alice, married to Thomas Coucy, of Basingthorpe, Lincolnshire.

2. Catherine, married to Edmund Bower, esq.

3. Winifred, married to Sir George Bond, knight.

4. Mary, who died unmarried.

Rowland Leigh, the eldest son, was largely provided for at Longborough, in Gloucestershire, and thereabouts, by Sir Rowland Hill, his godfather; and having married a daughter of Sir Richard Berkley, knight, from him descend the Leighs of Longborough and Adlestrop, in Gloucestershire.

William Leigh, the third son, knighted by queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1589, was seated at Newnham Regis, in Warwickshire, and by Catharine, his wife, daughter of Sir James Harrington, left issue Francis Leigh, his son and heir, made knight of the Bath, at the coronation of king James. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Egerton, viscount Brackley, lord chancellor of England, by whom he had a son of his own name, Francis.

Which Francis was created a baronet December 24, 16 James I. and having to wife Audrey, eldest daughter of John, lord Boteler, of Bramfield, in the county of Hertford, by Elizabeth his wife, sister to George, duke of Buckingham, was raised to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Dunsmore, July 31, in the fourth year of king Charles I. after which, manifesting his loyalty to that king in the time of the rebellion, he was made captain of the band of pensioners in 1643, and by letters patent bearing date at Oxford, June 3, in the 20th year of his reign, in consideration of his especial merits in those troublesome and perilous times, advanced to the degree and title of earl of Chichester, with limitation of that honour to the heirs male of his body, and, for default of such issue, to Thomas, then earl of Southampton, and to the heirs male of his body, begotten on Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of him the said Francis, who had also another daughter, Mary, married to George Villiers, viscount Grandison, in Ireland. This Francis, earl of Chichester, departing this life on the 21st day of December, 1653, was buried at Newnham. And, for want of heirs male, that title was extinct.

We now return to the second son of Sir Thomas Leigh, lord-mayor of London, also named Thomas. Which

THOMAS LEIGH was knighted by queen Elizabeth, and honoured with the title of baronet, at the first erection of that order, June 29, 9 James I. and, having lived to a great age, in much reputation, being custos rotulorum for the county of Warwick, and in all public employments of his time one of the superior rank, deceased in February, in the first year of king Charles I. And having wedded

wedded Catharine, fourth daughter to Sir John Spencer, of Wormleighton, in the county of Warwick, knight (ancestor to the present duke of Marlborough) had issue,

1. Sir John Leigh, his son and heir.
2. Sir Thomas Leigh, } who died issueless.
3. Ferdinando Leigh, }

And a daughter,

Alice, who was married to Sir Robert Dudley, knight, created a duke of the empire by the emperor Ferdinand II. She was created duchess Dudley for life, by patent, May 23, 1644, and dying 1699, was buried at Stoneleigh.

The eldest son,

Sir JOHN LEIGH, (knighted at Whitehall, July 23, 1603, before the coronation of king James) had two wives; first, Ursula, daughter and heir of Sir Christopher Hodefon, knight, lord of the manor of Leighton-Buzzard, in Bedfordshire; and secondly, Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Anthony Cope, knight and baronet: and, dying in the life time of his father, left issue by his first wife, Thomas, his son and heir. Which,

(First Lord) THOMAS LEIGH, having been dignified with knighthood by king James, and serving as one of the knights of the shire for the county of Warwick, in the reign of king Charles I. was, for his adherence to that king in the time of the rebellion, advanced to the dignity of a baron of this kingdom, by letters patent bearing date at Oxford, July 1, 1643, 19 Charles I.

Before the king had set up his standard at Nottingham, he marched to Coventry; but finding the gates shut against him, and that no summons could prevail with the mayor and magistrates to open them, he went the same night to Stoneleigh, the house of Sir Thomas Leigh, where, as lord Clarendon observes, he was well received. It is probable, that Sir Thomas marched with the king to Nottingham, and was in the battle of Edgehill; for he paid at one time, as a composition for his estate, no less than four thousand eight hundred and ninety-five pounds. But he lived to see the restoration of monarchy and episcopacy, departing this life in the 77th year of his age, February 22, 1671, and was buried in a vault on the south side of the chancel of the church at Stoneleigh. He had to wife Mary, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Thomas Egerton, knight, eldest son to Thomas, viscount Brackley, lord chancellor of England, by whom he had issue five sons,

1. John Leigh, who died young.
2. Thomas Leigh, hereafter mentioned.
3. Charles Leigh, who died 1672*.
4. Christopher Leigh.

* Mr. Collins says, Charles, third son, was seated at Leighton, in Bedfordshire, and married first Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, knight, and widow of Sir Thomas Holt, knight and baronet, and by her (who died on the 2d of November, 1697) had issue two daughters, Alicia, married to Altham Annesley, lord Altham, of Ireland, and died the 4th of June, 1682, aged twenty-four; and Anne, who died, aged seventeen, A. D. 1680. He had to his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Bradshaw, of Stiford-Clay, in Essex, esquire: and departing this life, without issue surviving, on the 30th of July, 1704, aged eighty years, left his estate at Leighton to his nephew, the honourable Chales Leigh, esquire, of Leighton. He was a gentleman of the strictest honour and integrity, and so pious and charitable, that, in 1680, he purchased lands in Stanbridge-field, in Bedfordshire, in trust, to pay forty shillings yearly into the vicar's hands of

5. Ferdinand Leigh, who died unmarried.

Also six daughters,

1. Catherine, born 1614; } who died young.
2. Mary, } who died young.
3. Frances, }
4. Elizabeth, married to John, lord viscount Tracy, of Ireland, seated at Todington, in Gloucestershire.

5. Vere, to Sir Justinian Isham, of Lamport, in the county of Northampton, baronet.

6. Ursula, to Sir William Bromley, of Bagington, in the county of Warwick, knight of the Bath.

The second son,

THOMAS LEIGH, was knighted at his father's house at Stoneleigh, by king Charles I. August 22, 1642, and died before him in the forty-sixth year of his age, and was buried at Stoneleigh, April 12, 1662. He had two wives; first Anne, daughter and sole heir to Richard Brigham, of Lambeth, in the county of Surry, esquire, by whom he had issue one daughter, Anne, who died young; secondly Jane, daughter of Patrick Fitz-Maurice, baron of Kerry, in Ireland, by whom he had issue,

Thomas Leigh, his only son, successor to his grandfather.

Also three daughters,

1. Honora, married to Sir William Egerton, knight, second son to John, earl of Bridgewater; and after to Hugh, lord Willoughby of Parham.

2. Mary, wedded to Arden Baggot, of Pipehall, in the county of Warwick, esquire.

3. Jane, to William, lord viscount Tracy.

Which,

(Second Lord) THOMAS LEIGH, so succeeding his grandfather, first married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir ——— Brown, of Shingleton, in the county of Cambridge, esquire, and afterwards Eleanor, eldest daughter to Edward, lord Rockingham, by whom he had issue four sons,

1. Thomas Leigh, born June 26, 1681, } died
2. Lewis Leigh, born Feb. 3, 1682, } young.
3. Edward Leigh, grandfather to the present lord Leigh.

4. Charles Leigh, of Leighton, in the county of Bedford, of which he was chosen knight in two parliaments, and married Barbara Lumley, sister to Richard, earl of Scarborough, and died July 28, 1749.

Also four daughters,

1. Anne, born July 12, 1680, who died unmarried in September 1734.

2. Eleanor, married to Thomas Verney, esquire, eldest son of George, lord Willoughby of Broke.

the church of Leighton; to distribute twenty shillings of it to poor persons receiving the sacrament at Easter, and to buy good books for the poor with the other twenty shillings. And in 1704, by his will, appointed twenty pounds per annum to be paid, out of his Windsor leasehold estate, to the vicar and his successors for ever, for reading daily prayers in the said church of Leighton: five shillings thereof to be abated for every day prayers were omitted, and to be given to such poor as constantly attend the said prayers: also twenty shillings to the vicar, for a sermon on Good-Friday; and twenty shillings to the parish-clerk at Christmas, for ringing the bell to the said prayers. He likewise left ten pounds yearly to the school-master of the said town, for educating ten poor boys, to be chosen by the vicar and churchwardens, and to attend the said prayers on penalty of losing their schooling.

3. Mary,

3. Mary, } who died young.
4. Arabella, }

The said Thomas, lord Leigh, departing this life in November, 1710, was succeeded by Edward, his eldest surviving son. Which,

(*Third Lord*) EDWARD LEIGH, born Jan. 13, 1684, took his seat in the house of peers, March 13, 1710-11. He married Mary, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Holbeech, of Fillongley, in the county of Warwick, esquire, heir, by Elizabeth her mother, to Bernard Paulet, esquire, descended from the lord Giles Paulet, a younger son to William, marquis of Winchester; and by her (who died September 6, 1743) had issue three daughters,

1. Mary, born July 19, 1711.

2. Eleanor, died in Nov. 1709, } buried at

3. Ann, died in Aug. 1728, } Stoneleigh.

And two sons,

1. Edward Leigh, born 1709, died in the life time of his father, 1737.

2. Thomas Leigh.

His lordship departed this life March 16, 1737-8, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

(*Fourth Lord*) THOMAS LEIGH, who married first Maria-Rebecca, daughter to John, brother to William, lord Craven, and by her ladyship, who died December 6, 1746, had issue a daughter, Mary.

Also four sons,

1. Thomas Leigh, } died young, and were
2. Thomas Leigh, } buried at Stoneleigh.
3. Thomas Leigh, }

4. Edward Leigh, his successor.

He married secondly, in December 1747, Catherine, daughter of Rowland Berkeley, of Catheridge, in Worcestershire, esquire, and by her had a daughter, Ann, born October 8, 1748.

His lordship died in Warwickshire, November 30, 1748, and was succeeded in his honours by his only surviving son,

(*Fifth and present Lord*) EDWARD LEIGH, who remains yet unmarried.

(*TITLES.*) Edward Leigh, lord Leigh of Stoneleigh, and baronet.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baronet, June 29, 1611, 9 James I. and baron Leigh of Stoneleigh, in the county of Warwick, by letters patent, July 1, 1643, 19 Charles I.

(*ARMS.*) Ruby, a cross engrailed, pearly, a lozenge in the dexter, chief of the second.

(*CREST.*) On a wreath, an unicorn's head erased, pearl, armed and maimed, topaz.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) Two unicorns, pearl, armed and maimed, topaz.

(*CHIEF-SEATS.*) At Stoneleigh, in the county of Warwick; and at Flethamsted, in the same county.

B Y R O N, Baron B Y R O N.

BY Doomsday book it appears, that Gospatrick held of Erneis de Buron, four bovates of land in Bengeley, in the county of York; and, in Borgefcire, he held in Duncthorpe four bovates of land, &c. He also had in the same shire Drantune and Grattune, with three carrucates of land in Cathal, as also Hulsingore, the soke of Chenaresburge, Ripeftane, and Homptone, Hatesbi, the soke of Burg, Argendune, and Lotes; Copegrave, Bernekeham, Wipelei, Bernessei, Burle, Dacre, Littlebran, Menfon, Wederbi, Bergki, Distone, Holftingoure Soke, Crane, Merdelei, Cotinglai, Colingaward, Denardium, Hagene-word, East Reding, Cave, Hundret, Cotewood, and Stetlingetlet. In Lincolnshire, he held Medeltone, Ulvesby, Brochelesbi, Haburne, Newhuse, Waragebi, Hatune, Caldecote, Pavetone, Hardie, Barworde, Ternilo, Langetone, Fulnebi, Raude, Gusebi, Burg, Chinthorpe, Colebi, Wege, Baret, Walcote, Wintertune, and Graingeham.

The wapentake of the West Riding of Lincolnshire witness, that Erneis de Buron ought to have the land, which Wege held in Winteringeham, viz.

six bovates and one toft in the soke of Gilbert de Gand, and one other toft with soke and sake.

Likewise in the chapter of claims, in the South Riding of the said county, the wapentake say, that Erneis de Buron, of right, ought to have the soc of four bovates of land in Sagesbi, about which there was a dispute between him and William de Perci.

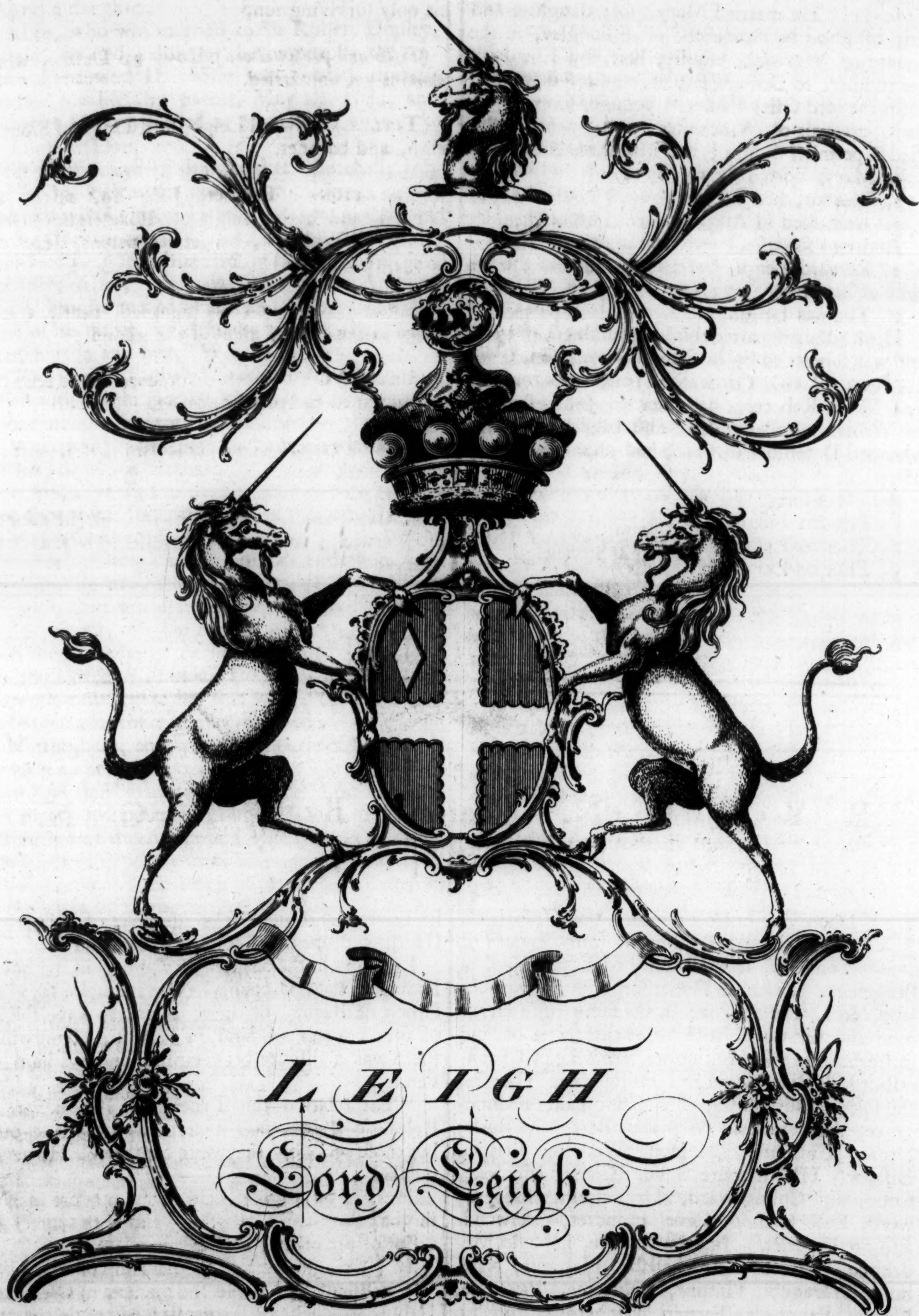
What relation this Erneis de Buron was to Ralph de Buron, cannot certainly be made out; but most probably they were brothers. However, the said

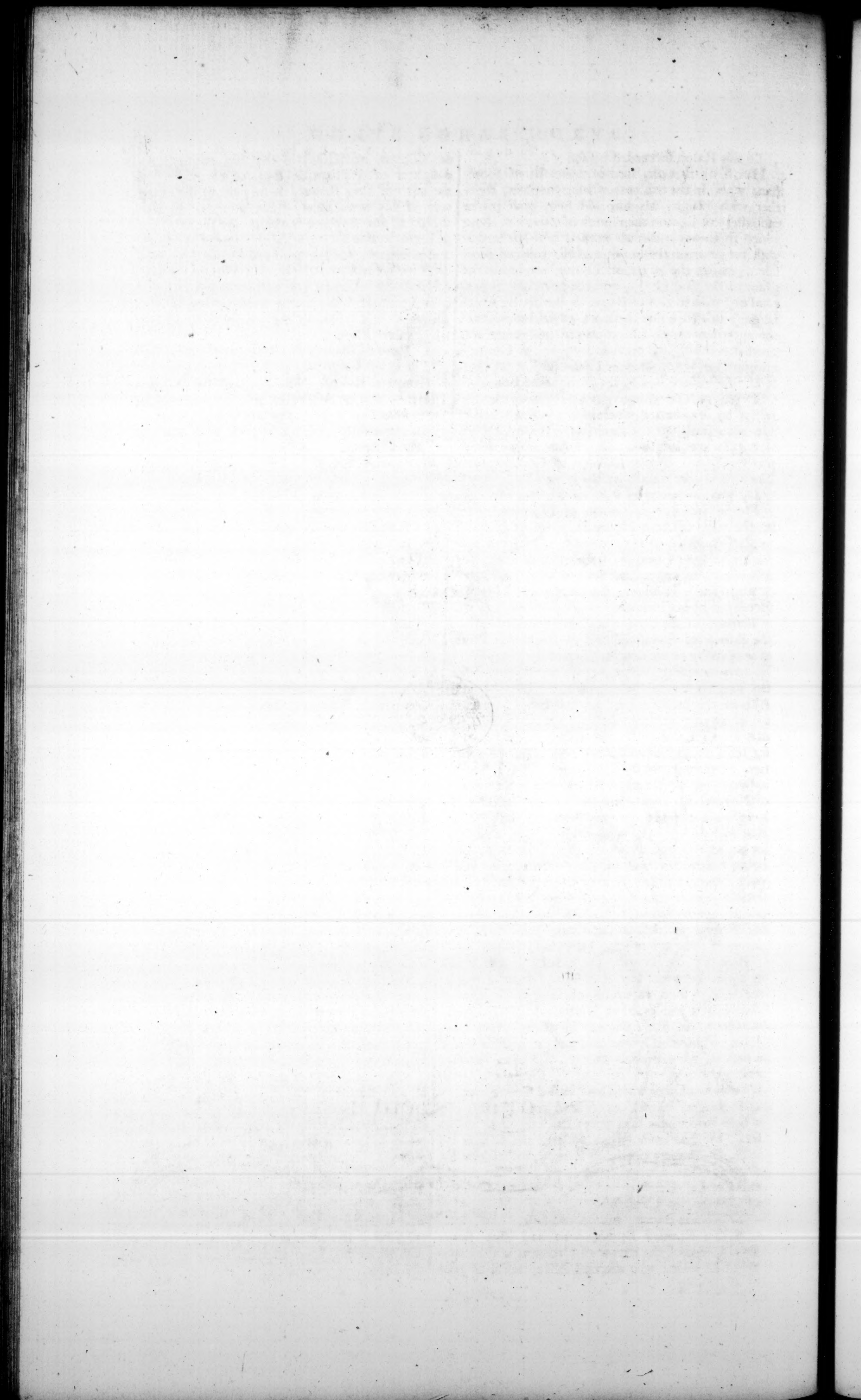
RALPH DE BURON held divers manors in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, and is the direct ancestor of the present lord Byron.

In Nottinghamshire, at the time of the survey (20 William I.) he held the manors of Oscintune, Calun, Hochehale, Rampestune, Laudecote, and Godegrav. In Derbyshire, he held the manors of Westune, Horslei, Denebi, Halun, and Hereby.

In the park of Horseley there was a castle (some of the ruins whereof are yet visible) called Horestan-castle, which was the chief mansion of his successors.

To





To this Ralph succeeded his son.

HUGH DE BURON, lord of the castle of Horestan, who, in the 9th year of king Stephen, together with Hugh, his son and heir, gave to the monastery of Lenton the church of Oscinton, about which there was a dispute in the 7th of Richard I. with the prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem; when the prior of Lenton produced the grant of the said Hugh, and the prior of the hospital of St. John that of Roger de Buron, by which he gave to that house the town of Oscinton, with the appurtenances; whereupon no judgment was given by the court, because the prior of Lenton's attorney knew not whether he should put his cause to an issue before he had his client's direction.

This Hugh de Buron gave likewise in the said reign, by his charter (wherein he is stiled lord of Horestan-castle) the church of Horsley to the then prior of Lenton, and his successors; which was confirmed by the bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, and ratified by the pope.

He was succeeded by a son of his own name,

HUGH DE BURON, baron of Horestan, who, in the reign of king Henry II. retiring from all secular affairs, professed himself a monk, and held the hermitage of Kerfale, belonging to the priory of Lenton, as appears by deed of king John, confirming that hermitage to the said priory. He was succeeded by his brother,

ROGER DE BURON, who gave certain lands to the church of Swinsted, and to the monks there, as appears by a confirmation thereof by king Henry II. in which reign he paid ten pounds scutage for ten knights fees in Nottingham and Derby-shires. Also in the sixth year of king Richard I. on the aid of twenty shillings for each knight's fee, for that king's redemption, he answered ten pounds for ten knights fees in the before-mentioned counties. Likewise, in the first year of king John, he answered for ten knights fees towards the scutage of Normandy, then assessed at two marks for each knight's fee. He married Nichola, daughter of Roeland de Verdun, who survived him, and had for her second husband Anketin de Brikesard; but, being married without the king's consent, her lands were seized, and for some of them she fined in the second year of the reign of king John. By the said Roger de Buron she had issue two sons, Robert and Peter; which last had a son, John de Byron, living in the reign of king Edward I.

ROBERT DE BYRON, the eldest, is mentioned in a plea between him and the prior of Lenton, concerning two carucates of land in Cotegrave, which, by a fine levied at Westminster, in Michaelmas term, in the first year of the reign of king John, was settled on the said Robert and his heirs, who, in consideration thereof, gave to the said priory three bovates of land in Cotegrave, with his moiety of the plowed land called Gelderhomor; and obliged himself to defend from scutage the whole land of the said priory in Cotegrave, of his fee. He had lands given to him and Cecilia his wife, by Aubert Grelli, in Barnby, to hold by the fourth part of a knight's fee, and had issue by the said Cecilia, daughter and heir of ——— Clayton, of Clayton, in Lancashire:

1. Robert Byron, his son and heir.
2. Sir Richard Byron, who had issue James Byron, lord of the manor of Cadenev, in the county of Lincoln, who married Alice, relict of John

de Comyn, of Ullby, in the said county, and daughter of William de Ros, of Hamlake. In the 14th of king Edward I. he paid to the executors of his wife ninety-eight pounds, eighteen shillings, and sixpence farthing, for the third part of her moveable goods, left at the time of her death; and also gave, for the health of his soul, and that of Alice his wife, to the men of Hufum, a selion of land. In the 21st year of that king's reign, he is said to hold lands to the value of one hundred shillings, and more, in the county of Lincoln.

3. Henry Byron.

4. Peter Byron.

The eldest son,

ROBERT BYRON, was lord of the manor of Clayton, Robert de Heston releasing to him and his heirs all his right in the said manor, and in all his lands within these bounds, viz. from Hardene, ascending by the ——— little brook next Drulsden, as far as the ditches, and from them to the little rill next to the land of Sinderland, so descending by the said rivulet as far as the demesne lands of Hardene; in consideration whereof, the said Robert gave him three marks and a half of silver: and, by another deed, he remises to Richard his brother, and to his heirs, all his right and title in Clayton, Failesworth, and Drylesden, in the county of Lancaster; also, by another deed, all his right in the whole town of Drylesden.

King Richard I. in the first year of his reign, confirmed to the prior and monks of Royston, in Cambridgeshire (inter alia) the grant of this Robert de Buron to that convent, of two acres and a half of land in Burley.

He married Maud, daughter of ———, who was living in the second year of the reign of Edward I. and had issue by her two sons, John and William.

The latter was in the king's service in his army in Scotland, under the command of William de Ros, of Hamlake, as appears by the king's grant of a protection to him.

JOHN BYRON, together with the sheriff of Yorkshire, William de Latimer the elder, and Ralph Fitz-William, received a præcipe from king Edward I. dated at Wetherby, in Yorkshire, January 14, in the 8th year of his reign, declaring his intention of being at Carlisle on Midsummer-day then next following, commanding them to meet him then there (with horse and arms, in company with such persons as owe him any service) ready to march against the Scots, to chastise, with God's help, manfully and powerfully, their rebellion, perfidy, and wickedness. He also commands the said sheriff to summon all knights and others in his said baliwick, who have forty pounds per annum, to meet him there in like manner.

In the 25th year of the said king's reign, he had another summons (as holding twenty pounds per annum land in Northamptonshire) to be at London on Sunday following the octave of St. John Baptist, ready with horse and arms to go on an expedition with the king beyond the seas, as well for his honour, as for the preservation and profit of the kingdom. And in the 28th year of the said king's reign, as holding forty pounds per annum land in that county, he was commanded to meet the king with horse and arms at Carlisle, on the feast of the nativity of St. John Baptist, ready to go against the Scots.

This John was seated at Clayton, and, in the 24th year of king Edward I. was governor or custos of the city of York, as he had been, for five or six years before, of the castle of Dover. He married to his first wife Joan, daughter of Sir Baldwin (Teutonick, or) Thies, and relict of Sir Robert Holland, knight (son of John, son of Ingelram de Holland, of Holland in Lancashire) secretary to Thomas, earl of Lancaster, who had in marriage with her, by gift of the said Sir Baldwin, all his lands in Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, viz. Bostworth, Gleggs, Gartside, Akedon, the two Holinworths, and Halcht.

He was succeeded by his son and heir,

Sir JOHN BYRON, knight, lord of Clayton, in the 20th year of king Edward I. who was witness to the confirmation of king Edward II. of his father's grant to the convent of Burscough, of a weekly market on Thursday, at Ormeschurch, in Lancashire; and of a fair every year there, on the eve, day, and morrow of the decollation of St. John Baptist, and on the two succeeding days.

This John, and Alice his wife, by deed dated at Clayton, the Sunday after the feast of St. Peter, in the 6th year of king Edward II. grant to Sir Richard Byron, knight, and to Agnes his wife, the manor of Farlington, in Yorkshire, together with all goods and chattels found upon the premises on the day of making the said grant.

This Alice was cousin and heir of Robert Banaftre, of Hyndeley, in the county of Lancaster, and, after the decease of Sir John Byron (by whom she had issue Sir Richard Byron) was married to Sir John Strickland, knight, whom she also survived; for, in the 12th year of king Edward II. she is called his widow.

Sir RICHARD BYRON aforesaid, knight, was of Cadenay; and also lord of Clayton, &c. King Edward II. by charter dated at York, the 28th of June, in the 1st year of his reign, grants to him and his heirs free warren in all their demesne lands in Clayton, Boterworth, and Riston, in the county of Lancaster; Cadenay, Walesby, Ulsby, and Croxton, in the county of Lincoln; Hudrefeld, Hunshef, and Hollugh, in the county of York. Also by the title of Richard Byron, son of Sir John Byron, knight, he, by deed without date, grants to Sir James Byron, knight, his son, his manor of Alton, together with the reversion of all the lands and tenements, which lady Alice Byron (grandmother of the said Sir James) held in dower, by gift of John, his father, A. D. 1320, 13 Edward II. he had a discharge, dated at York on the 20th of November, from John Wofton, late chamberlain of Scotland, for one thousand pounds due on a recognizance.

In 16 Edward III. he grants to his son, Sir James Byron, knight, and to John his brother, his manors of Cadenay, Hufum, and Walesby, and departed this life before the 21st year of king Edward III. for then his son and heir, Sir James Byron, knight, and John his brother, released to Elizabeth, his widow (who was his second wife, and afterwards married to John Colepeper) the manor of Walesby, with the advowson of the church, as also all those lands and tenements, which the said Sir Richard, and the said dame Elizabeth, formerly held of the feoffment of Sir William de Cadeney, chaplain, and others, in the towns of Useby, Croxton, and Kernington, &c. Which

Sir JAMES BYRON, knight, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Bernake, whom he left a widow before the 24th year of king Edward III. as appears by an agreement dated at Cadeney, made between John Colepeper and Elizabeth his wife, of the one part, and Elizabeth, late wife of Sir James Byron, knight, on the other part; whereby the said John confirmed to the said Elizabeth, all the lands, &c. which accrued to her as her dower, in the manors of Clayton and Boterworth, in the county of Lancaster.

This Sir James left issue two sons,

1. Sir Richard Byron.

2. Sir John Byron, who served in the wars of France, under king Edward III. and was knighted for his valour at the siege of Calais. He married Mary, daughter of John Booth, of Barton, and had issue Sir Richard Byron, knight; whose issue by his wife Lucy, daughter of Sir John Ashton, of Ashton, were three daughters, coheiresses, all married; Margaret to Thomas Walfsh, of Onely, in Leicestershire, esquire; Joan, to William Basset, of Blore, in Staffordshire; and Margery, to Thomas Walleys, of Anlpe, in the same county, esquire.

Sir RICHARD BYRON succeeded before the 4th year of Rich. II. when Thomas de Pynchebec confirmed to him the manor of Armeston, in the parish of Polebrook, in the county of Northampton, and all other lands, &c. rents and services, of which he was enfeoffed by Sir John Byron, knight, brother to the said Richard.

He married Joan, second daughter of William de Colewick, of Colewick, in the county of Nottingham, and sister and heir of Thomas de Colewick, who was two years old at the death of his father, in 35 Edward III. By this match a considerable estate came into the family, the said William Colewick having married Joan, daughter and heir of John Peche, and of his wife Alice, daughter and heir of Sir William Hayward, knight, by Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Saier de Huntingfield, of South-Stoke.

Sir Richard died in 1398, leaving an only son, John Byron, and Joan his widow, surviving, who had, in the year 1397, vowed perpetual chastity before Robert, archbishop of York. Which

JOHN BYRON also received the honour of knighthood before the 3d year of king Henry V. when he settled all his lands in the counties of Lancaster, York, Lincoln, Northampton, and Derby, on Robert and William Booth, in trust, having married Margery, daughter of the said Robert Booth, who was afterwards knighted. He had issue by her four sons,

1. Nicholas Byron.

2. Richard Byron, who died in his father's life time, having married Lucy, daughter of Sir John Ashton, knight; who to her second husband had Sir Bertram Entwysell, baron and viscount of Bryhbeke, in Normandy; and thirdly Ralph Shirley, of Brailsford, in the county of Derby, esquire: and dying February 12, 1481, was buried at Brailsford. By her first husband she had a son, James Byron, who married Joan, daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford, of Trafford, in the county of Lancaster, and died without issue; also a daughter, Margery, first married to William, son of John Leke, and secondly to Thomas Welshe, of Onlepe, in Leicestershire, esquires.

3. Nicholas

3. Nicholas Byron.

4. Ralph Byron.

As also five daughters,

1. Elizabeth, wedded to Thomas, son of Sir John Ashton, knight.

2. Margaret, first married to Sir William Atherton, knight; secondly to Maurice Berkley, of Wymondham, in the county of Leicester, knight.

3. Jane, wife of William Ratcliff, Esq;

4. Ellen, to Walter Blount, lord Montjoy.

5. Catharine, to William Brereton, of the county of Lancaster, Esq;

The eldest son,

Sir NICHOLAS BYRON, of Clayton, knight, married Alice, daughter of Sir John Botiler, of Beaufey, in the county of Lancaster, knight, and had issue two sons,

1. John Byron.

2. Nicholas Byron.

And a daughter,

Alice, wife of Henry, son and heir of Sir Robert Sutton, of Aram, in the county of Nottingham, knight, from which match was descended Robert, late lord Lexington.

His eldest son,

Sir JOHN BYRON, knight, taking part with Henry, earl of Richmond, was, soon after his landing at Milford-haven, knighted by him, and was with him at the battle of Bosworth, when king Richard was slain. Whereupon, when he ascended the throne by name of king Henry VII. he was much in his favour, and made constable of the castle of Nottingham, &c. as appears from the inscription on a monument erected to his memory in Colwick church, in Nottinghamshire, viz.

Here lies Sir John Byron, Knt. late constable of Nottingham-castle, master of Sherwood-forest, custos or lieutenant of the Isle of Man, steward of Manchester-college. Which John died the 3d of May, in the year of our Lord, 1488. On whose soul God have mercy. Amen.

He married, in 6 Edward IV. Margery, daughter of Sir Robert Fowlehurst, of Fowlehurst, knight, and died without issue, in 14 Henry VII. leaving Nicholas, his brother and heir, thirty years old.

Which,

Sir NICHOLAS BYRON married Joan, daughter of Sir John Bassy, of Haugham, in the county of Lincoln, who survived him, and secondly married Sir Gervase Clifton, of Clifton, in the county of Nottingham, knight. He was made one of the knights of the Bath, at the marriage of prince Arthur, eldest son of king Henry VII. on the 17th of November, 1501, 17 Henry VII. and this memorial of him is in Colwick church, before he was knighted:

Pray for the soul of the
worthy man Nicolas
Byron Esq and of Joan his
consort who made this window
in the year 1496 and 12th of H. 7th.

He died on the 13th of January, in 19 Henry VII. leaving John, his son and heir, sixteen years old.

Also five daughters:

1. Mary, married to Christopher, son of John Wimbish, of Nocton, in the county of Lincoln.

2. Elizabeth, wife of Richard Ratcliff.

3. Elen, wedded to John, son and heir of Thomas Booth.

4. Jane, to Mathew Kniveton, son and heir of Richard Kniveton, of Bradley, in the county of Derby, esquire.

5. Dorothy, to Edward Pierpoint, of Holm-Pierpoint, in the county of Nottingham; esquire.

His only son,

Sir JOHN BYRON was knighted by king Henry VIII. and had a grant, May 28, 32 Henry VIII. of the priory of Newstede, with the manor of Papilwick, and rectory of the same, with all the closes about the priory, and commons in Ravenstede and Kygell in the forest: and all in Newstede, Papplewyk, and Lindby, which has ever since been the principal seat of this noble family, having before resided at Clayton. He was steward of Manchester and Rochdale, as also lieutenant of the forest of Sherwood. By his first wife, Isabell, daughter of — Lemington, he had no issue: but by his second lady, Elizabeth, daughter of William Casterden, and relict of George Halgh, of Halgh, in the county palatine of Lancashire, esquire, he had a daughter, Margaret, married to Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Wymondham, knight, and an only son and heir,

Sir JOHN BYRON, knight, lord of Clayton, Colwick, and Newstede, who was sheriff of Nottingham, 1578. By his wife Alice, daughter of Sir Nicholas Strelly, of Strelly, in Nottinghamshire, he had issue two daughters, Isabell, married to Thomas Skevington, and Elizabeth, the wife of John Atherton, of Atherton, esquire; also two sons, Anthony and John, the former of which married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Beaumont, of Coleorton, Leicestershire, but was disinherited, therefore the younger brother,

Sir JOHN BYRON, succeeded to the family estates. He was sheriff of Nottingham, 1612, and married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Fitz-Williams, lord deputy of Ireland, and had issue two sons:

1. Sir John Byron.

2. Sir Nicholas Byron.

Also five daughters:

1. Alice, married to Sir John Ratcliff, of Ord-fal, in the county palatine of Lancaster, knight.

2. Margaret, to Gilbert Armstrong, of Thorp, in the county of Nottingham, esquire.

3. Anne, to John Atherton, of Hornby-castle and Skelton, in the county of York, esquire.

4. Margery, to Sir Thomas Hutchinson, of Oldthorp, in the county of Nottingham, knight.

5. Mary, to Sir Richard Ashton, knight.

His second son, Sir Nicholas Byron, distinguished himself in the wars of the Low-Countries; as also in the time of the rebellion against king Charles I. at the battle of Edgehill, as colonel-general of Cheshire and Shropshire, and governor of Chester, being (as lord Clarendon writes) "a person of great affability and dexterity, as well as martial knowledge, which gave great life to the designs of the well affected there; and, with the encouragement of some gentlemen of North-Wales, in a short time raised such a power of horse and foot."

foot, as made often skirmishes with the enemy; sometimes with notable advantage, never with any signal loss." He married Sophia, daughter of Charles Lambert, of Nimeguen, governor of Breda, and had issue, Sir Ernestus Byron, who married Isabel, daughter of William Stanley, esq.

The eldest son,

Sir JOHN BYRON, was made one of the knights of the Bath at the coronation of king James I. and having married Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Molineux, baronet, and sister of Richard lord viscount Molineux, by her he had eleven sons, and a daughter, Mary, married to Sir Thomas Lucas, father by her of Charles and Thomas, who were both lords Lucas, of Shenfield, in Essex.

His sons were:

1. John Byron, created lord Byron.
2. Sir Richard Byron, who succeeded his brother, and was lord Byron.
3. Nicholas Byron, who died unmarried.
4. William Byron, who was drowned at sea, coming from Ireland.
5. Sir Robert Byron, a colonel of foot in the civil wars in the service of king Charles I. who married Lucy, daughter of Thomas, lord De la Warr, and had issue three daughters, Lucy, Cicely, and Mary.
6. Sir Gilbert Byron, who died unmarried.
7. Sir Philip Byron, who, after many signal services in Yorkshire, was killed at the head of his regiment in that general storm made by the parliament army on York. He never went out with his regiment, but he would tell them, "That never brave men came to any thing, that resolved not either to conquer or perish."
8. Thomas Byron, who was knighted, and, as lord Clarendon writes, was a gentleman of great courage, and of very good conduct. He commanded the prince of Wales's regiment under the earl of Northampton, in that fight near Stafford, where the earl was killed; and, charging with good execution on the enemy, received a shot in the thigh, whereby he was not able to keep the field. He married Catharine, daughter of Henry Braine, esquire, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and John, who died infants.
9. George Byron,
10. Charles Byron, } who died unmarried.
11. Francis Byron, }

We now return to the eldest son,

(*First Lord.*) JOHN BYRON. In the 21st year of king James I. he was returned to parliament for the town of Nottingham, as also in the first parliament called by king Charles I. at whose coronation he was made one of the knights of the Bath. In the third year of that king, he was chose one of the knights for the county of Nottingham; and being one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to his majesty, and giving proofs of his courage and fidelity, was made lieutenant of the Tower in 1641, in the room of Sir Thomas Lunsford, removed on a complaint of the house of commons. But, in those turbulent times, this change gave them no satisfaction, for desiring a creature of their own, they used all their arts to remove Sir John Byron. On which pretence, as lord Clarendon writes, "There was a petition brought and delivered to the houses, in the names of several merchants, who used to trade to the Mint; in which they desired that there might be such a person made lieutenant of the Tower, as

they could confide in (an expression that grew from that time to be much used) without which no man would venture bullion into the Mint, and by consequence, no merchant would bring it into the kingdom: whereas, in truth, there was no gentleman in the kingdom of a better reputation amongst all sorts of men, and there had been more bullion brought into the Mint in the short time of his being lieutenant, than had been in many months before. However, the house entertained the complaint as very reasonable, having great apprehensions, by observation made, that he took great store of provisions into the Tower, as if he made provision for a greater garrison. Whereupon they sent for a conference with the lords, with whom they prevailed to join with them in a desire to the king to remove Sir John Byron from being lieutenant of the Tower, which at that time he refused to do." And shortly after, when the king removed to Hampton-court, the commons resuming the consideration of the lieutenant of the Tower; and, on new information that much provision was sent in thither every day, they sent for Sir John Byron, who appeared at their bar, and gave such full answers to all the questions they asked of him, that they could not but dismiss him. Yet they sent again to the king to remove him, and put a fitter man in the place, and recommended Sir John Coniers to him; and, because they did not speedily receive such an answer as they liked, they appointed their major-general Skipton to place such guards about the Tower, as might prevent the carrying in more provision of victual thither, than would serve for one day's consumption; notwithstanding which, the king would not consent to their desire. But at length, on the 20th of January, 1641, the king sending a message to the parliament, advising them "to digest into one body all the grievances of the kingdom, and to send them to him, promising his favourable assent to those means which should be found most effectual for redress, wherein he would not only equal, but exceed the most indulgent princes;" they took the opportunity again to renew their request, desiring, "that for a ground for their confidence, and removal of jealousies, that they might apply themselves to give his majesty satisfaction in the method he proposed, his majesty would presently put the Tower of London into the hands of such a person, as both houses should recommend to him:" in which the lords differed with them, as well "for that the disposal of the custody thereof was the king's peculiar right and prerogative, as likewise, that his majesty had committed the charge thereof to Sir John Byron, a person of a very ancient family, an honourable extraction, and good fortune, and as unblemished a reputation as any gentleman in England." The commons, much troubled that the lords should again take the courage to dissent from them in any thing, resolved to press the king upon their own account, and to get the recommendation of so great an officer to themselves; and, on the 26th of January, sent a petition to him, in the name of the knights, citizens, and burgessees of the commons house, assembled in parliament.

Nevertheless, his majesty did not then consent to the removal of this loyal person, telling them in answer thereto, "That he hoped his gracious message would have produced some such overture, as by offering what was fit on their parts to do, and

and by asking what was proper for him to grant, might have begot a mutual confidence in each other. Concerning the Tower of London, that he did not expect, having preferred a person of a known fortune and unquestionable reputation to that trust, he should have been pressed to remove him without any particular charge objected against him: however, that if, upon due examination, any particular should be presented to him, whereby it might appear he was mistaken in his good opinion of the gentleman, and that he was unfit for the trust committed to him, he would make no scruple of discharging him; otherwise, he was obliged, in justice to himself, to preserve his own work, lest his favour and good opinion might prove a disadvantage and misfortune to his servants, without any other accusation; of which he hoped his house of commons would be so tender, as of a business wherein his honour was much concerned; as, if they found no material exceptions against that person, they would rather endeavour to satisfy and reform the fears of other men, than, by complying with them, press his majesty to any thing which did so much reflect upon his honour and justice." But, when the lords (many of whom had withdrawn themselves, out of a just indignation to see their honour and their liberties sacrificed) had been awed by the tumults of the rabble to pass the bill "for settling the militia and forts in such hands as the commonwealth might confide in;" the king was again pressed to confer the custody of the Tower on Sir John Coniers. "With which, (as lord Clarendon relates) being surprised, and desired likewise by Sir John Byron to free him from the agony and vexation of that place, which had exposed his person and reputation to the rage and fury of the people, and compelled him to submit to such reproaches, as a generous spirit could not brook without much regret; for he had, upon frivolous surmises, been sent for as a delinquent, and been brought upon his knees at the bar of both houses; his majesty consented to that alteration, and made Sir John Coniers lieutenant of the Tower."

Sir John Byron had served in the Low-Country wars, and the states-general committed to him the care of their ordnance and ammunition; so that he was a very useful officer to his majesty on the breaking out of the rebellion, when he repaired with a good body of men with arms and ammunition to the standard at Nottingham, and brought a large sum of money to the king for his supply at Shrewsbury.

From Nottinghamshire, he passed with some troops to countenance the commission of array in other counties, and particularly in Oxfordshire, to secure the university from the rebels, when assaulted by the forces from Northampton, and betrayed by the town of Brackley. He was on that occasion obliged to march to their relief with such expedition, that he lost his carriages and cabinet; which falling into the hands of Mr. Clark, of Craughton, he wrote to him to restore them, concluding, "Which if you do, I shall represent it to his majesty as an acceptable service; if not, assure yourself, I shall find a time, with advantage, to repay myself out of your estate; and consider, that as rebellion is a weed of an hasty growth, so it will decay as suddenly; and that

there will be a time for the king's loyal subjects to repair their losses sustained by rebels and traitors." Upon sending of which letter to the parliament, and their proclaiming him and his adherents traitors for their allegiance to their sovereign, he marched to Worcester; wherein he had not been many hours, before a strong party of horse and dragoons, sent by the earl of Essex, under the command of Nathaniel Fines, son to the lord Say, came to surprize the town, which was open in many places, though in some it had an old decayed wall, and, at the most usual and frequented entrances into the city, weak and rotten gates. However, finding them shut against them, and not that quick appearance of a party within the town the commander promised himself, he retired in great disorder. But prince Rupert coming up the same day, a rencounter ensued, wherein the enemy were vanquished; which was principally owing to the courage of Sir John Byron, and the rest of the officers, who charged them sword in hand, most of the soldiers being in that city wearied with a long march.

He afterwards commanded the body of reserve at the battle of Edgehill; and the victory of Roundway-down, wherein Sir William Waller was routed, was chiefly owing to the bravery and conduct of Sir John Byron, who, at the head of his regiment, charged Sir Arthur Haslerig's cuirassiers, and after a sharp conflict, in which Sir Arthur received many wounds, that impenetrable regiment (as lord Clarendon writes) was routed, and in a full career chased on their other horse, which in half an hour were so totally dispersed, that there was not one of them to be seen on that large spacious down; every man shifting for himself with greater danger by the precipices of that hill, than he could have undergone by opposing his pursuer.

On the 1st of November, 1642, he was, with other loyalists, created doctor of the civil-law at Oxford; and in the first Newberry fight, September 19, 1643, which was disputed with great fierceness and courage, he warily and valiantly led on the king's horse, which were so far too hard for the troops on the other side, that they routed them in most places, till they had left the greatest part of their foot, without any guard at all of horse.

Sir John Byron having given such proofs of his courage and military conduct, and being otherwise a person of great abilities, and his six valiant brothers also at that time following his loyal example, he was, in consideration thereof, advanced to the degree and dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Byron, of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, with limitation of that honour, in default of issue male of his own body lawfully begotten, to every of his brothers, and the issue male of their bodies, viz. Richard, William, Thomas, Robert, Gilbert, and Philip, by letters patent bearing date at Oxford, October 24, 1643, 19 Charles I. He was afterwards made field-martial-general of all his majesty's forces in the counties of Worcester, Salop, Chester, and North-Wales; also, on his uncle, Sir Nicholas Byron, governor of Chester, being taken prisoner, he was governor of Chester. In which station he was appointed to take care for

the reception and accommodation of some regiments of foot; that, on the cessation of arms in Ireland, were to land there. And the lord Clarendon gives a particular account of their successes, and of the lord Byron's being at length forced to retire into Chester.

"Nevertheless, the lord Byron was not discouraged; but, by his honourable and obliging deportment, soon got together a body of five thousand men, and forced Sir Thomas Middleton to retreat from Montgomery-castle, whereunto laying siege, and the parliament forces under Sir William Fairfax marching to raise it, a fight ensued in October 1644; wherein the lord Byron routed their horse, and both parties came to push of pike; but, after a hot engagement, the parliament forces rallying, he was obliged to retire.

"The next year the king's cause declining, he was besieged in Chester, wherein he made a brave defence, and, by his judicious management, kept both town and garrison contented with cats and dogs; and those failing, but with one meal in three days, while there was any hope of relief. He refused nine summons, and did not answer the tenth, till his messenger returned with assurance that there were no hopes of any succour. Then he yielded on the most honourable terms for himself and the whole garrison, that were given in England, except those he afterwards gained at Caernarvon, having endured a long and gallant siege, the benefit whereof he enjoyed, and retired beyond the seas." Whilst he was besieged in Chester, several attempts were made for his relief, as Whitlock, in his memorials, relates. In September 1645, the king, with about five thousand horse and foot, advanced to relieve Chester; but his forces being entirely routed by major-general Pointz and others, his majesty, with three hundred horse, with some difficulty got into Chester, and from thence retired into Wales. In October 1645, the garrison of Chester made divers resolute sallies on the besiegers; and the lord Byron's brother having got together four hundred horse about Holt-castle, on notice thereof, colonel Jones drew out a party of horse from before the Languer, and fell on him in the field, but on the first onset was worsted; yet, after a sharp dispute, took him prisoner. On December 27, 1645, there was a treaty for the surrender of Chester; but the lord Byron stood on such high terms, as were not agreed to. On the 9th of December, colonel Booth, with the Lancashire forces that took Lathom-house, was ordered to join the forces before Chester. On the 18th of December, a party of fifteen hundred from Oxford, and the garrisons thereabouts, marched out with a design to relieve Chester, but were forced to retire, the parliament forces having broke down Avon-bridge, and other bridges they were to pass. On the 8th of January, the commons at Westminster received advice, that the inhabitants of Chester urged the governor to surrender, being in great want of victuals, which he promised to do, if relief came not within a week.

On the 21st of January, Sir William Brereton sent another summons to the mayor of Chester, and the lord Byron, governor, to which they returned no answer in five days; upon which Sir William Brereton sent another letter to them, requiring an answer the same day, which they did,

and offered to come to a treaty, if the king did not relieve them within twelve days, and desired a pass to send to him, but it was denied. On the 29th of January, a treaty was begun about the surrender thereof, but nothing concluded. And the lord Byron's letter to the king at Oxford was intercepted, "That, if they had not relief by the last of January, then of necessity they must surrender Chester." On the 5th of February, letters came to the speaker from Sir William Brereton, "That his care of preserving Chester, the most considerable city in those parts, from ruin, invited him to entertain a treaty, which was continued ten days, and delayed by the enemy, hoping for relief, for which there were strong preparations, by conjunction of Ashley, Vaughan, and the Welsh and Irish forces, and those Irish newly landed. That he sent forth a strong party under colonel Mitton, who prevented their conjunction; and then those of Chester, hopeless of relief, came to a treaty. They desired farther time for the treaty to be continued, but Sir William Brereton refused it, and thereupon they came to an agreement, on both parts, to surrender the city to the parliament upon articles: in it they had all the arms, ammunition, ordnance, and provisions, the county-palatine seal, swords, and all the records, &c."

On the 10th of March, 1645, there was a debate between the two houses, concerning the lord Byron, whom the lords thought fit not to except from pardon. In April 1645, he commanded in Conway in Wales, and, in June 1646, was besieged in Caernarvon-castle; but the king being in the hands of the Scots, and the parliament having brought all places to their devotion, he surrendered on honourable terms.

He was afterwards appointed, by king Charles I. governor to his royal highness the duke of York; and being at Paris, when his majesty was under confinement, he was sent on importunities from Scotland to get as many to declare in England in several places, as might distract the army, and keep it from an entire engagement against them; also, to dispose his old friends about Chester and North-Wales to appear as soon as might be. Thereupon, with the help of colonel Robinson, he presently possessed himself of the island of Anglesey, and disposed all North-Wales to be ready to declare, as soon as the Scots should enter the kingdom. And though there were risings in several counties, yet, on the defeat of the Scots army under duke Hamilton, they all proved unfortunate. The lord Byron had again the good luck to escape from the hands of the rebels, and repaired to Paris to his charge, as governor of the duke of York; but, during his absence, Sir Edward Herbert and Sir George Ratcliff had so far insinuated themselves in the duke's favour, that he resolved on a journey from Paris to Brussels, to visit the duke of Lorraine, without the advice of his governor, or the queen his mother. But, at the request of the queen, the lord Byron waited on him, as he did when the duke visited his sister at the Hague, and from thence returned with him to Paris. He afterwards accompanied that prince, when he made the campaign under the marshal Turenne; and returning to Paris, died there in 1652, whereby (as the earl of Clarendon relates) the duke was deprived of a very good servant.

He

He first took to wife Cecillie, daughter of Thomas lord De-la-War, who dying anno 1638, he afterwards married Eleanor, daughter of Robert Needham, lord viscount Kilmorey, in Ireland, and widow of Peter Warburton, of the Lodge, and of Arley, in the county of Leicester; but, leaving no issue by either of them, he was succeeded in his honour by Richard, his next brother and heir.

(*Second Lord*) RICHARD BYRON, knighted by king Charles I. was one of those valiant colonels at the fight of Edge-hill, who on the 1st of November, 1642, was created master of arts at Oxford. He was governor of Appleby castle, in the county of Westmoreland; and Lloyd, who wrote the lives of the loyalists in the reign of king Charles I. says, he deserves to be chronicled for his government of Newark, and many surprizes of the enemy about it.

He married two wives; first, Elizabeth, daughter of George Rossel, of Ratcliff, on Trent, in the county of Nottingham, esquire, and widow of Nicholas Strelley, of Strelley, in the same county, esquire, by whom he had issue,

1. William Byron, his son and heir.
2. Richard Byron, who died an infant.

And four daughters,

1. Elizabeth.
2. Anne.
3. Cecilia.

4. Catharine, married to Sir William Stanhope, of Linby, in the county of Nottingham, knight, and died without issue.

He married secondly, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir George Booth, of Dunham-Massey, in the county of Chester, aunt of George, lord De la Mere; but by her had no issue.

He lies buried in the chancel of Hucknal-Torkard church, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

Beneath, in a vault, is interred the body of Richard Lord Byron, who, with the rest of his family, being seven brothers, faithfully served King Charles the First in the civil war, who suffered much for their loyalty, and lost all their fortunes: yet it pleased God so to bless the honest endeavours of the said Richard Lord Byron, that he repurchased part of their ancient inheritance, which he left to his posterity, with a laudable memory for great piety and charity. He departed this life upon the 4th day of October, anno domini 1679, in the 74th year of his age. In the same vault is interred the lady Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter of George Rossel, Esq; by whom he had ten children; and the Lady Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter to George Booth, Knt. and Bart. who appointed this monument to be erected to the memory of her dear husband, and, for her great piety and goodness, acquired a name better than that of sons and daughters.

His eldest son,

(*Third Lord*) WILLIAM BYRON, took his seat in the house of peers January 21, 1695. He married Elizabeth, daughter to John, lord viscount Chaworth, in Ireland, and by her (who died in December 1683) had issue five sons,

1. William Byron,
2. Richard Byron, } died young.

3. John Byron,

4. William Byron, his successor.

5. Ernestus Byron, who died young.

Also five daughters;

1. Elizabeth.

2. Catharine, married to Sir Arthur Cole, lord Ranelagh, of the kingdom of Ireland.

3. Henrietta-Maria, died young.

4. Juliana, who died unmarried.

5. Anne, died young.

To his second wife this William, lord Byron, married, June 25, 1684, in king Henry VIIIth's chapel, in Westminster-abbey, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Stonehouse, of Radley, in the county of Berks, and widow of — Tryon, esq; but by her had no issue, dying on November 13, 1695, and was buried at Hucknal-Torkard, in the county of Nottingham.

(*Fourth Lord*) WILLIAM BYRON, his only surviving son and heir, born January 4, 1669, was one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to George, prince of Denmark; in which post he attended at the funeral procession of that prince, November 13, 1708. He married to his first wife, Mary, daughter of John, earl of Bridgewater, and sister to Scroop, duke of Bridgewater; which lady died of the small-pox, on Sunday the 11th of April, 1703, having been married but eleven weeks, and was buried at Hucknal-Torkard.

His lordship married secondly, on December 19, 1706, Frances-Williamina, third daughter of William Bentinck, earl of Portland, and by her had issue three sons,

1. George Byron, born October 1, 1707, and died July 6, 1720.

2. William Byron, born July 6, 1709, and died a few days after.

3. William-Henry Byron, born October 23, 1710, died soon after.

Also a daughter,

Francis, born August 10, 1711, who died September 21, 1724.

Which Frances, lady Byron, died March 31, 1712, at Kensington, and was buried at Hucknal-Torkard.

His lordship, in 1720, married to his third wife, Frances, second daughter of William, lord Berkeley, of Stratton, and by her (who in August 1740 was married to Sir Thomas Hay, baronet) had issue five sons, and a daughter,

Isabella, born November 10, 1721, and married in 1742, to Henry, earl of Carlisle; and after his decease, to Sir William Musgrave, baronet.

The sons were,

1. William Byron, successor to the honours, &c.

2. John Byron, born November 5, 1722, appointed a captain in the navy December 30, 1746. In August 1748, he married Sophia, daughter of John Trevanion, of Carhais, in Cornwall, and had issue, John Byron, born February 7, 1756; George-Anson Byron, born November 30, 1758; also seven daughters, three of which died infants; the other four are, Frances, Juliana-Elizabeth, Sophia-Maria, Charlotte-Augusta.

3. Richard Byron, born October 28, 1724, who had his education at Christ-church college, Oxford, of which he is a student.

4. Charles

4. Charles Byron, born April 6, 1726, who died May 16, 1731.

5. George Byron, born April 22, 1730, is in the army. He married Frances, daughter and coheir of Elton Levett, of Nottingham, by whom he has had issue a daughter, Isabella, born October 20, 1754; and four sons, William and George, twins, who died young; John Byron, born September 14, 1758, and Frederic-George, born November 21, 1764.

And the said William, lord Byron, dying at Newsted-abbey, on Sunday the 8th of August, 1736, was succeeded by William, his eldest son and heir by his third lady.

(Fifth Lord) WILLIAM BYRON, born November 5, 1722, in his father's life-time took early to the sea-service, and in May, 1738, was appointed lieutenant of his majesty's ship the Falkland; and was after lieutenant of the Victory, which he left just before that great ship was lost. This nobleman had the misfortune to kill William Chaworth, esquire, in a duel, on the 26th of January, 1765, for which he was tried by his peers, and honourably acquitted, on the 16th and 17th of April following.

His lordship, on March 28, 1747, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Charles Shaw, of Besthorp-hall, in the county of Norfolk, esquire, by whom he had issue,

1. William Byron, born June 7, 1748, who died in May following.

2. William Byron, born October 27, 1749.

Also two daughters,

1. Henrietta-Diana, born July 24, 1751, since dead.

2. Caroline, born January 17, 1755.

(TITLE.) William Byron, lord Byron of Rochdale.

(CREATION.) Baron Byron of Rochdale, in the county palatine of Lancaster, by letters patent, October 24, 1643, 19 Charles I.

(ARMS.) Pearl, three bendlets enhanced, ruby.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a mermaid, with her comb and mirror, all proper.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two horses chesnut.

(MOTTO.) Crede Biron.

(CHIEF-SEATS.) At Newsted-abbey, and Bullwell-park, near Nottingham.

LANGDALE, Baron LANGDALE.

OF this noble family, seated originally in the county of York, in the time of king John, we find

Sir LAUNCELOT DE LANGDALE, of Langdale-End, in the hundred of Pickeringlith; whose son, THOMAS DE LANGDALE, married Edith, daughter of Sir Gerrard Salvin, of Killam, in Yorkshire, knight. His son,

LAUNCELOT DE LANGDALE, married Godith, daughter of Patrick Aslaby, of Pickeringlith, and had a son named after his father-in-law,

PATRICK DE LANGDALE, who married Amanda, daughter of Laurence de Etton, in the county of York, and had issue a son of his own name,

PATRICK DE LANGDALE, who married Ellen, daughter of William, and heir of Edmund de Haughton. His son,

WILLIAM DE LANGDALE married Cicely, daughter of Nicholas Cliff, of the county of York, and had issue

THOMAS DE LANGDALE, who by Isabel, daughter of Thomas Comerforth, was father of

WILLIAM DE LANGDALE, whose lady, of the name of Partington, bore to him

JOHN LANGDALE, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Gaire, alderman of York, and had issue,

ANTHONY LANGDALE, who by Alice, his wife, daughter of John Middleton, merchant, was father of two sons, John, who died without issue, and,

ANTHONY LANDALE, who marrying Agnes, daughter of Philip Constable, of Hamborough, continued the line. Of his four sons, Thomas, John, Edmund, and Francis, the eldest only appears to have had issue. This

THOMAS LANGDALE married Anne, daughter of Peter Vavasor, of Spalding, in the county of York, esquire; and had issue three sons:

1. Anthony Langdale.

2. Thomas Landale.

3. Marmaduke Langdale.

And two daughters:

1. Catharine, married to George Fowberry, of Newbold, in Yorkshire.

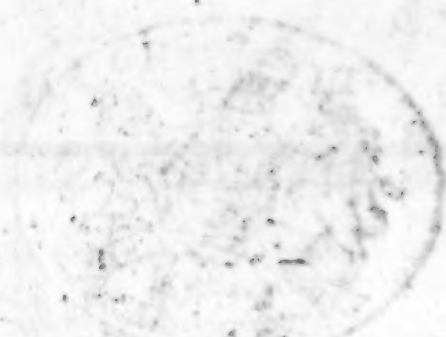
2. Agnes.

ANTHONY LANGDALE, the eldest son, was seated at Haughton, and died on the 1st of April, in 19 Elizabeth, leaving issue by Joan his wife, daughter to Thomas Vavasor, of Copinthorp, in the county of York, esquire, three sons:

1. Richard Landgdale, his son and heir, who had the estate at Houghton, and died in 1586, in the 29th of Elizabeth, having had to wife

Joyce,





Joyce, daughter and coheir of Marmaduke Thirkeld, of East-Thorpe, esquire.

2. Peter Langdale.

3. Marmaduke Langdale.

The second son,

PETER LANGDALE, was seated at Pighill, near Beverley, in the county of York, and had to wife Anne, daughter of Michael Wharton, and sister of Sir Michael Wharton, of Beverley, in the same county, knight, by whom he left issue

Marmaduke Langdale, his son and heir.

And a daughter, Elizabeth.

Which,

(*First Lord*) MARMADUKE LANGDALE, knighted by king Charles I. at Whitehall, February 5, 1627, is by Lloyd, who wrote memoirs of the loyalists to king Charles I. characterized to have "added to his honourable descent most scholar-like accomplishments and good husbandry, having bought the estate of Sir William Constable, before the war, for twenty-six thousand pounds, and was esteemed a serious and a wise man, and therefore able to do his country service, when he stood for the liberty of the subject, as he did in the first years of king Charles I. and did his majesty as great service, when he saw it necessary to support his government."

In 1642, being sheriff of the county of York, he brought the major part thereof to petition his majesty to accept of their assistance; "and all the clergy of the North to vindicate his majesty's cause by their subscriptions, as the laity had done by their contributions." And, as the preamble to his patent (when he was created lord Langdale) sets forth, "being a person of an antient family in that county, when he discerned that king Charles was, by the dangerous tumults of seditious people, then predominant, driven from his parliament sitting at Westminster, and for his better safeguard forced to go to York; he freely repaired unto him; and shortly after, having at his own proper charge raised three companies of foot, and a troop of seventy horse, brought them thither for his service; with which he encountered a strong party of those rebellious invaders, the Scots, at Corbridge, in Northumberland, and put them to flight.

"Next, being commander in chief of those troops which the king sent from Oxford against that great rebel of Lincolnshire, colonel Rossiter, he gave him the foil. Thence, marching against the lord Fairfax, and putting him to the rout, he relieved Pontefract castle, at that time besieged by a numerous body of the northern rebels. And, after all this, firmly adhering to that good king, until necessity prompted his majesty to cast himself on his native subjects, the Scots, so that he could not serve him further in this realm, he betook himself to foreign parts, till he discerned a fitter opportunity. And then courageously attempting the strong garrison of Berwick upon Tweed, and that well fortified city of Carlisle, he reduced them both to his majesty's obedience.

"After which, having raised new forces for his service, he did great things, and attempted greater. But soon after, thro' the powerfulness of the enemy, the king's interest sinking more and more, his armies being totally scattered, he became their prisoner. Whence making his escape with no little difficulty, he again got beyond sea; there, with most exemplary loyalty, attending

king Charles II. in his most low and desperate condition. In consideration therefore of these his great actings and sufferings, he was, by letters patent bearing date at Bruges in Flanders, on the 4th day of February, in the 10th year of his majesty's reign (about two years preceding his happy restoration) advanced to the degree and dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Langdale of Holme in Spaldyngmore, and to the heirs male of his body."

His further memorable actions we shall relate from good authorities.

In the year 1642, he forced Hotham to retreat to Hull, and, besieging that town, his care and vigilance were so eminent, that, in a rally from the place, they met with so warm a reception, that most of the foot were taken prisoners, and few of their horse escaped. He was also very prudent in settling the contributions and quarters of the country in the easiest method, saying, "That he durst anger the parliament, but he durst not displease his countrymen." In 1643, he had the command of the horse under the earl of Newcastle; and falling on the Scots horse near Newcastle upon Tyne, in their quarters, totally routed them, and killed and took prisoners fifteen hundred men: whereupon he was one of those whom the parliament excepted from pardon in their treaty with the king at Uxbridge.

He furnished his majesty with three thousand northern horse at three several times; and, preserving all the horse that were left after the fatal fight at Marston-moor, rolled with them till they became a considerable brigade, relieving the adjacent garrisons as he marched to Hereford. It is remarked by Whitlock in his memorials, that Sir Marmaduke Langdale, in 1644, was wounded in a fight at Malpas in Cheshire; and that the same year he routed the parliament forces in Northamptonshire, and carried provisions into Newark: also, in 1645, that he relieved Sir John Wintour's house, besieged by colonel Masséy, and was hurt in the arm.

Lloyd, in his memoirs, writes, that the most famous action in those wars, was his marching with two thousand horse from Oxford, through all the enemy's quarters and army, to relieve Pomfret, ordering his march so prudently under the enemy's colours, that he was there before they were aware of him, vanquishing colonel Rossiter and the besiegers at Melton-Moubray, though twice in number to his tired forces; and returned again to Oxford, after disputing nine passes, and being in twelve skirmishes, routing first and last in that famous expedition nine thousand men. A little before the engagement at Naseby, he declared for breaking into the associated counties, and so through them to the North, to chase away the Scots. But when that battle was resolved on, and he was desired to lead the left wing of horse, he said, the averseness of his men from fighting except in their own country, and the tired condition of the whole army, would ruin his majesty; as accordingly it did.

He afterwards marched into the North by the king's command, and, having gone by many of the enemy's garrisons, he got to Ferrybridge, and soon after surprized four hundred of the parliament party at Sherborn, with their arms, whom he killed and made prisoners, and shattered colonel Wren's regiment of horse. But soon after he and

his forces, endeavouring to join with the marquis of Montrose, were fallen on at Carlisle (in November 1645) where, after a sharp dispute, he was routed, and obliged to fly into the Isle of Man, from whence he transported himself into Holland. And, when the king was in the hands of the usurpers, this gallant man came privately to wait on him at Hampton-court; and of his further proceedings the lord Clarendon gives this account: "The Scots lords, who had been in England and frequented Hampton-court, whilst the king was there, to make themselves the more gracious, had treated all the king's party with all manner of caresses; and more particularly had much applied themselves to those gentlemen of the North, who had most eminently served the king, and who had good fortunes there to support their interest. Of this kind there were two very notable men, Sir Marmaduke Langdale and Sir Philip Musgrave, both men of large and plentiful estates, the one in Yorkshire, the other in Cumberland and Westmoreland; who having been, in the time of peace, eminent in their country in the offices of justices of peace and deputy lieutenants, had, in the beginning of the war, engaged themselves in commands in the king's army, with great reputation of stout, diligent, and active officers; and continued to the end, and had not after applied themselves to make any composition, but expected a new opportunity to appear with their swords in their hands. They were both looked upon by the parliament and the chief officers of the army with great jealousy, as men worthy to be feared, and who could never be induced to comply with them. The Scottish lords had not been scrupulous to let these two gentlemen know what they intended, and 'that they made no question but they should engage their whole kingdom and nation to enter into a present war with England on the king's behalf; and therefore desired them, by the interest and influence they had upon the Northern countries, to dispose them to a conjunction with them.' And, because they knew that they two were too notorious to stay with any security about London, much less in their own country, they invited them into Scotland, where, they assured them, 'they should not only be safe, but very welcome; and should be witnesses of their proceedings, and have parts of their own to act in, as soon as the season should be ripe.'

"These gentlemen, therefore, being persuaded that the Scots would engage for the king, accepted their invitation, and told them, 'They should quickly find them in Scotland after their own return.' Accordingly, after having secretly spent some time in their own countries, and directed their friends to be in readiness when they should be called upon, and in the mean time settled a way how to correspond together, they went into Scotland to those who had invited them, and were received by them with civility enough."

The same Sir Marmaduke Langdale's being well received at Edinburgh, and that many English officers and soldiers daily flocked to him, set (as the same noble author observes) all the wheels going in England, so that several had undertaken to raise forces for rescue of the king. And, when the Scottish army under duke Hamilton were ready to march, Sir Marmaduke (tho' the Scots had failed in their promises to him) departed to fur-

prize Berwick, of which the earl of Clarendon gives a particular account.

The king had promised, that Berwick and Carlisle should be delivered to the Scots, on duke Hamilton's march into England; whereupon Sir Marmaduke Langdale delivered Berwick accordingly, and was required to march with all the English to the parts adjacent to Carlisle, and there to increase his troops to what number he could; which he performed so effectually, that in a very few days he mustered three thousand foot well armed, and seven hundred horse not so well armed; all which were raised in Cumberland and Westmoreland, over and above the garrison of Carlisle, which yet remained under Sir Philip Musgrave; and within two days after, five hundred horse, well appointed, came to him out of the bishoprick of Durham and Yorkshire. With these forces he resolved to march into Lancashire, to reduce the parliament troops there, which he could easily have done, the lord Byron being ready on the borders of Cheshire to have joined him. But my lord Clarendon observes, "This quick advance and progress towards an army was not well looked on at Edinburgh; and an express was dispatched, with positive orders to Sir Marmaduke Langdale, not to engage or fight with the enemy, on what advantage soever, till the Scottish army should come up: and, wheresoever that express should overtake him, he was immediately to retire with his forces near Carlisle; which he obeyed; when he might have marched against Lambert, who was sent before with a less strength than Sir Marmaduke commanded, and which, in all probability, would have been defeated." Whereupon Sir Marmaduke sent Sir Philip Musgrave to Edinburgh, to expostulate upon the matter; and in the mean time Lambert, having gotten a strong body of horse and foot, advanced on him, who, being enjoined not to fight, was forced to retire to Carlisle, and suffer himself to be blocked up on one side, whilst he sent letter upon letter to duke Hamilton to hasten his march, or to send some troops to his assistance, and liberty to fight the enemy.

It was in the middle of July, when duke Hamilton entered England with his army, having been limited in his command by the presbyterian party; and, as the same noble author observes, made such slow marches, and quartered at so great a distance, that the head-quarter was very often at twenty miles distance from some part of the army; the duke being wholly governed by the lieutenant-general, and two or three other officers. Sir Marmaduke Langdale marched with his body of English, consisting of near 4000 foot and about 1000 horse (which would have further increased, had it not been for the injunction laid on him not to fight) always a day before the army; and, if his advice had been followed, in all likelihood Cromwell had been defeated. But the duke and his officers would neither follow his counsel, nor credit his intelligence, that Cromwell was ready to join battle, till Sir Marmaduke was obliged to retreat with very sharp skirmishes (in which many men fell on both sides) into the head-quarters of the duke; whither he likewise brought with him some prisoners, who averred that the whole body of the army was within five or six miles, and marched as fast as they were

were able. What followed shall we relate from the earl of Clarendon,

"The duke was confounded with this intelligence, and knew not what to do. The army was not together; and that part that was about him, was without any order, and made no shew of any purpose to fight. In this amazement, the duke stayed himself, with some officers, at Preston; and caused his foot to be drawn over a bridge, that they might march towards Wiggan, a town in Lancashire, where he should, as he thought, find some regiments, and where they might make some stand, till the rest should come up. In the mean time Sir Marmaduke Langdale returned to his troops, the duke having promised to send him some troops to assist, and that some foot should be sent to keep a lane, that would flank his men upon his retreat. Sir Marmaduke retired before the enemy, and drew up his troops into the closes near Preston. The enemy followed him close, and pressed him very hard; notwithstanding which, he maintained the dispute for above six hours with great courage, and with very great loss to the enemy in officers and common soldiers; insomuch as they seemed to retire, at least, to make a stand. And, in all this time, the Scots sent him no assistance, but concluded, that it was not Cromwell's whole army that assaulted him, but only some party, which he would be well enough able to disengage himself from. And Sir Marmaduke Langdale told me often afterwards, that he verily believed, if one thousand foot had then been sent to him, he should have gained the day. And Cromwell himself acknowledged, that he never saw foot fight so desperately as they did.

"The Scots continued their march over the bridge, without taking care to secure the lane, which he had recommended to them; by which Cromwell's horse came upon his flank, whilst he was equally pressed in the van: so that, his excellent body of foot being broken, Sir Marmaduke, and such of his horse as kept together, were driven into the town, where the duke remained yet with some officers; who all retreated over a ford to the foot, who were in equal disorder. For, as soon as the English forces were broken, the Scots were presently beaten from the bridge, and forced to a very disorderly march. And at length, at Warrington and Uxeter, without any resistance, the duke and his forces yielded themselves prisoners."

Sir Marmaduke Langdale was also taken prisoner, when his forces were broken; but, before he went for Scotland, he concerted with his friends in Yorkshire the surprisal of Pomfret-castle; which was accordingly executed, and was now the only garrison that stood against the power of the usurpers. Cromwell therefore, after the defeat of the Scottish army, sent general Rainborough to reduce them; but not being yet come before the castle, and keeping his head-quarters at Doncaster, ten miles from it, they resolved to endeavour to take him prisoner, and exchange him for Sir Marmaduke Langdale, who was in close confinement in Nottingham-castle; and the parliament had declared they would make him an example of their justice. The garrison of Pomfret succeeded in the design of taking Rainborough prisoner, but were obliged to kill him, so that Sir Marmaduke was still in great danger of losing his life.

He afterwards, however, by carefing his guards, happily escaped out of their hands, and transported himself beyond the seas, loyally attending king Charles the Second in his exile; when he was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this kingdom, as before is mentioned. In 1669, the king's friends having come to a resolution for a general rising in England on a day named in July, when his majesty went to Calais, to be ready to land in this kingdom, and the duke of York to Boulogne; the lord Langdale was the principal person who attended his highness thither. But, affairs in England not then answering expectation, he remained abroad till his majesty's restoration, when we do not find he had any recompence for his loyalty and sufferings.

On the 9th of October, 1660, he was constituted lord lieutenant of the West-Riding of the county of York, and of the city and county of York, and custos rotulorum thereof. And, departing this life in his house at Holme (in the East-Riding of Yorkshire) 5 August, 1661, was buried at Santon.

Lloyd, before-mentioned, gives this character of him: "He was a very lean and much mortified man, so that the enemy called him ghost (and deservedly, they were so haunted by him) and carried that gravity in his converse, that integrity and generosity in his dealings, that strictness in his devotion, that experience, moderation, and wariness in his counsel, and that weight in his discourse, as much endeared strangers to his royal master's cause, and to his own person, in all the counties he travelled, as he did in many; and to all the armies he engaged in, as he did in most of them a-foot in Europe; till he was restored with his majesty, 1660; when, after appearing in parliament as baron Langdale of Holme, he returned to his considerable estate in Yorkshire, having lost 160,000 l. in his majesty's service, without any other recompence than the conscience of having suffered it in a good cause, and acquitted himself bravely, and played the MAN."

He married Lenox, daughter of Sir John Rhodes, of Barlborough, in the county of Derby, knight, son and heir to Francis Rhodes, Esq; one of the justices of the Common Pleas, and by her had issue four sons.

1. Marmaduke Langdale.
 2. Peter Langdale, who died young.
 3. Philip Langdale.
 4. Anthony Langdale, who died young.
- And three daughters.

1. Lenox, married to Cuthbert Harrison, of Alaster Selby, in Yorkshire, Esq.

2. Mary,
3. Anne.

Which

(Second Lord.) MARMADUKE LANGDALE, was governor of Hull in the reign of king James II. and, on the landing of the prince of Orange in 1688, was surprized by Colonel Copley, and made prisoner. He took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Savage, of Beeston, in the county of Chester, Esq; brother to John earl Rivers; and departing this life 1669, had issue,

1. Marmaduke Langdale, who succeeded to the honour.
 2. Philip Langdale,
 3. Peter Langdale,
- } who died without issue.

And

And three daughters.

1. Jane, married to Michael Arnne, of Frickley, in the county of York, Esq.

2. Elizabeth, to Hugh Smithson, Esq; whose son and heir, Langdale Smithson, Esq; was father to the present duke of Northumberland, and who was at that time son and heir to Sir Jerome Smithson, of Stanwick, in the same county, baronet.

3. Bridget, who died unmarried.

His son and heir,

(*Third Lord.*) MARMADUKE LANGDALE, married Frances, daughter of Richard Draycote, of Paynesly, in the county of Stafford, Esq; by whom he had issue one son,

Marmaduke Langdale.

And two daughters.

1. Elizabeth, married to Peter Middleton, of Stockeld, in the county of York, Esq;

2. Frances, to Nicholas Blundell, of Crosby, in the county of Lancaster, Esq.

The said Marmaduke died at York, in an advanced age, on the 12th of December, 1718, and was succeeded by his son,

(*Fourth and Present Lord*) MARMADUKE LANGDALE, who married Elizabeth, youngest daughter to William, lord Widdrington, and by her, who died January 7, 1765, had issue,

Marmaduke Langdale, his heir apparent.

And three daughters.

1. Alatheia, who died young.

2. Dorothy, married to Sir Walter Vavasor, of Haselwood, in the county of York, baronet, in April 1741.

3. Elizabeth.

His son,

MARMADUKE LANGDALE, married Constantia, daughter of Sir John Smythe, of Acton-Burnell, in Shropshire, baronet, who bore to him issue one son, Marmaduke, who died young; also four daughters, Constantia, Elizabeth, Mary, and Appollonia, the first of which dying young, was buried at Richmond in Surry.

TITLE.] Marmaduke Langdale, lord Langdale.

CREATION.] Baron Langdale of Holme, in the county of York, by letters patent, February 4, 1657, 10 Car. II.

ARMS.] Diamond, a cheveron between three estoils, pearl.

CREST.] On a wreath, a star, pearl.

SUPPORTERS.] Two bulls, diamond, armed, crested, and unguled, pearl.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Holme, in Spaldingmore; and at Dalton, both in the county of York.

BERKELEY, Baron BERKELEY of STRETTON.

IN the genealogy of lord Botetourt (See Vol. ii. p. 389) the reader will find

SIR RICHARD BERKELEY, seated at Stoke-Gifford in Gloucestershire, who died 1514, and having taken to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Humphry Coningsby, knight, ancestor to the present countess of Coningsby: by her he left two sons, Sir John Berkeley, of Stoke-Gifford, ancestor to lord Botetourt; and Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Bruton, in Somersetshire.

The said

SIR MAURICE BERKELEY, knight of the Bath, was standard-bearer to king Henry VIII. king Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth. In the first year of queen Mary, riding casually to London, he met with Sir Thomas Wiat at Temple-bar, and persuading him to yield himself to the queen, he took his advice, and mounting behind Sir Maurice, rode to the court. His last will bears date at Bruton, in Somersetshire, on the 10th of February, 1579, 22 Eliz. and the probate thereof, the 16th of November, 1581. He orders his body to be buried where he departs this life, and bequeaths to Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of Anthony Sands, of Throwley, in Kent, Esq; this mansion and manor of Bruton, during life;

and to Edward, his second son, his mansion at Datchet, and other lands; to Robert, his third son, his manor of Patenden in Kent, and other lands; and constitutes Henry Berkeley, his eldest son, sole executor; and overseers for the performance of his will, Sir George Speake, and Sir Richard Berkeley, knights.

His first wife was Catharine, daughter of William Blount, lord Montjoy, who died the 25th of February, 1559, and was buried at Datchet; by whom he had issue two sons.

1. Henry Berkeley.

2. Edward Berkeley.

Also four daughters.

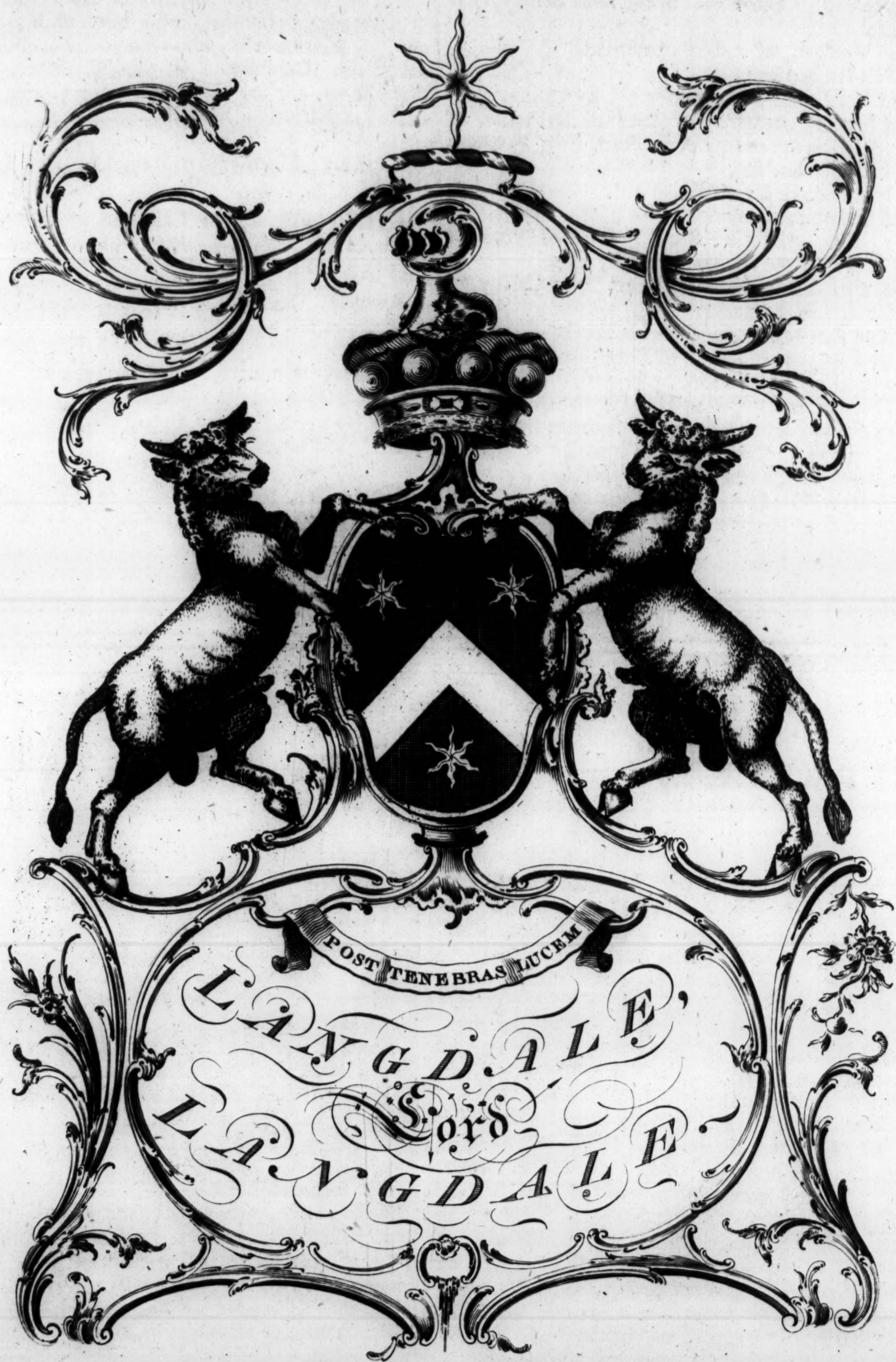
1. Gertrude, wife of Edward Horne.

2. Elizabeth, married to James Percival, second of that name, of Weston-Gordon, in the county of Somerset, Esq; whose grandson, Thomas Percival, was the last heir male of that branch of the family, of which John, now earl of Egmont, is the chief,

3. Anne, married to Nicholas Poynings, of Adderley.

4. Frances, who died unmarried.

Elizabeth, second wife, was buried on the north-side of the church of St. James, Clerkenwell, London;



London; where a tomb is erected to her memory, with her effigies lying thereon (but now much damaged, having pews built before it) with this inscription:

The Lady Elizabeth Berkley, of the Queen's Majesty's bedchamber, and second wife to Sir Maurice Berkley, Knight (standard-bearer to her Majesty, to her father, and to her brother) departed this life in this parish, the 16th day of June, 1585, aged 53; and was buried under this tomb. She was the daughter of Anthony Sands, Esq; and had 2 sons and 1 daughter, Robert, Margaret, and John.

His eldest son,

Sir HENRY BERKELEY of Bruton, knighted by queen Elizabeth, 1585, had to wife, Margaret, daughter of William Liggon, of Maithfield, in the county of Stafford, Esq; by whom he had three sons.

1. Sir Maurice Berkeley.

2. Sir Henry Berkeley, of Yarlinton, in the county of Somerset, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Nevil, of Billingbeer, in the county of Berks.

3. Sir Edward Berkeley, of Pill, in the county of Somerset, knighted at Bruton, 13 Sept. 1625. Also a daughter.

Margaret, married to Sir Lewis Pollard, of King's Nympton, in the county of Devon.

The eldest son,

Sir MAURICE BERKELEY, was knighted by the earl of Essex, serving under him in that expedition to Calais, 1596, and died the year 1617: having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Killigrew, of Hanworth, in the county of Middlesex, knight, by whom he had issue five sons, all knights.

1. Sir Charles Berkeley.

2. Sir Henry Berkeley.

3. Sir Maurice Berkeley.

4. Sir William Berkeley.

5. Sir John Berkeley, ancestor to the lords Berkeley.

Also two daughters.

1. Margaret.

2. Jane.

His eldest son,

Sir CHARLES BERKELEY, received the honour of knighthood at Bewley, August 26, 1623; and being eminently loyal to king Charles the First, he was, on the restoration of king Charles the Second, made comptroller of his household, and sworn of the privy-council; afterwards made treasurer of the household, and, on the death of his second son, Charles, earl of Falmouth (1665) was lord Berkeley of Rathdown, and viscount Fitz-Harding, in the kingdom of Ireland. He died at Whitehall, 12 June, 1668, and by Penelope, his wife (born 13 July, 1607) daughter of Sir William Godolphin, of Godolphin, in Cornwall, knight, had issue three sons.

1. Sir Maurice Berkeley, created baronet, July 2, 1660, 12 Car. II. and married Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Lee, but died without issue male, after succeeding his father in the title of lord viscount Fitz-Harding, which was entailed by his second brother, Charles, earl of Falmouth, on his creation to that title. He had three daughters and coheirs; Eleanor, married to Hugh Mont-

gomery, earl of Mount-Alexander, in Ireland; and Jane, married first, to George Berkeley of Stoke Gifford, and secondly, to monsieur Grandault.

2. Charles Berkeley, having faithfully served king Charles II. throughout the whole time of his greatest distresses in foreign parts, both by his personal attendance on him, and otherwise; as also his royal highness the duke of York in the Netherlands; was created lord Berkeley, of Rathdown, and viscount Fitz-Harding, in the realm of Ireland, with limitation of those honours to Sir Charles Berkeley his father, and the heirs male of his body. And, by reason of his descent in blood from the ancient lords Botetourt, was, by letters patent bearing date at Westminster, the 17th of March, 16 Car. II. advanced to the state and degree of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Botetourt of Langport, in the county of Somerset; as also to the dignity of an earl, by the title of earl of Falmouth, and to the heirs male of his body; and was keeper of his majesty's privy-purse, and colonel of a regiment of guards. He married Elizabeth, daughter to colonel Hervey Bagot, second son to Sir Henry Bagot, of Blythfield, in the county of Stafford, baronet (who, after his decease, was married to Charles, earl of Dorset) by whom he had an only daughter, Mary, born in 1665, married to Gilbert Cosyn Gerrard, son and heir-apparent of Sir Gilbert Gerrard, of Fiskerton, in the county of Lincoln, and Harrow on the Hill, in the county of Middlesex, baronet, from whom she was divorced in 1684, and dying 1693, was buried at Bexley, in Kent. And this earl of Falmouth being slain in that bloody sea-fight against the Dutch, on the 3d of June, 1665, his corps was conveyed to the abbey-church at Westminster, and there honourably buried.

Whereupon the titles of earl of Falmouth and baron Botetourt became extinct; but that of viscount Fitz-Harding, &c. devolved on his father, as before was said; on whose decease, Sir Maurice Berkeley, his eldest son, succeeded to those honours, and, by his death without issue male, they came to his younger brother, John Berkeley.

3. Sir William Berkeley was governor of Portsmouth, and vice-admiral of the White, and was slain at sea in the Dutch wars in 1666.

4. John Berkeley, lord viscount Fitz-Harding, was treasurer of the chamber, and one of the tellers of the exchequer, in the reign of queen Anne, and died on the 19th of December, 1712, having survived his lady, who was daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, and sister to the earl of Jersey. She was governess to his royal highness William, duke of Gloucester, and died on the 19th of September, 1708; their issue were two daughters, Mary, married to Walter Chetwynd, of Ingestre, in Staffordshire, and Frances, married to Sir Thomas Clarges, baronet.

We now return to

(First Lord.) Sir JOHN BERKELEY, the youngest of the five sons of Sir Maurice Berkeley, father of Sir Charles Berkeley, lord viscount Fitz-Harding, before-mentioned. Which Sir John, being a commander in that army raised to march against the Scots in 1638, was knighted by the king at Berwick on the 27th of July; and, at the beginning of the rebellion, appearing in arms for the king, was one of those very good officers (as the earl of

Clarendon stiles them) who was ordered with the marquis of Hertford, to form an army in the western parts of the realm. But, before his appearing there, he was sent over to Holland, to hasten that provision of arms and ammunition, the queen was to send the king; which, in 1642, he safely landed in the parts of Holderness, having narrowly escaped the parliament's ships, and afterwards came to the king at York, and from thence went into the West to the marquis.

At Sherburn, by their conduct and courage, the earl of Bedford, with his forces, though more than five to one, received a foil. After which, the marquis transporting himself with the foot into Glamorganshire, Sir John was left with the horse (about 120) to march into Cornwall, having been constituted commissary-general; and with that small body, secured the whole county, and made incursions into Devonshire. "Sir John Berkeley (as Clarendon writes) with a good party volant of horse and dragoons, with great diligence and gallantry, visited all places in Devon, where their people were gathered together, and dissolving them, took many prisoners of name; and so kept Chudleigh, the major-general of the parliament forces, from raising a body there, which he industriously intended." And, being in joint commission with Sir Ralph Hopton (after lord Hopton,) he obtained divers victories against the rebels of those western counties, in the several battles of Bradock, Saltash, Launceston, and Stratton; as also at Modbury, in the county of Devon. And laying siege to Exeter, after divers bold skirmishes with the enemy, at length not only reduced it to his majesty's obedience, but most valiantly repulsed their fleet, then at Topsham, under the command of Robert earl of Warwick, taking three of their ships in that harbour: whereupon he was constituted governor of that great city, and general of all his majesty's forces in Devonshire.

He was in such favour with the queen, that she chose Exeter to lie in at, when she was delivered of the princess Henrietta-Maria, who was married to the duke of Orleans. And in a letter from her majesty to the king, dated March 13, 1644, are these expressions: "Farewell, my dear heart: behold the mark which you desire to have to know when I desire any thing in earnest*. I pray begin to remember what I spoke to you concerning Jacke Berkeley, for master of the wards."

After Sir Thomas Fairfax had defeated the king's forces, he laid siege to Exeter, which was defended by Sir John Berkeley for three months; till, being distressed for want of provisions, and no relief expected, he surrendered the city, on the 13th of April, 1645, on most honourable conditions: "That the princess Henrietta should depart to any place in England or Wales, till his majesty should give order for her disposal. That neither the cathedral, nor any of the other churches, should be defaced. That the garrison should march out according to the most honourable custom of war, with their arms, &c. and to have free quarter all the way; and not to be compelled to march above ten miles a day, to the places agreed on. The composition of persons of quality should not exceed two years purchase. That all persons, comprized within these articles, should quietly and peaceably enjoy all their goods, debts, and moveables, during the space of four months next ensu-

ing; and be free from all covenants, oaths, and protestations; and have liberty, within the said four months (in case they should not make their compositions with the parliament) to go beyond sea (for which they shall have passes) to dispose of their said goods, debts, and moveables, allowed by these articles, &c."

Sir John Berkeley, after the said surrender, and spending his four months allowed by the articles to solicit his affairs where he would, transported himself into France, and waited on the queen at Paris, being still a menial servant to her majesty. And having, whilst he was in treaty for the delivery of Exeter, contracted some acquaintance with the officers of the parliament army, he was sent by the queen (when the king was in custody of the army) to endeavour to bring the chief officers to reason, and had her majesty's letter of recommendation of him to the king.

On his arrival, he had leave from the superior officers of the army to wait on his majesty; and he, with colonel Ashburnham, were the two principal agents for conferring with the king's friends, and the officers of the army, and on whose information and advice his majesty principally depended; it being thought at that time, on the high contests between the parliament and the army, both would be willing to make the king the umpire.

But when the army had subdued all opposition, and the parliament and they had agreed, the chief officers came rarely to the king at Hampton-court; nor (as the earl of Clarendon writes) "had they the same countenances towards Berkeley, and Ashburnham, as they used to have; nor at leisure to speak with them, and, when they did, asked captious questions, and gave answers themselves of no signification. And their agitators sent propositions to the king, as ruinous to the church, and destructive to the regal power, as had been yet made by the parliament; and, in some respects, much worse and more dishonourable; and said, if his majesty would consent thereunto, they would apply themselves to the parliament, and do the best they could to persuade them to be of the same opinion. But his majesty rejected them with more than usual indignation, not without some reproaches upon the officers for having deluded him, and having prevailed in all their own designs, by making the world believe that they intended his majesty's restoration and settlement, upon better conditions than the parliament was willing to admit." Whereupon the king, believing they had a design to murder him, resolved to transport himself beyond the seas.

The same noble author writes, that when the king escaped (which was on the 11th of November, 1674) Ashburnham alone seemed to know what they were to do, Sir John Berkeley and colonel Legg having received only orders to attend. And Sir John Berkeley, in his account of that unfortunate affair, clears himself from having been consulted about it, before the king had escaped, which the earl of Clarendon agrees in. His narrative begins thus: "In the year 1647, her majesty and his highness the prince of Wales were pleased to send me into Holland, to condole the death of the prince of Orange; and, having performed that office, I returned, with Mr. John and Mr. William Ashburnham, to France, by the way of Calais,

lais, where we met with the news of his majesty's being seized by one cornet Joyce, in Holmby-house, from whence he was carried with a guard of 400 horse towards the army; the cornet producing no authority whereby to warrant his proceeding. The next post brought us advertisement to Calais, that his majesty was well received by the officers and soldiers of the army, and that there were great hopes conceived, that they would both concur to establish his majesty in his just rights. From Calais we went to Rouen, where we met a confirmation of this intelligence, and heard withal, that one Sir Edward Ford (who was brother-in-law to commissary-general Ireton) was sent by her majesty and his highness the prince of Wales, into England, to discover the intentions of the army, and to promote an agreement between his majesty and them. From Rouen we went to St. Germain, where we were no sooner arrived, but we heard that Mr. Denham (who, during his imprisonment had contracted a great familiarity with Peters, a preacher, and a powerful person in the army) was dispatched with a commission to the like effect with that of Sir Edward Ford. As I was going up to her majesty, I met accidentally with my lord Colepepper, who scarce had saluted me, before he told me, that I must prepare myself immediately for another journey, her majesty being resolved to send me into England after Sir Edward Ford and Mr. Denham. I answered, that I had no pass, nor any acquaintance with any one of the army; and that I doubted, if the king's party should come too thick upon them at first, those of the army would be jealous they should have too many sharers in the places and preferments, they might perhaps meditate to procure and preserve to themselves. His lordship replied, that if I were afraid to go into England, her majesty and his highness would serve themselves of some other person, because they conceived it necessary to employ some to the army, that might be supposed to have greater trust both with the queen in France, and with the king in England, than either Sir Edward Ford, or Mr. Denham had. I returned, that if, after a serious consideration, it should be judged of use to dispatch me into England, I would adventure, though I had not the honour to be very well known to his majesty, and therefore could not expect any great trust from him. To that part his lordship replied, that there was an intention to send Mr. John Ashburnham after me; but that he would not go without a pass, and therefore that I should have it added to my instructions to procure him one. Within a few days after, I had my dispatch, and went by the way of Diepe, where I met with Mr. William Legg, of the bed-chamber to his majesty. He embarked with me for England. We arrived at Hastings, and from thence went the next day towards London. Two miles on this side Tunbridge, I met with Sir Allen Apsley, who had been my lieutenant-governor of Exeter, and afterwards governor of Barnstaple, in the county of Devon. He told me, he was going to me from Cromwell, and some other officers of the army, with letters, and a cypher, and instructions. I thought this rencounter no ill omen to my future proceedings. Sir Allen Apsley told me, I should have to do with subtle men, that governed themselves by other maxims than the rest of the world. I remember, I answered that

the caution was good, and that I would arm myself the best I could; but that it was hard to secure ourselves from malicious men, when we are absolutely in their power. I took the best information I could from Sir Allen Apsley, and resolved with him to go into London, before I went to the king or the army, that I might be enlightened by the most able men of our party."

It is further set forth in the narrative, that, by his instructions from the queen and the prince, he was to endeavour to incline his majesty to comply with the army, as far as would stand with his honour and conscience. But that, the king not following his advice, he procured a pass for Mr. Ashburnham, with whom he hoped he might prevail, and he with his majesty. His conferences with Cromwell, &c. are too long to be inserted here. We shall therefore only observe, with what honour and disinterestedness he acted, from the time of the king's escape from Hampton-court, and during his confinement in the Isle of Wight. The earl of Clarendon, in his history of the rebellion, tho' no friend to Sir John Berkeley, says of him, that when governor Hammond demanded that Mr. Ashburnham might stay with him, and Sir John might go to the king to acquaint him with what had been agreed on in the Isle of Wight, Mr. Ashburnham refused so to do; but that Berkeley offered himself to remain with him, whilst Ashburnham should attend his majesty. This affair in the narrative is made more clear. It sets forth, that he and Mr. Ashburnham had the king's orders to let the governor know, that his majesty had made choice of him to put himself in his hands, as a person of good extraction, &c. "and to desire his promise to protect his majesty and his servants to the best of his power, and, if it should happen that he should not be able to do it, then to oblige himself to suffer them to make their escape." The narrative goes on thus, "With these instructions we parted; but, before I had gone ten yards, I returned to his majesty, and said I had no knowledge of the governor, and therefore could not tell whether he might not detain us in the island; and therefore advised his majesty, if we came not to him the next day, to think no more of us, but secure his own escape. His majesty thanked me for the caution, and pursued his way, and Mr. Ashburnham and I ours. We came to Limington that night, but could not pass, by reason of a violent storm that blew. The next morning we got over, and had then eight miles to the castle of Carrisbrook, where the governor dwelt, where we came after ten in the morning, and found him gone towards Newport.

"When we overtook him, Mr. Ashburnham desired me to open the matter to him, which he would afterwards second himself. On delivering our message to him, he grew so pale, and fell into such a trembling, that I did really believe he would have fallen off his horse: which trembling continued with him at least an hour after, in which he broke out into passionate and distracted expressions; sometimes saying, O gentlemen! you have undone me by bringing the king into the island, if at least you have brought him; and, if you have not, pray let him not come; for what between my duty to his majesty, and my gratitude for this fresh obligation of confidence, and my observing my trust to the army, I shall be confounded. Other while

he

he would talk to a clean contrary purpose. I remember, to settle him the better, I said, that God be thanked, there was no harm done; that his majesty intended a favour to him and his posterity, in giving an occasion to lay a great obligation upon him, and such as was very consistent with his relation to the army, who had so solemnly engaged themselves to his majesty: but, if he thought otherwise, his majesty would be far from imposing his person upon him. To that he replied, that then, if his majesty should come to any mischance, what would the army and kingdom say to him, that had refused to receive him? To this I replied, that he did not refuse him, who was not come to him. He returned, that he must needs know where his majesty was, because he knew where we were. I told him, he was never the nearer for my part. He then began a little to sweeten, and to wish that his majesty would have reposed himself absolutely upon him, because it would be much the better for both. I then went to Mr. Ashburnham, and told him, that this governor was not a man for our purpose; and that, for my part, I would never give my consent that his majesty should trust him. Mr. Ashburnham acknowledged that he did not like him; yet, on the other side, he much feared what would become of his majesty, if he should be discovered before he had made his point, and made appear what his intention was; for then he would be accused of what his enemies pleased to lay upon him. I replied, that, if we returned not that night, his majesty would be gone to sea. I perceived Mr. Ashburnham liked not that so well, and therefore took the governor to task apart, and, after some conference, they came both to me; and the governor said, that, since we desired it, he would say, that because he believed his majesty had made choice of him, as a person of honour and honesty, to lay this great trust upon, therefore he would not deceive his majesty's expectation. I replied, that expression was too general, and did not come home to our instructions. He then made many discourses not much to the purpose, during which time he kept himself between Mr. Ashburnham and me; and, when he found me still unsatisfied, he added, that I was harder to content than Mr. Ashburnham, and he did believe that his majesty would be much easier pleased than either; and thereupon concluded, that I should go into the castle, and that Mr. Ashburnham should take his horse and go to the king, and tell his majesty what he said. I embraced the motion most readily, and immediately went over the bridge into the castle, tho' I had the image of the gallows very perfectly before me. Mr. Ashburnham went, I believe, with a better heart to horse; but, before he was gone half a flight shot, the governor (being before the castle gate) called to him, and had a conference of at least a quarter of an hour with him; to what purpose I never knew until I came into Holland, where a gentleman of good worth and quality told me, that the governor affirmed afterwards in London, and in many other places, that he then offered to Mr. Ashburnham, that I should go, and he should stay, as believing his majesty to be less willing to expose him than me; but that Mr. Ashburnham absolutely refused. Whatever passed between them, I am sure they came both back to me; and the governor, putting himself between us, said, that he

would say that which he was sure ought to content any reasonable man; which was, that he did believe his majesty relied on him as on a person of honour and honesty, and therefore he did engage himself to us to perform whatever could be expected from a person of honour and honesty. Before I could make any, Mr. Ashburnham made this reply, 'I will ask no more.' The governor then added, Let us all go to the king, and acquaint him with it. Mr. Ashburnham answered, With all my heart. I then broke from the governor, who held me in his hand, and went to Mr. Ashburnham, and said, What! do you mean to carry this man to the king, before you know whether he will approve of this undertaking or no? undoubtedly you will surprize him. Mr. Ashburnham said nothing but, 'I'll warrant you.' And so you shall, said I; for you know the king much better than I do, and therefore, when we shall come where the king is, I assure you I will not see him, before you have satisfied his majesty concerning your proceedings. Well, he would take that upon him. I then desired he would not let the governor carry any with him, that in all events we might the more easily secure him; which he consented to. Nevertheless, when we came to Cows-castle, where we were to take boat, Hammond took Basket, the governor of that castle, along with him; and when I complained of it to Mr. Ashburnham, he answered, It was no matter, we should be able to do well enough with them two. When we came to Titchfield, my lord Southampton's house, Mr. Ashburnham, according to his promise, went up to the king, and left me below with Hammond and Basket. I afterwards understood, that when Mr. Ashburnham had given an account of our message and the governor's answer, and came to say that he was come along with us, to make good what he had promised, his majesty struck himself upon the breast, and said, 'What have you brought Hammond with you? O! you have undone me; for I am by this means made fast from stirring.' Mr. Ashburnham replied, that if he mistrusted Hammond, he would undertake to secure him. His majesty said, I understand you well enough, but the world would not believe him, if he should follow that counsel; it should be said and believed, that he ventured his life for him, and that he had unworthily taken it from him. No, it was too late now of thinking any thing, but going through the way he had forced him upon, and leave the issue to God. But, when his majesty began anew to wonder that he could make so great an oversight, Mr. Ashburnham, having no more to reply, wept bitterly. In the mean time Hammond and Basket were so impatient at this long stay below in the court, that I was forced to send a gentleman of my lord Southampton's, to desire that his majesty and Mr. Ashburnham would remember that we were below. About half an hour after, we were sent for up; but before Hammond and Basket kissed his hand, his majesty took me aside and said, Sir John Berkeley, I hope you are not so passionate as Jack Ashburnham. Do you think you have followed my directions? I answered, no indeed, Sir; but it is none of my fault, as Mr. Ashburnham can tell you, if he please; I have exposed my life to prevent it: and then told his majesty the sum of what had passed, and particularly of my being a prisoner

soner in the castle, and of Mr. Ashburnham's coming away without me; which Mr. Ashburnham had omitted. His majesty judged that it was now too late to boggle, and therefore received Hammond cheerfully, who promised more to his majesty than he had done to us, and we all went over that night to Cows."

Three days after they were sent for by the parliament; but the governor refused to let them go. And thereupon Sir John was employed by the king and the governor, with letters to the general, to Cromwel, and Ireton; but, as he relates, was very coldly received at Windsor; whereof he immediately advertised his majesty by his kinsman Henry Berkeley, whom he cautiously took with him from the isle of Wight, and procured a pass from the governor for his return; doubting the event, and fearing his own confinement. He sent by him two letters, one to the governor, and the other to the king, informing him of his danger, concluding with a most passionate supplication to his majesty, to meditate nothing but his immediate escape: and finding that Cromwell and others were resolved to bring the king to a trial, he took horse for London, resolving not to acquaint any man with the intentions of the army, nor of his majesty's intended escape, which he presumed would be within few days; the wind serving, and the queen having sent a ship for that purpose, and pressed it earnestly by her letters.

On his arrival at London, the lord Lanerick and the lord Lauderdale desired a meeting with him, presuming he had a commission from his majesty to treat with them, but were surprized to find the contrary. In discourse with them he happened to say, "The last words his majesty said to him, at parting, were, that whatever he should undertake to any person in his name, his majesty would make it good on the word of a king." Whereupon my lord Lanerick replied, he would ask no more commission from him, believing it to be true, because he affirmed it, and because he had received the like from his majesty on the like occasion. Thereupon he held two conferences with those lords, and appointed a third; but, in the interim, he received a letter from Mr. Ashburnham, requiring him, in his majesty's name, to lay by all other business whatsoever, and return instantly to the king. The same night he received the letter, he went out of town, and the next morning was with his majesty, though (as he writes) he would willingly have been excused the journey, believing it was only to assist the king in his escape.

His majesty received him more graciously than ordinary, telling him, "He had always a good opinion of his honesty and discretion, but was never so much confirmed in it, as by his dispatch from Windsor, for which he thanked him." During his stay, he continually pressed his majesty to make his escape; but, the Scots being in treaty with the king, as also commissioners from the parliament at London, his advice was not listened to, till (as the event shewed) it was out of his majesty's power. The king had at last come to a resolution to endeavour to make his escape; but he met with two great obstacles: the wind in the very instant became cross; and his majesty not agreeing with the commissions from the parliament, put the governor in such fury, that he locked up the

gates of the castle, doubled his guards, commanding all his majesty's servants from him, and appointed a guard over the king.

On taking their leaves, Sir John Berkeley and Mr. Ashburnham informed his majesty, that they had left the captain of the frigate (which was to carry him over) and two trusty gentlemen of the island, to assist his escape; and that they would have all things in readiness on the other side of the water. But after staying three weeks, expecting the king's coming over to them, and beginning to despair of it, Mr. Ashburnham, Mr. Legg, and Mr. Denham, sent Sir John Berkeley over to the queen in their names, to inform her majesty of the danger the king was in.

When the duke of York had made his escape from St. James's to Holland, the queen immediately sent Sir John Berkeley from Paris to wait on the duke as his governor there; which was so great an uneasiness to colonel Bamfield, who contrived his escape, and expected that post, as induced him to use all his skill and insinuation to lessen him in his royal highness's opinion; so that, some time after he had brought him to the queen at Paris, he quitted his charge to the lord Byron, who had before been appointed his governor by the king.

The queen had such a sense of his services, that when king Charles II. at Paris, called the marquis of Ormond, the lord Jermyn, and the lord Wilmot to his council, who, with the chancellor of the exchequer (after earl of Clarendon) were to be consulted in all his affairs, she very earnestly pressed the king that Sir John Berkeley might likewise be of the council; which his majesty did not consent to, thinking he could not refuse the same honour to the lord Wentworth and the lord Byron. On this affair, the chancellor of the exchequer and he had some dispute, which at last ended in a breach of friendship between them; so that, as the chancellor himself writes, he came to him and told him, "That since he was resolved to break all friendship with him, which had continued now near twenty years, he thought it but just to give him notice of it, that from henceforward he might not expect any friendship from him; but that they might live towards each other with that civility only that strangers used to do." The chancellor told him, "That the same justice, that disposed him to give this notice, should likewise oblige him to declare the reason of this resolution." He answered, "His exception was, that he could not be brought to make any promise; and that their judgments were so different, that he would no more depend upon him." And so they parted, without having any conversation with each other while they remained in France.

This, it is probable, was the reason that the earl of Clarendon, in his history of the rebellion, has endeavoured to lessen his services and merits; though, from what I have observed, it may be justly said, that he behaved with courage, honour, and integrity. In the year 1652, by the death of the lord Byron, he was again at the head of the duke of York's family, and had the management of all his receipts and disbursements. And the king, in consideration of his loyal and successful services, advanced him to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Berkeley of Stratton (having gained there a memorable victory over the rebels) by letters patent, bearing date at Brussels

in Brabant, on the 10th of May, 1658, in the 10th year of his majesty's reign.

On the restoration of king Charles II. he was sworn of his most honourable privy council; and, at the latter end of the year 1669, was constituted lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he landed in May 1670, and came to England in June 1671, leaving the government to the lord chancellor, and Sir Arthur Forbes, lords justices, till his return, which was on September 23 following. He was succeeded by Arthur, earl of Essex, sworn lord-lieutenant, on August 5, 1672; and, in 1675, the lord Berkeley was sent ambassador extraordinary to the French king. He departed this life at Twickenham, on the 28th of August 1678, aged 71, and was buried at Twickenham. And Christian his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Andrew Riccard (president of the East-India company) and widow of Henry Rich, lord Kensington, son and heir of Henry, earl of Holland, surviving him, died in August 1698. They left issue three sons, and a daughter, Anne, married to Sir Dudley Culum, of Hawsted, in the county of Suffolk, baronet.

The eldest son,

(*Second Lord*) CHARLES BERKELEY, captain of the Tyger man of war, succeeded his father, and died at sea unmarried, in the Straights, aged twenty years, three months, and three days, and was buried at Twickenham, September 21, 1682; whereupon the title and estate devolved on his second brother,

(*Third Lord*) JOHN BERKELEY, who was groom of the stole and first gentleman of the bed-chamber to prince George of Denmark; and, in the reign of king William, was one of the admirals of the fleet, and colonel of the king's second regiment of marines. On his lordship's decease this publick notice was given in the Gazette: "Whitehall, Feb. 27, 1696. The lord John Berkeley, baron of Stratton, who commanded in several expeditions his majesty's fleet in the channel, died this day, after a few days sickness, of a fever and pleurisy." He married Jane-Martha, daughter of Sir John Temple, of East-Sheen, in the county of Surry, knight, and had issue a son and daughter, William and Mary, who died infants. His lady was married secondly to William Bentinck, earl of Portland, and dying March 24, 1751, was buried at Mortlake.

To whom succeeded in the honour, his youngest brother,

(*Fourth Lord*) WILLIAM BERKELEY, who took his seat in the house of peers, April 9, 1697, and on September 20, 1710, was constituted chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, and sworn of the privy council to her majesty queen Anne. Also, on the accession of king George I. was constituted first lord commissioner for trade and the plantations. He married Frances, youngest daughter of Sir John Temple, aforesaid, by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters,

1. John Berkeley, now lord Berkeley.

2. William Berkeley, born May 22, 1700, and being brought up in the sea-service, was captain of the Tyger, one of his majesty's ships of war, on board of which he died March 25, 1733, in his passage from the coast of Africa, to Barbadoes, fourteen days before the ship made land.

3. Charles Berkeley, was born June 21, 1701, and died 1765. In 1745 he married Frances, daughter of colonel John West, and great-grand-daughter of Sir Peter Killigrew, of Arwenack, in the county of Cornwall, by whom he had issue two daughters, Frances-Jane, born September 11, 1746, and Sophia, born Nov. 6, 1747, the former of which died young: also a son, born Sept. 28, 1750, christened Maurice-John, who died in 1757.

The daughters were,

1. Jane, who died unmarried in April 1744.

2. Frances, born April 5, 1703, married to William lord Byron, and secondly to Sir Thomas Hay, of Alderston, in East-Lothian, in North-Britain, baronet.

3. Barbara, born November 8, 1704, married March 29, 1726, to John Trevanion, of Carhays, in the county of Cornwall, esquire, who, dying in 1740, left issue by her a son, William, and two daughters.

4. Anne, born June 24, 1707, was married in May 1737, to James Cocks, of Reygate, in Surry, esquire, by whom he had one son, now living, named James. She died 1739.

His lordship, on Tuesday, March 24, 1740, died at his seat in Bruton, in Somersetshire; and this character was given of him in our publick papers: "This noble lord was great by birth, nature, and education. He was greatly learned, understood religion, and practised it. He was chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster in the reign of queen Anne, and appointed by the late king first commissioner of the board of trade; which he resigned, choosing to retire."

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

(*Fifth and present Lord*) JOHN BERKELEY, who on February 8, 1742-3, was constituted captain of the yeomen of his majesty's guards, in the room of the earl of Essex, deceased, which he after resigned; and, on February 1752, was sworn at St. James's of his most honourable privy council. November 20, 1746, he was appointed captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners. His lordship is now constable of the Tower of London, and lord lieutenant of the Tower-Hamlets. He is yet unmarried.

(*TITLES.*) John Berkeley, lord Berkeley of Stratton, one of the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

(*CREATION.*) Baron Berkeley of Stratton, in the county of Somerset, by letters patent, May 19, 1658, 10 Charles II.

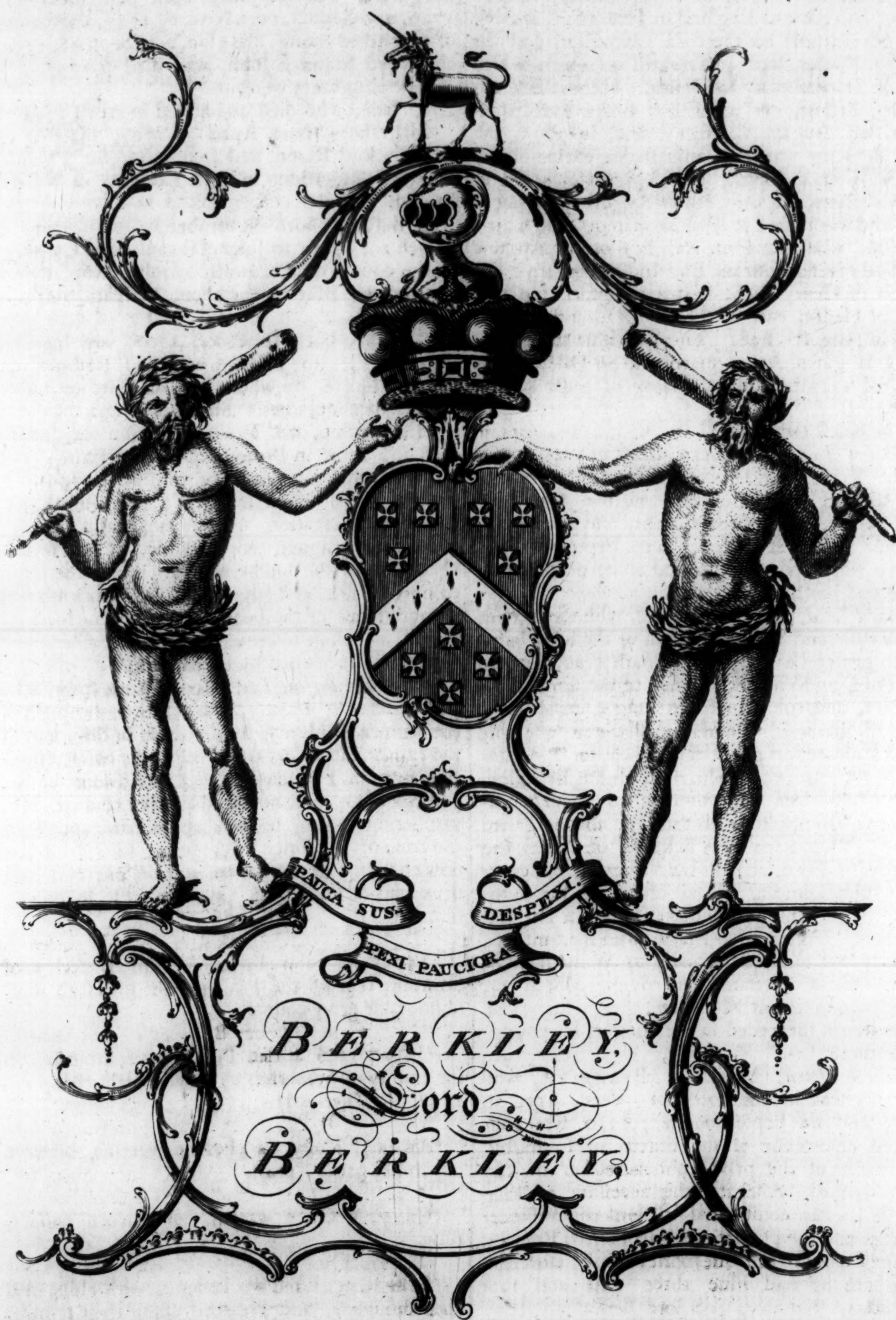
(*ARMS.*) Ruby, a chevron, ermine, between ten crosses pattee, pearl.

(*CREST.*) On a wreath, an unicorn passant, ruby.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) Two savages, with clubs over their shoulders, and wreathed about their temples and loins with ivy.

(*MOTTO.*) Pauca Suspexi, Pauciora Despexi.

(*CHIEF SEATS.*) At Abby-Bruton, in the county of Somerset, and at Kensington, in Middlesex.



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BOOTH, Baron DELEMER.

THE antiquity of this noble family in the counties of Lancaster and Cheshire, is universally acknowledged; in the former of which was a place called the Booths, where they usually resided, from which they assumed the surname which their descendants have preserved to this day, altho' they have from time to time varied in the spelling, viz. Booth, Boothe, Both, Bothe, Bouth, and Bouthe. This appears from ancient deeds and evidences belonging to the family. The first we meet with from whom we can lineally deduce the present nobleman, was

ADAM DE BOOTH, whose son,

WILLIAM DE BOOTHs, was living in the year 1275, and married Sibil, daughter of Sir Ralph de Brereton, knight, a very antient family, seated at Brereton, in the county of Chester, and continued there in a long succession of heirs-males; until the same became extinct, by the death of Francis, lord Brereton, in the kingdom of Ireland, without issue, in the year 1721.

To this William succeeded

THOMAS DE BOOTHES his son and heir, who had issue

JOHN DE BOUTHE, living in the reign of king Edward II. and married to Agnes or Anne, daughter and heir to Sir Gilbert de Barton, knight, lord of Barton, near Eccles, in the county of Lancaster, as likewise near Booths aforelaid, by whom he had issue,

Sir THOMAS BOUTH, of Barton, knight, called Tomalin of the Booths, who married Ellen, daughter of Thomas de Workeſley, of Workeſley, now wrote Worſley, near Booths, afore-mentioned, in the ſaid county of Lancaſter, eſquire, (from whom the Worſleys of Apuldercumbe, in the Iſle of Wight, are deſcended) and by her had iſſue three ſons, viz.

1. John Bouth, his son and heir.
 2. Henry Bouth, who had issue John.
 3. Thomas Bouth, who had issue Robert.
- And four daughters,

1. Alice, married to William Leigh, of Baguley, in the county of Chester, esquire, a family but

* It is said by some, that this John Bouth was the first who gave for his coat of arms, argent, three boars heads erased, and erected fable; as now borne by this family, being granted to him and his heirs for ever, by Thomas Barton, of Barton. But this is conceived to be a mistake; for that this John Bouth being the grandfon and heir of Agnes, or Anne, who was daughter and heir to Sir Gilbert de Barton, and inherited all the lordship of Barton, as appears by the same being at this day possessed by the heirs general, descended from this Agnes: It is to be presumed that the family of Barton, of Barton, became extinct in her, and seems not at all probable that there could be any Barton, of Barton, contemporary with this John

lately extinct; afterwards to Thomas Duncalf,
of Foxwist, esquire.

2. Catharine.
3. Margaret.
4. Anne, married to Sir Edward Weever, knight.

This
JOHN BOUTH *, the (son and heir of Sir Thomas or Tomalin) called John Bouth, of Barton, esquire, lived in the time of king Richard II. and Henry IV. and married first Joan, daughter of Sir Henry Trafford, of Trafford, in the county of Lancaster, knight, a family of the greatest antiquity, having been there seated before the time when William, duke of Normandy, entered England, and have continued there in a lineal descent to Humphry Trafford, esquire, now living. By this lady he had a numerous issue, famous in their generation, viz. seven sons, and five daughters,

1. Margery, married to John Byron, of Clayton, in the county of Lancaster, esquire.
2. Joan, married to Thomas Sherborne, of Stanhurst, in that county, esquire, (ancestor to her late grace the duchess dowager of Norfolk) and afterwards married to Sir Thomas Sudworth, knight.
3. Catharine, wife to Thomas Ratcliffe, of Wimmerley, esquire.
4. Alice, married to Sir Robert Clifton, of Clifton, in the county of Nottingham, knight, who lieth buried in the church of Clifton, with this inscription, "Hic jacet Domina Alicia Clifton, Filia Johanne Bothe, Ar. Soror bonæ memoriæ Domini Willielmi Bothe, Ebor. Archiepiscopi, & Vxor Domini Roberti Clifton Militis, quæ obiit, 9 Sept. 1470."
5. Lucy, married to Sir Edward Weever, knight, if this be not mistaken for Anne, her father's sister afore-mentioned.

The fons were,

1. Thomas Bouth, of Barton, knighted in 14 Henry VI. He married a daughter of Sir George Carrington, knight, and widow of — Weever, and left issue Sir John Bouth, knight, to whom

Booth, to make such a grant: neither was there occasion for any such grant, the descendants of the said Agnes being entitled by the laws of heraldry, to bear her coat of arms, or to quarter it with their paternal coat, if such they had prior to their ancestors marrying her: nor if such grant were, is it probable that the same should have been deferred till the grandson of Agnes, and not rather to have been made to Thomas her son and immediate successor. And the family of Booth have antiently, as to this day, quartered next to their paternal coat, another, viz. argent, a fess engrailed gules, by the name of Barton; it is therefore much more probable that the three boats heads, as now borne by them, was always their paternal coat.

king

king Henry VII. did, for the good services of the said Sir John Bouth, by patent bearing date 14 Sept. 3 Hen. VII. grant (over and above a former annuity of twenty pounds) an annuity of ten marks, sterling, per annum for his life, payable out of the rents and profits of the county palatine of Lancaster. He was slain at Flodden-field, 9 Sept. 5 Hen. VIII. leaving issue John, who had issue John, and he also had issue John, who left three daughters his coheirs, in whom this eldest line of the Booths of the Barton expiring; the line of

2. Robert Botth, the second son of the above-named John Booth of Barton, became the head branch of the family, and has so continued in a lineal descent, to the right honourable Nathaniel Booth, now lord Delemer.

3. William Bouth was bishop of Litchfield and after six years translated to the archbishopric, of York. He built a chapel joining to the south wall of the church of Southwell, in Nottinghamshire, called Bothe's chapel, now utterly ruined: as is likewise a fair palace there, conjectured to have been built by this archbishop, or by Laurence his half-brother, and successor in that see. He was buried at Southwell, aforesaid.

4. Richard Bothe was the first of the name seated at Strickland, near Ipswich, in Suffolk. In the south-side of the chancel of Sawley church, in the county of Derby, is a memorial of him, and Phelippe his wife, daughter of Thomas Pey, Esq; and Anne his wife, who are also commemorated there.

5. Roger Booth married Catherine, daughter and heir to Ralph Hatton, of Mollington, near Chester, Esq; and had issue Robert Booth of Sawley, in the county of Derby, Esq; and a daughter named Isabel, the wife of Ralph Nevil, the third earl of Westmoreland, by whom he had issue Anne, wife to William, lord Coniers. The said Roger, and his son Robert, are both buried in Sawley church: and on a marble tomb, on the north-side of the chancel, are the arms of Booth, "Argent, three boars heads, erased and erected fable; in the centre, a catherine-wheel, impaling, argent, a griffon fable," and this inscription. Hic jacet Rogerus Bothe, Arm. quondam pater, Archiepi Eboracensis, et Laurentii Epi Dunelmensis, et Katerini uxoris ejus, pater & mater Magri Johis Bothe, Thesaurarii Lych, qui quidem Rogerus, Ob. 18 Aug. 1467, & Katerina uxor ejus, Ob. Ao. Dom. 1466, Quorum Animabus propitiatur Deus, Amen. His son Robert Booth, has also a tomb erected to his memory, at the entrance into the chancel; and in the center of his arms, is a tun, with a star on it (as may be presumed for difference) and the following inscription was engraved in brass. Hic jacent Robts Bothe, Arm. filius et hæres Rogeri Bothe, in Cancellio Sepulti, frater Magri, Johis Bothe Archidiaconi Duresm; et Magri Radi Bothe, Archidiaconi Eborum, et Margareta Vxor ejus, qui quidem Robertus, Ob. 22 Febr. Ao. 1487, et Vidua Margareta, Ob. . . . Ao. 14. . . About the tomb are portraitures in brass, and over them; Charlys, John, Roger, Katherine, Isabell, Dowce, Jane, Agnes, Eme. There are also the arms of Nevile, impaling Booth; inscribed, Arma Comes Westmorland et Isabella uxoris ejus.

6. John Booth, was bishop of Exeter, in 6 Edward IV. 1465, and was buried in the church of St. Clement Danes, London, 1478.

7. Ralph Booth, was archdeacon of York.

By a second lady, whose name is not handed down to us, this John Booth had one son

Laurence Booth, who was chancellor of the university of Cambridge, bishop of Durham, and afterwards archbishop of York; and was keeper of the privy-seal in 35 Hen. VI. and made lord-chancellor of England, 20 Sept. 12 Edw. IV. He founded a chantry for two priests in the church of Southwell, and bought the manor of Battersea nigh London, which he annexed to the archbishopric of York. He died at Southwell, aforesaid, 20 Edward IV. 1480. Ætat 53; and was there buried.

Having thus treated of the children of John Bouth, or Bothe, of Barton, we now return to his second son

Sir ROBERT BOUTH, or Sir Robert del Bothe of Dunham, Knight, who married Dulcis, or Dowce, daughter and coheir to Sir William Venables of Bollen, by Wilmeslowe, in the county of Chester, knight, which Sir William Venables, was son of Joan, daughter and heir of Hamon Fitton, who was grandson of John Fitton of Bollen, by Cicilie his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Hamon de Massie, the sixth and last baron of Dunham-Massie, in the parish of Bowdon, in the county palatine of Chester, being one of the eight barons instituted by Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, to whom William, commonly called the Conqueror, in the 4th year of his reign, granted the whole county and earldom of Chester, to hold to him, tam liberè ad Gladium, sicut ipse Rex tenebat Angliam ad Coronam. This family of Massie, had been settled at Dunham-Massie, before the entrance of that prince into England; and appears by the famous survey called Doomsday-book, to have been then possessed of a vast estate, as in other parts of the county of Chester, so of the greatest part of this parish of Bowden, which is of a large extent, containing several townships, or parts of townships; and the church is supposed to have been erected before that time, for in Doomsday-book, it is said, ibi Presbyter et Ecclesia, cui pertinet dimidia Hida, and is believed to have been founded by this family of Massie, not only from their great property in the parish, but from their being invested with the advowson of the said church, the nomination of the parish-clerk, and the sole appointment of all the four churchwardens; which last privilege doth continue in the lords of Dunham-Massie to this day. But the advowson, (together with some lands) were granted away by Hamon Massie, the first baron of Dunham-Massie, in the year 1728, 6 Edward I. to the prior and convent of Birkened, in Wirral in the said county, according to the superstition of those times, pro salute animæ mæ & animarum antecessorum meorum, says the grant.

This Sir Robert Booth, through Duce his wife, was the first Booth of Dunham-Massie, so called from the afore-mentioned family of the Massies, the ancient lords thereof, to distinguish it from another Dunham in this county, called Dunham on the Hill, or Stony-Dunham, from its situation. He and William his son, had a grant of the office of sheriff of Cheshire, for both their lives, and to the survivor of them, by patent bearing date at Chester, March 8, 21 Henry VI. with all fees belonging

longing to the said office, and to occupy it by themselves or deputies.

He died 16 Sept. 1450, and lies buried in the chancel of the parish church of Wilmesslowe, in the county of Chester; on whose grave-stone is his arms on a brass-plate, viz. the three boar heads, with a garb for distinction. Douce his wife, died 23 Sept. 1493, and lies buried by her husband: they had likewise a numerous issue, viz. nine sons and five daughters.

The sons were,

1. Sir William Bothe, knight.
2. Ralph Bothe, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas Sibell, of Sandwich in Kent, esquire, and left issue three daughters his co-heirs.

3. Geoffrey Bothe.

4. Hamond Bothe, a doctor of laws.

5. John Bothe.

6. Robert Bothe.

7. Edmund Bothe.

8. Peter Bothe.

9. Philip Bothe, who married —, daughter and heir to Sir William Hampton, of Willington, Knt. and left issue male.

The daughters were,

1. Lucy, wife to William Chauntrell, of the Bache, near Chester, Esq.

2. Ellen, married to Robert Leigh, of Adlington, in the county of Chester, Esq; a family of great estate still residing there.

3. Alice, married to Robert Hesketh, of Rofford, in the county of Lancaster, Esq.

4. Joan, wife to Hamond Massie, of Rixton, in that county, Esq; whose descendants are still there living.

5. Margaret, or Margery, wife to James Searebrick, Esq.

Sir WILLIAM BOTHE, the eldest son and heir of Sir Robert, married Maud, daughter of John Dutton, of Dutton, in the county of Chester, Esq; and by her had issue five sons,

1. George Bothe.

2. Richard Bothe.

3. Laurence or Ralph Bothe.

4. John Bothe.

5. William Bothe.

Also nine daughters.

1. Douce, wife to Thomas Leigh, of the West Hall, at High Leigh, in the county of Chester, Esq; a family still there in being.

2. Anne, married to John Leigh, of Booths, in the same county, Esq; whose descendants in the male-line continued there till very lately; she was married afterwards to Geoffrey Shakerly, of Shakerly, in the county of Lancaster, Esq.

3. Ellen, wife to Sir John Leigh of Baguley, in the county of Chester knight, whose issue male continued there till very lately.

4. Margery, wife to John Hyde, of Haighton, in the county of Lancaster, Esq.

5. Alice, wife to John Aspley, of Aspley, in the county of Chester, Esq.

6. Elizabeth, wife to Thomas Pitton, of Pownall, in the same county, Esq.

7. Joan, wife to William Holt, in the county of Lancaster, Esq.

8. Isabella.

9. Catherine.

To this Sir William Bothe, king Henry VI. did, in consideration of his good services, grant an annuity of ten pounds, to be received yearly during his life, at the exchequer at Chester, by patent bearing date 27 March, 24 Henry VI. This Sir William Bothe built, or enlarged the chapel on the south-side of the chancel of the parish church of Bowdon, in the county of Chester, which has ever since been the burial-place of this family. He died in 16 Edward IV. 1476.

GEORGE BOTHE, Esq; eldest son and heir of the said Sir William, married Catherine, daughter and heir of Robert Mountfort, of Bescote, in the county of Stafford, and of Monkspath, in the county of Warwick, Esq; descended from Charlemagne, emperor of the Romans, and from David, king of Scots; and by his great grandmother, heir to the ancient and great family of Clinton, of Colhill, in the said county of Warwick. Which Catherine brought to her husband an ample estate of manors and lands, in the several counties of Salop, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Wilts, Somerset, Cornwall, and Hereford. He had issue by her three sons.

1. Sir William Bothe.

2. Laurence Bothe.

3. Roger Bothe.

Also two daughters.

1. Alice, or Anne, wife to William Massie, of Denfield, in the county of Chester, Esq; a family still in being, although of late gone to decay.

2. Ellen, married to Thomas Vaudrey, afterwards to — Trafford, of Bridge-Trafford, in the same county, Esq.

This George Bothe died 1 Richard III. 1483, and was succeeded by his eldest son and heir,

Sir WILLIAM BOTHE, knight, who married two wives, viz. Margaret, daughter and coheir to Sir Thomas Affleton or Ashton, of Ashton Under-lyne, in the county of Lancaster, knight, and of his wife Anne, daughter of Ralph, lord Graystock and Wemm, by whom a large inheritance in the counties of Lancaster and Chester came to the family of Booth. By her he had issue,

1. George Bothe, his son and heir.

2. John Bothe, who married Margery, daughter of Sir Piers Dutton, of Dutton, in the county of Chester, knight, by whom he had issue William, and Robert, who was steward to the earl of Shrewsbury.

This Margaret, the wife of Sir William Bothe, dying before the 19th of Henry VII. Sir William took for his second wife, Ellen, daughter of Sir John Montgomery, of Frewly, in the county of Stafford, knight, and by her had issue five sons, and three daughters.

The sons were,

1. William Bothe, who married —, daughter of — Smith, in the county of Leicester.

2. Hamnet Bothe, who married —, daughter of Humphry Newton, of —.

3. Edward Bothe, married Mary, daughter and coheir to Roger Knutsford, of Twamlow, in the county of Chester, Esq; from whom descended the Booths of Twamlow, still there extant.

Mr. Richardson says, that he and his brother Henry both died without issue.

4. Henry Bothe, who married —, daughter of — Bowdon, of Bowdon, in the said county of Chester, an antient family, but now lately extinct.

5. Andrew Bothe.

The daughters of this Sir William Bothe, were,

1. Jane, wife to Hugh, son and heir of Sir Piers Dutton, of Dutton, in the county of Chester, knight, afterwards to Thomas Holford, of Holford, in the same county, Esq.

2. Dorothy, wife to Edward, son and heir of Laurence Warren, of Pointon, in the same county, Esq; a family descended from the antient earls of Warren, and Surrey, and still there existing, with an ample estate.

3. Anne, wife to Sir William Brereton, of Brereton, in the same county, knight.

This Sir William Bothe, died 9 Nov. 11 Henry VIII. and was buried at Bowdon, under an alabaster grave-stone, whereon was the coat of Massie, put for his coat of arms: from whence, and from several other reasons, to induce a probable opinion, it is conjectured that Booth of Dunham, whilst it continued a younger branch of the family, during the existence of Booth of Barton, the elder line, or for great part of such time, did give the arms of Massie, of the ancient Barons of Dunham-Massie, to whose seat and estate they had inherited.

GEORGE BOTHE, Esq; the son and heir of the said Sir William, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Boteler or Butler, of Beaufey, near Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, knight, whose progenitors had been summoned to parliament among the peers of England, in the reigns of king Edward I. and II. By her he had issue,

1. George Bothe, his son and heir.

2. John Bothe, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Dutton, Esq; by whom he had four sons; William, Robert, Edmund, and Henry.

3. Robert Bothe, who was rector of Thornton in the Moors, in the county of Chester.

This George had also seven daughters.

1. Ellen, wife to John Carrington, of Carrington, Esq.

2. Anne, married to William Massie, of Poppington, Esq; whose issue-male continued there till very lately.

3. Margaret, wife to Sir William Davenport, of Bromhall, knight, whose family are still owners of that estate.

4. Elizabeth, wife to Richard Sutton, of Sutton, near Macclesfield, Esq.

4. Dorothy, married to Robert Tatton, of Wilthenshaw, Esq; whose descendants are still there living.

6. Alice, wife to Peter Daniel, of Over-Tabley, Esq; a family but very lately extinct; all in the county of Chester.

7. Cecilie, who died unmarried.

This George Bothe, Esq; died in 22 Hen. VIII. in the fortieth year of his age.

GEORGE BOTHE, Esq; the eldest son and heir of the last-mentioned George, being but sixteen years of age, married to his first wife, (or was to marry her) as appears by an antient deed, June 12, 23 Hen. VIII. Margaret, daughter of Rowland Bulkeley, of Beaumorris, Esq; ancestor to the now lord viscount Bulkeley, of the kingdom of Ireland, but by her, (if the marriage did take effect) had no issue; and she dying, he married Elizabeth,

daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford of Trafford, in the county of Lancaster, knight, which marriage was agreed by deed, May 20, 27 Henry VIII. not quite four years after the deed for his former marriage. By this Elizabeth Trafford, he had issue William Bouthe, and three daughters.

1. Elizabeth, wife of William Chauntrell, of the Bache, near Chester, Esq.

2. Mary, married to Randle Davenport, of Henbury, in the county of Chester, Esq; which family continued there for many generations.

3. Anne, wife to — Wentworth, in the county of York, Esq.

To this George Bothe, being then in the twenty-second year of his age, queen Jane Seymour commanded a letter to be written, acquainting him with the birth of a son, (afterwards king Edward IV.) bearing date at Hampton-Court the very day of her delivery, October 12, 29 Henry VIII. in hæc verba, viz.

By the QUEENE.

"Trusty and welbeloved, we grete youe well. And for asmuche as by the inestimable goodnes and grace of Almighty God, we be delivred and brought in childbed of a Prince, conceived in most lawful matrimonic between my Lord the King's Majestye and us, doubting not but that for the love and affection which ye beare unto us, and to the common wealth of this realme, the knowledge thereof shuld be joyous and glad tidings unto youe, we have thought fit to certifie to youe of the same, To thintent ye might not only sende unto God condigne thanks and praise for soo great a benefit, but also pray for the long continuance and preservation of the same here in this lief, to the honor of God, joye and pleasor of my lord the King, and us, and the universall weale, quiet and tranquillity of this hole realme. Yewyn under our signet, at my lord's manor of Hampton-cort, the xii day of October."

To our trusty and welbeloved,
George Both, Esq;

Which letter shews the error of those historians, who represent this queen to have been ripped up, for delivery of the child, and thereby dying.

To this George Bothe also, did king Henry VIII. write a letter concerning forces to be raised, to war against the Scots, bearing date at Westminster, 10 February, 34th of his reign, in hæc verba, viz.

By the KING.

"Trustie and welbeloved, we grete you well. Lating you wit that forasmuche as by the manifold injuries, wrongs, and displeasures doon unto us, our realme and subjects, by the Scots, we have been enforced latelie to enter into open warre and hostilitie with the same, which we entend and purpose, God willing, (onles the nobles of Scotland shall conform themselves to reason) to prosecute in such sorte as shall redound to our honour, and to the commonwealthe of our realme and subjects. To thintent we maie the better know the forces of our said realme, and thereby put the

same in such ordre and aredines, as they maie serve us in this enterprice as the case shall require. We have thought mete and necessarie, to have special musters taken of all our people, and thereupon to have also such plaine and perfyte certificats made, as shall declare what maye be trusted to in that behalf: Wherefore our pleasure and commaundment is, that you by vertue and authoritie herof, shall with all convenient diligence, take the musters of all thable men as well horsemen as fotemen, which you can make and furnishe bothe of our tennants inhabiting upon fermes, holds, and tenements, within any office whereof you have the stuardship under us, if you have any suche; and also of your oune serfants and tenants, dwelling upon your oune tenements; and the same so taken, to certifie in writing to our right trustie and right entirely beloved cousyn and counsaillor, the Duke of Suffolk our Lieutenant-generall in the Northe parties, with all possible diligence; with a speciall note and declaration to be expressed in the said certificate, how many of the said persons be furnished with horses, hable to occupie a spere or a javelyn; how many be archers, and how many be billmen; and how many principall men may be picked out of every sort of thole nombre; fforing that in these musters and certificats, you medle not in any wise with any maryns; forasmuche as we purpose to reserve the same for our furniture by see. And that you put all the same in such aredines as they set forth upon oon hoursers warning whensoever, you shall receyve commaundment from our said cousyn in that behalf. And theise our letters shalbe your sufficient warrant, and discharge herein accordingle. Yeven under our signet, at our palace of Westminster, the 10th daie of February, the xxxiith yere of our reign."

To our trustie and well biloved,

George Boothe Esquier.

[The originals of both which letters were in the custody of the right honourable George, late earl of Warrington.]

This George Bothe, Esq; died in 35 Henry VIII. 1548, in the thirtieth year of his age; Elizabeth his wife surviving him, and dying 22 June, 1582, was interred in Trentham church, in the county of Stafford.

WILLIAM BOTHE or Bouthe, son and heir of the last mentioned George, being but three years old when his father died, was in ward to the king. He was knighted in 1578. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Warburton of Warburton and Arley, in the county of Chester, knight, a family still continuing. She, in her widowhood, resided at the city of Bath, in the county of Somerset, where she paved the north isle of the church; and dying, was there interred 27 December, 1628, having survived her husband forty-nine years. She did, by sundry indentures, grant several considerable sums of money, to be let out, and the interest thereof to be applied for ever, in buying and distributing of bread weekly on the Lord's day, to the poor of the city of Worcester, and to the poor of the town of Congleton, and of the parishes of Astbury, Great Budworth, Bow-

don, Wilmeslow, and Motteram in Longedendale, in the county of Chester, and of Ashton-Under-lyne, in the county of Lancaster; and moreover ten shillings yearly to a minister, to preach a sermon at St. John's church in Chester, at the time to be appointed by the mayor and citizens, and forty shillings to be laid out in a drinking, after the said sermon.

By her, Sir William Bouthe had issue seven sons, and six daughters:

1. George Bouthe, of whom we shall hereafter treat.

2. Edmund Bouthe.

3. John Bouthe, who married a daughter of Preistwick, of Hulme, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, esquire, and had several children.

4. Robert Bouthe.

5. Peter Bouthe.

6. Richard Bouthe, who married the daughter and heir of — Massie, of Cogshul, from whom is descended the Booths of Barrow, in the county of Chester.

7. William Bouthe*, who died without issue in his father's life-time, and was buried at Bowdon, March 31, 1572.

The daughters were,

1. Mary.

2. Elizabeth, married to William Basnet, of Eaton, in the county of Denbigh, esquire, afterwards to — Walsh, in Ireland.

3. Dorothy, wife to Ralph Bunnington, of Barrowcote, in the county of Derby, esquire.

4. Alice, wife to — Panton.

5. Eleanor.

6. Susan, wife to Sir Edward Warren, of Poin-ton, in the county of Chester, knight; afterwards to John Fitton, of the city of Chester, esquire.

This Sir William Bouthe died November 28, 1579, aged thirty-six years, and was buried at Bowdon, December 8 following.

The eldest son,

SIR GEORGE BOTHE, or Booth, was, by reason of his minority, at the death of his father, in ward to the crown, and his estate being of considerable value, was by queen Elizabeth, granted to her favourite, Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, to the great detriment and expence of the said George Booth, in obtaining afterwards livery of his lands.

He was knighted about the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth, and created baronet by patent 22 May, 9 James, 1611, being the tenth of those who received that order at its first institution. He had two wives; the first was Jane, sole daughter and heir to John Carrington, of Carrington, in the county of Chester, esquire, a family of long standing there, and she was second cousin to him; George Bothe, the grandfather of this George, being brother to Ellen, the mother of the said John Carrington. By this Jane he had no issue, nor did they live long together; yet he inherited all the lands of her father; the same being strictly settled by her said father, previous to her said marriage, to descend to the family of Booth, in which settlement, among other provisos, is one particularly to be taken notice of, That if she the said Jane should, after

* Some say this was the eldest son.

marriage, he detected of incontinency, the estate should remain to the family of Booth.

After her death, he married Catherine, daughter of Edmund Anderson, chief-justice of the Common-pleas, by whom he had issue,

1. William Booth, of whom hereafter.
2. Francis Booth,
3. Thomas Booth,
4. Edmund Booth,

5. Sir John Booth, who having been active for the service of his then majesty king Charles II. was knighted after the restoration, in the year 1660. He married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Anthony St. John, knight, younger son to Oliver, earl of Bolingbroke, and dying May 9, 1678, was buried in the church of St. Werburge, in Chester, having had issue four sons, George, Sir John, John, and Thomas: also six daughters, of which the first and fifth, Catherine and Frances, died young; the others were, Susannah, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Frances. The eldest son, George Booth, was prothonotary of Cheshire; and marrying Martha, daughter of Ralph Hawtrey, had issue four sons, 1. George, who died young. 2. John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Progers, Esq. and had an only daughter, married to — Masculine. 3. George. 4. Robert, who married a lady from Bettlesfield, of the name of Hanmer. He had also three daughters; Mary, married to captain Breholt; Catherine, married first to Edward Hodgson, and secondly to James Howard, esquire; also Elizabeth, married to Thomas Tyndale, esquire.

Sir George had also issue seven daughters,

1. Mary, who dying unmarried at London, May 12, 1657, was buried in St. Sepulchre's church there.

2. Alice, wife to George Vernon, of Haslington, in the county of Chester, esquire.

3. Frances, died unmarried, and was buried at Bowdon, September 10, 1669.

4. Susan, married to Sir William Brereton, of Handforth, in the county of Chester, baronet.

5. Catherine, died unmarried at Chester, September 24, 1684, and was interred in St. Werburge's church there.

6. Cicely, who died young.

7. Elizabeth, second wife to Richard, lord Byron, baron of Rochdale, who died February 10, 1687, leaving no issue, at Bulwell-park, in the county of Nottingham.

This Sir George Booth was twice sheriff of Cheshire, and as often of Lancashire; and after having survived his father seventy-three years, and considerably augmented his estate, and lived in great hospitality, till he had compleated the age of eighty six years, died October 24, and was interred at Bowdon, November 18, 1652.

We come now to

WILLIAM BOOTH, Esq. the son and heir-apparent of the aforementioned Sir George Booth, knight and baronet. He married Vere, second daughter and coheir to Sir Thomas Egerton, lord Ellesmere, and viscount Brackley, and lord chancellor of England; and by her had issue,

1. Thomas Booth, who died at twelve years of age.

2. George Booth, of whom we shall hereafter treat.

3. William Booth, who died young.

4. Nathaniel, who married Anne, third daughter of Thomas Ravenscroft, of Bretton, in the county of Flint, by whom he had issue four sons and eight daughters. The sons were, George, Thomas, and Nathaniel, who died without issue; the third having nevertheless been married to Jane, daughter of Henry Dixon, esquire. The fourth son, John Booth, married Mary, daughter of Gilbert Pickering, and had issue George Booth, rector of Ashton-under-line, who married Hannah, daughter of Harry Turner, esquire; and had two daughters, Catherine, who died young, and Hannah Vere, born 1748, who died 1765.

5. Charles Booth, who died young.

Likewise two daughters,

1. Elizabeth, who died young.
2. Catherine, wife to Sir John Jackson, of Hickleton, in the county of York, baronet, which title is now extinct.

The said William Booth was made custos rotularum for the county of Chester, by commission bearing date November 20, 19 James I. Which office from that time, except with some intermission in the latter end of king Charles II. and during the reign of king James II. when many, who preferred the interest of their country to the pernicious designs of evil ministers, were discountenanced, continued in this family until the year 1693; when, on the death of Henry, first earl of Warrington, who left his son, the late earl, a minor, the same was disposed of elsewhere.

This William Booth, esquire, died before his father, viz. 26th of April, 1626, and was buried at Bowdon the 3d of May following; his said wife Vere, having been there interred seven years before him, viz. 4 May 1629. By the inquisition taken after his decease, at Chester, September 1, 12 Car. I. the jury found, that he died possessed of the manor of Dunham-Maslie, with divers messuages, and tenements in Bellington; and of the manors of Hatterly, and Botham-hall, Carrington, Thornton, alias Thornton on the Moor, Norcliff, with divers messuages, lands and tenements, in Wilmeslow and Bollin; the manor of Stayley, alias Staveley; the manors of Ashton Under-line, Warrington, Orford, alias Overford, Harpley, and Herkley; to all which George was found his son and heir, and of the age of thirteen years, eight months, and fifteen days, at the decease of his father.

(First Lord) GEORGE BOOTH, by reason of his minority at the death of his father, became ward to the crown, which wardship was purchased by Sir George Booth, his grandfather, for the sum of four thousand pounds, anno 13 Char. I.

To this George, who after the death of his grandfather, in 1652, was Sir George Booth, baronet, king Charles II. sent a commission under his signet and sign-manual, bearing date 22 July, 11 Car. II. a duplicate whereof bore date at Brussels, August 9, 1659, 11 Car. II. constituting him commander in chief of all forces to be raised for his majesty's service in Cheshire, Lancashire and North Wales. Which commissions are recited in an instrument under that king's signet and sign-manual, bearing date at Whitehall, 21 March, 22 Car. II. declaring that the said George Booth (then lord Delemere) acted by his said commission in all he did, in order to his majesty's

jeſty's reſtoration; and his majeſty grants this, both to declare the ſame, and for the remembrance of his early and eminent endeavours for his reſtoration, and to remain as a mark of his particular eſteem for the merit of his ſervice in that important conjuncture. Which original inſtrument was in the cuſtody of the counteſs of Stamford, and is as follows:

CHARLES R.

"Charles the ſecond, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. To all perſons to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Whereas we were graciously pleaſed by commiſſion under our ſignet and ſigne manuall of the two and twentieth day of July, in the eleventh year of our reigne, to conſtitute our right truſty and well-beloved George lord Delamer, then Sir George Booth, baronet, our commander in chiefe of all forces which then were, or afterwards ſhould be raiſed for our ſervice, within our countyes of Cheshire, Lancashire and North-Wales, as appears by a duplicate of the ſame under our ſaid ſignet and ſign manuall of the ninth of Auguſt in the ſaid eleventh year of our reigne, now remaineing in the hands of the ſaid Lord Delamer, in theſe words: Charles, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. To our right truſty and well-beloved Sir George Boothe, Bart. greeting: We do by theſe preſents conſtitute and appoint you to bee commander in chiefe of all forces which are or ſhall be raiſed for our ſervice, within our counties of Cheshire, Lancashire and North-Wales, giving you full power and authority to order, conduct, and command the ſame in all things, according to the lawes and cuſtomes of warre; and therewith to fight, kill and deſtroy all who are or ſhall be in armes againſt us, and to ſeize on any forts or places in rebellion againſt our authority within the ſaid counties, and to keepe and defend the ſame for us and in our name: and to doe and execute all acts and powers belonging to the duty and office of a commander in chiefe, appointed to command the forces of thoſe our ſaid countyes; and we hereby require all major-generals, colonells, and other inferiour officers and ſouldiers under you, to obſerve and obey you as commander in chief of the forces of the ſaid counties. And you are to bee obedient to ſuch orders as you ſhall receive from us. For all which this our commiſſion ſhall bee your ſufficient warrant, to continue in force, till wee ſhall ſignify our pleaſure to the contrary. Given at our court at Bruxelles, this 9th day of Auguſt, 1659, in the eleventh year of our reigne. And whereas it hath ſo happened, that through the troubles and imprisonment, wherewith the uſurped powers of thoſe times perſecuted the ſaid Lord Delamer for his loyalty to us and our intereſt, the ſaid commiſſion of the ſaid 22d of July is miſcarried and loſt; we have thought fit, aſwell in remembrance of the early and eminent endeavours, of the ſaid Lord Delamer for our reſtauration, of which we will ever retaine a very particular ſence; as more eſpecially in juſtification of him, for what hee did and acted in order to our happy reſtauration and re-

turne, whereſoever the ſame ſhall be neceſſary, hereby to declare, That the ſame was done, acted, and commanded by him, in vertue of our ſaid commiſſion, under our ſignet and ſigne manuall of the 22d day of July, in the 11th year of our reigne; which we do well remember to have been iſſued to that purpoſe, and whereof the copy or entry hath ſince appeared to us, among the papers of the late Sir Edward Nicholas, then our principall ſecretary of ſtate. Whereof we have thought fit to give this declaration, and will that the ſame doe ſerve not onely for the juſtification and indemnity of the ſaid Lord Delamer's actings and doings at that time; but alſo that it bee and remaine, as a marke of the particular eſteeme we have of the merit of his ſervice, in that ſo important a conjuncture. Given under our ſignet and ſigne manuall at our court at Whitehall, the 21ſt day of March, in the 22d yeare of our reigne."

By his majeſty's command,

Arlington.

To this Sir George Booth, his ſaid majeſty alſo wrote a letter, bearing date at Columbe, December 16, 1659; and another, (all of his majeſty's own hand-writing) bearing date at Bruffells, April 2, 1660, acknowledging his great obligations to the ſaid Sir George Booth, for his endeavours to ſerve him, with aſſurances of his conſideration of him and his for the ſame. The originals being as follows, viz.

A letter from king Charles II. to Sir George Booth.

Columbe, 16th Decemb. 1659.

"YOUR handsome and conſiderable engagement, gave me not onely full ſatisfaction for your former actions, but a tender ſence of your particular miſfortune; and if it pleaſe God to bleſſe me, neither you nor yours ſhall have cauſe to repent it.

"Soe ſignall a testimony as you have lately given of your inclinations to me, makes me very willing to encourage the generous retournes of miſſed perſons, and to aſſure them they can noe ſooner acknowledge their error, then I ſhall ſhew a valed and eſteem for them. Your good friend my Lord Mordaunt, has given me a particular account of all your proceedings, by which I cleerly find you intended my reſtoration, and my kingdoms tranquillitie; and this induces me to give you the aſſurance of my being,

Your very affectionate Friend,

CHARLES R.

A letter from king Charles II. to George Booth.

Bruffelles, 2 Aprill, 1660.

"I am very willing to write by this honeſt bearer to you, not only that you may know that I am very well ſatisfied in his integrity and affection for my ſervice, but likewise that I may tell you, he hath upon all occaſions repreſented you, your courage and zeal for my intereſt, with that juſtice and kindeſſe he ought to do: which I rather mention, becauſe, in this time of licence and reproach, there are too many who take delight in traducing

all men : and I doubt not this person will be a good instrument, to preserve a good understanding between all my friends in those partes, and that you will give him credit accordingly. There is no person of whose affection I have more confidence than of yours, and I hope the time is at hande that I may publish to all men how much I owe you ; and that you and your friends will concur with me in such a way, that the peace and happiness of the nation may be established upon those good foundations, as may make it lasting and perpetuall ; which is heartily pray'd for, and shall be as heartily endeavour'd by,

Your affectionate frinde,

CHARLES R.

This Sir George Booth (having been defeated in his attempts for the king's service, which however unsuccessful in him, were esteemed to be what opened the way for those measures, which afterwards brought about his majesty's happy restoration) was committed close prisoner to the Tower of London, by the then usurping powers, where he continued a considerable time, until the secluded members of the house of commons were restored to their seats in parliament.

He was the first of the twelve members, sent by the house of commons, in May 1660, to carry to king Charles II. the answer of that house to his majesty's letter, as appears by the journal of the house of commons, May 7, 1660. And on Monday, July 13, 1660, the house of commons ordered, That the sum of ten thousand pounds be conferred on him, as a mark of respect for his eminent services, and great sufferings for the publick ; and that the same be charged upon the excise in course, and paid unto the said Sir George Booth and his assigns. To which, on Thursday, August 2, 1660, that house sent to desire the concurrence of the lords ; and by a message from the lords on Friday, August 3, 1660, their lordships did concur therein, as by the journal of the house of commons appears. Of which gift there is this singular to be observed, That the first motion was for twenty thousand pounds, which the house was about to agree to, had not Sir George Booth himself, in his place, requested of the house, that it might be no more than ten ; declaring, that what he had acted, was purely with intention of serving his king and country, as became him in duty to do, without view of any reward. And so ready was the court to take him at his word, that excepting this ten thousand pounds, which was the gift of the two houses of parliament ; and save that the king gave him liberty to propose six gentlemen to receive the honour of knighthood, and two others to have the dignity of baronets conferred on them ; this was the only recompence made to him by that king, for all his sufferings and services, except, that by letters patent bearing date at Westminster, April 20, 13 Charles II. he was, in consideration of his great services towards his majesty's restoration, created baron Delemere of Dunham-Massey, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body. So frugal a method had the crown, at that time, of rewarding services. On the 30th of July 1660, he was constituted custos rotulorum for the county of Cheshire, and so continued till May 30, 1673, when he resigned it to Henry, his son and

heir. After this, he not being studious to please the court in those measures, which were taken in some parts of that reign, both he and his family were soon afterwards disregarded by the king, and ill used by his successor king James II. as will be seen.

This George, lord Delemere, married two wives : first, Catherine Clinton, daughter and coheir to Theophilus, earl of Lincoln, who died in childhood, and was buried at Bowdon, August 5, 1643, by whom he had issue one daughter, Vere, born July 19, 1643, and died unmarried, November 14, 1717, at Canbury-house, in the 74th year of her age, and was buried in Islington church, in the county of Middlesex, the 23d of the same month. His second wife was Elizabeth Grey, eldest daughter of Henry, earl of Stamford, by whom he had issue seven sons and five daughters :

1. William Booth, born April 17, 1648, a child of very promising hopes, but died young, January 20, 1661.
2. Henry Booth, of whom hereafter.
3. Charles Booth, died in France unmarried.
4. George Booth, who married Lucy, daughter of the right honourable Robert Robartes, Esq; commonly called lord viscount Bodmin, son and heir apparent to John, earl of Radnor ; and was sister to Charles Bodvile, earl of Radnor : by her this George had issue one son named Charles-Henry, who died unmarried, and was, together with his father and mother, buried in a vault in St. Paul's church, London.
5. Robert Booth, father of the present lord Delemere.
6. Cecil Booth, who dying unmarried, was interred at Wilmslowe, in the county of Chester, May 19, 1711, in a chapel adjoining to the chancel of that church, belonging to this family.
7. Nevil Booth, who died unmarried, in his return from a voyage to the East Indies in the year 1685.

The daughters of this lord Delemere were,

1. Elizabeth, married to Edward Conway, earl of Conway, then principal secretary of state.
2. Anne, died unmarried.
3. Jane, died unmarried.
4. Diana, wife to Sir Ralph Delavall, of Seaton-Delavall, in the county of Northumberland, baronet (which title is extinct) afterwards to Sir Edward Blacket, of Newby, in the county of York, baronet, by whom he had no issue.
5. Sophia, who died very young.

This George, lord Delemere, departed this life at Dunham-Massey, in the sixty-third year of his age, on August 8, 1684, and was buried in a very splendid manner, suitable to his rank, at Bowdon, in the burial vault of the family, on September 9 following ; Elizabeth his lady surviving him, who dying January 4, 1690, was interred in the same vault with her lord.

We come now to,

(First Earl) HENRY BOOTH, lord Delemere, the second son of the said George, lord Delemere, who, on the death of William, his elder brother, became the eldest son and heir, and succeeded to the honour in the year 1684, and took his seat in the house of peers, May 19, 1685. He had, in the life-time of his father, been custos rotulorum, and also knight of the shire for the county of Chester in several parliaments, in the reign of king

Charles II. wherein he always acted with great zeal for the interest of his country, and had been particularly warm for the passing the famous bill of exclusion; for which that great and good man the lord Russell, the morning of his going to be executed, sent him a very kind message of his respects for him: and having thereby incurred the displeasure of the then duke of York, he was before the death of king Charles II. committed close prisoner to the Tower of London; but after several months strict confinement, was released. Yet soon after king James's accession to the throne, he was again committed close prisoner there; and being after some time admitted to bail, was quickly afterwards taken up again, and committed a third time close prisoner to the Tower, on a false accusation of high treason. On Thursday January 14, 1685 (having but the day before compleated the thirty-fourth year of his age) he was, in a court erected in Westminster-hall (as usual in case of trials of peers) tried for high-treason, before the lord chancellor Jeffreys, his particular enemy, constituted lord high steward on that occasion. And altho' the parliament was then actually existing by prorogation, he was not tried by the whole house of peers, but a select number of twenty-seven peers summoned by the lord high steward for that purpose, viz. Laurence, earl of Rochester, lord high treasurer of England; Robert, earl of Sunderland, lord president of his majesty's privy council; Henry, duke of Norfolk, earl marshal of England; Charles, duke of Somerset; Henry, duke of Grafton; Henry, duke of Beaufort, lord president of Wales; John, earl of Mulgrave, lord chamberlain of his majesty's household; Aubrey, earl of Oxford; Charles, earl of Shrewsbury; Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon; Thomas, earl of Pembroke; John, earl of Bridgewater; Henry, earl of Peterborough; Robert, earl of Scarisdale; William, earl of Craven; Louis, earl of Feverham; George, earl of Berkeley; Daniel, earl of Nottingham; Thomas, earl of Plymouth; Thomas, viscount Falconberge; Francis, viscount Newport, treasurer of his majesty's household; Robert, lord Ferrers; Vere Effex, lord Cromwell; William, lord Maynard, comptroller of his majesty's household; George, lord Dartmouth, master general of his majesty's ordnance; Sidney, lord Godolphin, and John, lord Churchill: three others, viz. James, duke of Ormond, lord steward of his majesty's household; Christopher, duke of Albemarle; and Richard, earl of Burlington; who were likewise summoned, not appearing. At which trial, his lordship made so full and clear a defence, that he was, by all those peers his judges, who gave their voices seriatim, unanimously acquitted. Happy for him, that his father was then dead, whereby he was, of right, to be tried by his peers; and not by such a jury of commoners, as in those times that worthy lord Russell, and many more great patriots, had felt the dire effects of!

After this, he lived retired at his seat at Dunham-Massey, not less beloved by his countrymen for the hardships he had undergone from the court, until the happy revolution; when on intelligence of the prince of Orange's design of coming, he, thro' the desire of delivering his country from popery and arbitrary power, and perhaps not without some remembrance of the ill usage he had received from king James, raised, in a very

few days, a great force in Cheshire and Lancashire, and therewith marched to join that prince. His lordship, on his first appearance in arms, among other reasons, made this declaration: "I am of opinion, that when the nation is delivered, it must be by force or miracle. It would be a great presumption to expect the latter; and therefore our deliverance must be by force; and I hope this is time for it, &c." On his march, he received the following letter from the prince of Orange.

Hindon, the 2d of December, 1688.

My LORD,

"I have heard so worthy a character of you, that I am heartily glad to find you so frankly embarked in the same design with me; and you may depend on me to show you all the kindness in my power. If your occasions will allow of it, I shall be glad to see you at Hungerford next Friday night; but you must send me notice of your coming the night before your arrival, that I may direct quarters for you and your troops, and that my out-guards may let you pass to me.

I am your most affectionate friend,

To the lord Delemer

Prince d'Orange."

at Gloucester.

On the prince of Orange's arrival at Windsor, in his approach toward London, this lord Delemer, together with the marquis of Halifax, and the earl of Shrewsbury, were on the 17th of December, 1688, sent by that prince with a message to king James, to remove from Whitehall; which message, they being introduced into his majesty's bed-chamber by the earl of Middleton, secretary of state, delivered at one o'clock in the morning to the king, who was then in bed. A remarkable instance of the vicissitudes of fortune, or rather the appointments of an all-ruling providence, that the king, who had been a spectator of the lord Delemer's standing at the bar upon trial for life, for a pretended high-treason, should, within less than three years, see that lord come to his bedside to bid him depart his royal palace: a warning to all to use their prosperity in such manner, as may best fit them for unforeseen adversities; remembering that on this side the grave, no man can tell what is to befall him! And such was the use this lord made thereof, whatever temptation it might be to him, to have then shewn an insulting resentment; for he comported himself with so much respect and decency towards that then unhappy prince, and so sensible was that king of his civility to him on this occasion, that after his retirement into France, he said, "The lord Delemer, whom he had used ill, had then treated him with much more regard than the other two lords, to whom he had been kind, and from whom he might better have expected it."

Out of the forces which were raised by this lord to join the prince of Orange, a regiment of horse was afterwards formed, and the command thereof for some time committed to him as colonel thereof; which regiment served in Ireland during the war in that kingdom.

This Henry, lord Delemer, was on the 13th of February, 1688, sworn a privy-counsellor, and on

on April 9, 1689, made chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer; also on the 12th of the same month, made lord-lieutenant of the county of Chester, and of the city of Chester, and county thereof: and on July 9 custos rotulorum of the said county: which last offices, together with that of privy-counsellor, he enjoyed for life; but, as to the others, he continued in them for about a year only. For what reasons he so soon lost the favour of a prince, whose advancement to the throne he had been so instrumental in, is not for us to pretend to give any account of: but he is thus characterized in a noted poem of that time (according to Collins):

A brave assertor of his country's right.
A noble, but ungovernable fire,
(Such as the hero's) did his breast inspire.
Fit to assist to pull a tyrant down;
But not to please a prince that mounts the throne.
Impatient of oppression, still he stood
His country's mounds against th' invading flood.

However, it was not thought advisable to put this lord out of employment in a disobliging manner; and therefore he was by letters-patent, bearing date at Westminster. April 17, 1690, 2 William and Mary, created earl of Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, to hold to him and the heirs-males of his body, for his great services in raising and bringing great forces to his majesty, to rescue his country and religion from tyranny and popery, as the preamble of the patent expresseth it: and had likewise for the better support of that dignity, a pension of two thousand pounds per annum granted to him; the which having been paid to him only for the first half year, was afterwards suffered to run in arrear, and now remains stated amongst the rest of king William's debts, in a list of them drawn up at the command of queen Anne. Thus this lord was recompensed for serving a government, built on foundations, which he had so severely suffered for his zealously appearing a steady supporter of, and adherent to. His lordship shewed a concern for the legal establishment, by writing a defence of William, lord Russell, tried for high-treason, July 13, 1683, printed with this title, "The late lord Russell's Case, with observations upon it." Written by the right honourable Henry, lord de la Mere: wherein his lordship, with great weight and judgment, fully proves lord Russell could not be guilty of the indictment he was tried on.

He married Mary, sole daughter and heir to Sir James Langham, of Cottesbrooke, in the county of Northampton, knight, and baronet; a lady of most clear judgment, very exemplary piety, great virtue, extensive charity, and adorned with all commendable qualities becoming her sex and station. But, to the unspeakable loss of this family, she was too early taken hence to receive the reward of her labours, departing this life at Dunham-Massey, on Monday March 23, 1690, in the thirty-seventh year of her age; whose body was on Monday April 6, 1691, deposited in the burial-place of this family, in the parish church of Bowdon; and was afterwards, by the peculiar care and inspection of her son, who honoured her memory, there placed, according to her desire, between

the remains of her lord, and of her father-in-law, the said George, lord Delemere.

The said Henry earl of Warrington by her had two daughters,

1. Elizabeth, married to Thomas Delves, esquire, then son and heir apparent to Sir Thomas Delves, of Dodington, in the county of Chester, baronet; and dying without issue, in 1697, was buried in Widenbury church, in the county of Chester, the burial-place of her said husband's family.

2. Mary, wife to the honourable Russell Robartes, esquire, who by her had issue the right honourable Henry, last earl of Radnor of that family.

Also four sons,

1. James Booth, who died an infant, and was interred at London.

2. George Booth, succeeded his father.

3. Langham Booth, born June 8, 1684, of whom it is to be observed, that he was begotten in the Tower of London, when his father was there confined close prisoner, for a pretended high-treason, the first of the three times already spoken of: which remarkable beginning seemed to presage something extraordinary to follow; nor did he frustrate such expectations: for being endowed with a solid unbiaised judgment, quickness of parts, and an honourable uprightness of mind, he shewed an early disposition to be useful in his generation, for the service of his country; and being elected into parliament by the county of Chester, as early as by law he was capable of; and continuing in that station, with very little intermission, until the time of his death, he acted therein, and as a justice of peace in his county, with an unblemished reputation, and an uncorrupted integrity: a pattern worthy of imitation, in this and all times! He was a groom of the bed-chamber to king George II. when prince of Wales; which place he held till his death, dying at the Bath, unmarried, in the 40th year of his age, on Monday May 12, 1724, and was interred, pursuant to his own desire, in the family burial-place in Bowdon-church, near the ashes of his father and mother: a general loss to his country, and a fatal blow to his family, in being so early bereaved of so valuable a branch thereof.

4. Henry Booth, born July 17, 1687, was a student in the Temple, till in the fatal South-sea year, confiding in the fidelity of some villainous harpies of Exchange-ally, he was so inconvenienced in his circumstances, as to retire to Rotterdam, in Holland, where he lived in great esteem, until the 2d day of February, 1726, when he died unmarried, in the 40th year of his age; greatly regretted by all who knew him, and an inexpressible loss to his family, who best knew how to value him. He was a man of untainted virtue and true piety; and departed in peace, praying for his persecutors. His earthly remains rest in a vault in the great church of Rotterdam.

The said Henry, earl of Warrington, having survived his lady almost three years, died at London on January 2, 1693, having well nigh completed the forty-second year of his age; and was interred in the family-vault in Bowdon church, in the county of Chester, on Sunday the 14th day of the same January; that very day of the month which, eight years before, had been the day of his

before-

afore-mentioned trial, and which he every year commemorated with acts of devotion and charity; and which now eight years afterwards became a day doubly memorable to his posterity.

His son and successor George Booth, earl of Warrington, out of his great regard to their memory, has erected a beautiful monument over the burial-vault of this noble family, in the parish church of Bowdon, on which are the following inscriptions:

Beneath
Lyeth the Body of
The Right Hon^{ble} HENRY BOOTH,
Earl of Warrington
and
Baron Delemer
of
Dunham-Massey,
A Person of
Unblemish'd Honour;
Impartial Justice;
Strict Integrity.
An illustrious Example of
Steady and unalterable Adherence to
the Liberties & Properties of his Country
in the worst of Times:
Rejecting all Offers to Allure,
And
Despising all Dangers to Deter
Him therefrom.
For which he was
Thrice committed Close Prisoner to the Tower of
London
And at length
Tried for his life
Upon a false Accusation of High Treason, from which he was
Unanimously Acquitted
By his Peers
on the 14th of January MDCLXXX^v
Which Day
He afterwards Annually Commemorated
By Acts of Devotion & Charity,
In the Year
MDCLXXXVIII.
He greatly signalized himself at the
Revolution
on Behalf of
The Protestant Religion, and the Rights of the Nation,
without Mixture of Self-Interest;
Preferring the Good of his Country
to the Favour of the Prince
who then ascended the Throne.
And
Having Served his generation according to the Will of God
was gathered to his Fathers in Peace
on the 2d of January 169¹.
In the XLII^d Year of his Age.
Whose Mortal Part was here Entombed
On the same Memorable Day on which 8 Years before
His Tryal had been.
Also Rest by Him
the Earthly Remains of
the Right Hon^{ble} MARY Countess of Warrington
his Wife
Sole Daughter and Heire of Sr. JAMES LANGHAM
of Cottesbrooke
In the County of Northampton Knt. and Bart.
A Lady of
Ingenuous Parts; Singular Discretion;

Consummate Judgment; Great Humility;
Meek & Compassionate Temper; Extensive Charity;
Exemplary & Unaffected Piety;
Perfect Resignation to God's Will;
Lowly in Prosperity, and Patient in Adversity;
Prudent in her Affaires;
And
Endowed with All other Virtuous Qualities.
A Conscientious Discharger of her Duty in all Relations:
Being
A Faithfull, Affectionate, Obliging, and Observant
Wife;
Alleviating the Cares and Afflictions of her Husband
by willingly sharing with him therein:
A Tender, Indulgent, and Carefull
Mother:
A Dutifull & Respectfull
Daughter:
Gentle and kind to her Servants:
Courteous and Beneficent to her Neighbours:
A Sincere Friend:
A Lover and Valuer of All Good People:
Justly Beloved and Admired
By All who knew Her.
Who having Perfected Holiness in the Fear of God
Was by him received to an Early and Eternal
Rest from her Labours
On the 23d of March 169².
In the XXXVIIth Year of her Age:
Calmly and Composedly
Meeting and desiring Death
with Joyfull Hope
And Steadfastness of Faith.
A Lively Draught
of Real Worth and Goodness.
And
A Pattern deserving
Imitation.
Of whom the World was not Worthy, Heb. XI. 38.
To perpetuate the Remembrance of so much Virtue, till that
Great Day come, wherein it shall be openly Rewarded,
This Monument is Erected (as a Mark of Dutiful Respect and Affection)
By the Care of their Son
GEORGE Earl of Warrington
who reveres their Memory.

Which,
(Second Earl) GEORGE BOOTH, was born on
Sunday the 2d day of May, 1675, at Meyre-Hall,
in Cheshire; he and his two younger brothers, the
said Langham, and Henry, being all born on the
same day of the week, and in the same room; and
did not less resemble each other in brotherly love and
affection. He married Mary, the elder of the two
daughters and coheirs of John Olbury, of London,
merchant, by Mary his wife, daughter and coheir
to Thomas Bohun, or Boone, or Mount-Boone,
near Dartmouth, in the county of Devonshire,
esquire, descended from the Bohuns, the antient
earls of Hereford; and by her, who died at Dun-
ham Massey, in April 1740, had issue an only
child, Mary, born 1704, married in 1736, to
Henry, earl of Stamford.

His lordship departed this life on the 2d of Au-
gust, 1758, when the earldom of Warrington be-
came extinct, and the barony Delemer devolved
upon,

(Fourth and Present Lord) NATHANIEL BOOTH,
third, but only surviving son of Robert Booth, the

the fifth son of George Booth, first baron De-
mer: which

ROBERT BOOTH, 1666, was collated archdeacon of Durham in 1691, and installed dean of Bristol, June 20, 1708. This gentleman, who died at Bristol, on the 8th of August, 1730, married two wives: first Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Booth, chief justice of the Common-pleas in Ireland, by whom he had a son Henry, who died without issue; secondly, Mary, daughter of Thomas Hales, of Howlets, in Kent, by whom he had issue four daughters.

1. Mary, married to Charlton Thrupp, of London, merchant. She died February 4, 1741.
2. Elizabeth, died unmarried.
3. Vere, married to George Tyndale, of Bathford, Somersêthshire, son of Thomas Tyndale, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of George Booth, of Chester, esquire.

4. Catherine, died unmarried.

Also five sons,

1. Robert Booth, who was called to the bar. He died in 1733, being then member of parliament for Bodmin, in Cornwall.

2. George Booth, educated first at the collegiate school at Westminster, afterwards at Christ church, Oxford, took holy orders. He departed this life in 1726.

3. Edward Booth was also called to the bar, but died unmarried in June 1729.

4. Nathaniel Booth, the present peer.

5. William Booth, who died young.

The father of these children was interred in the cathedral church-yard at Bristol, where the following lines, descriptive as they are of superior excellence, present us with a very inadequate idea of the noble personages therein mentioned :

In Coemeterio Hujusce Cedis Sepultus est
Robertus Booth S T P Decanus Bristoliae
Filius Georgii Baronis DELEMER
Fratr Henrici Comitis de WARRINGTON
Horum uterque sicuti dubiis admodum Temporibus
Singularem Patriae fidem ac virtutem praestitit;
Et ipse Ecclesiae majorem, quam ab ea acceperat,
Dignitatem reddidit.

Verum inter plurimas ejus virtutes eminuit maxime
Profusa quædam in Ægenos liberalitas,
Quæ sacerdotem apprime deceret,
Vere Christianum, vereque nobilem.

Nat A D 1666 Ob A D 1730

Dec: Briftol A D 1708.

His lordship was born June 9, 1709, and on April 26, 1743, married Margaret, daughter of Richard Jones, of Ramsbury manor, Wiltshire, esquire, by whom he has had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, born February 28, 1743-4, who died January 9, 1765, and two sons,

1. George Booth, born March 1, 1744-5, who died September 3, 1757.

2. Henry Booth, born October 4, 1747, who died December 8, 1748.

The remains of these three children are deposited in a vault in Hampstead church yard, Middlesex, over which is erected a handsome marble monument. On the one side is inscribed the young lady's name, time of her decease, &c. as above, with the following pathetic lines :

Heav'nward directed all her days,
Her life one act of pray'r and praise,
With every milder grace inspir'd,
To make her lov'd, esteem'd, admir'd,
Crown'd with a cheerfulness that shew'd
How pure the source from whence it flow'd.

Such was the maid — when in her bloom,
Finding th' appointed time was come,
To sleep she sunk, without a sigh;
The faint may sleep, but cannot die.

On the other side the names of the two sons, their decease, &c. attended by an epitaph no less ingenious than the other :

Rest, undisturb'd, ye much lamented pair,
The smiling infant, and the rising heir :
Ah ! what avails it that the blossom's shoot
In early prospect of maturer fruit,
If death's chill hand shall nip their infant bloom,
And wither all their honours in the tomb.
Yet weep not——if in life's allotted share
Swift fled their youth——they knew not age's care.

(TITLES.) Nathaniel Booth, baron Delemere of Dunham-Maslie, and baronet.

(CREATIONS.) Baronet, May 22, 1611, 9 James I. and baron Delemere of Dunham-Massey, in Cheshire, by letters patent April 20, 1661, 13 Charles II.

(ARMS.) Pearl, three boars-heads erect, and erased, diamond.

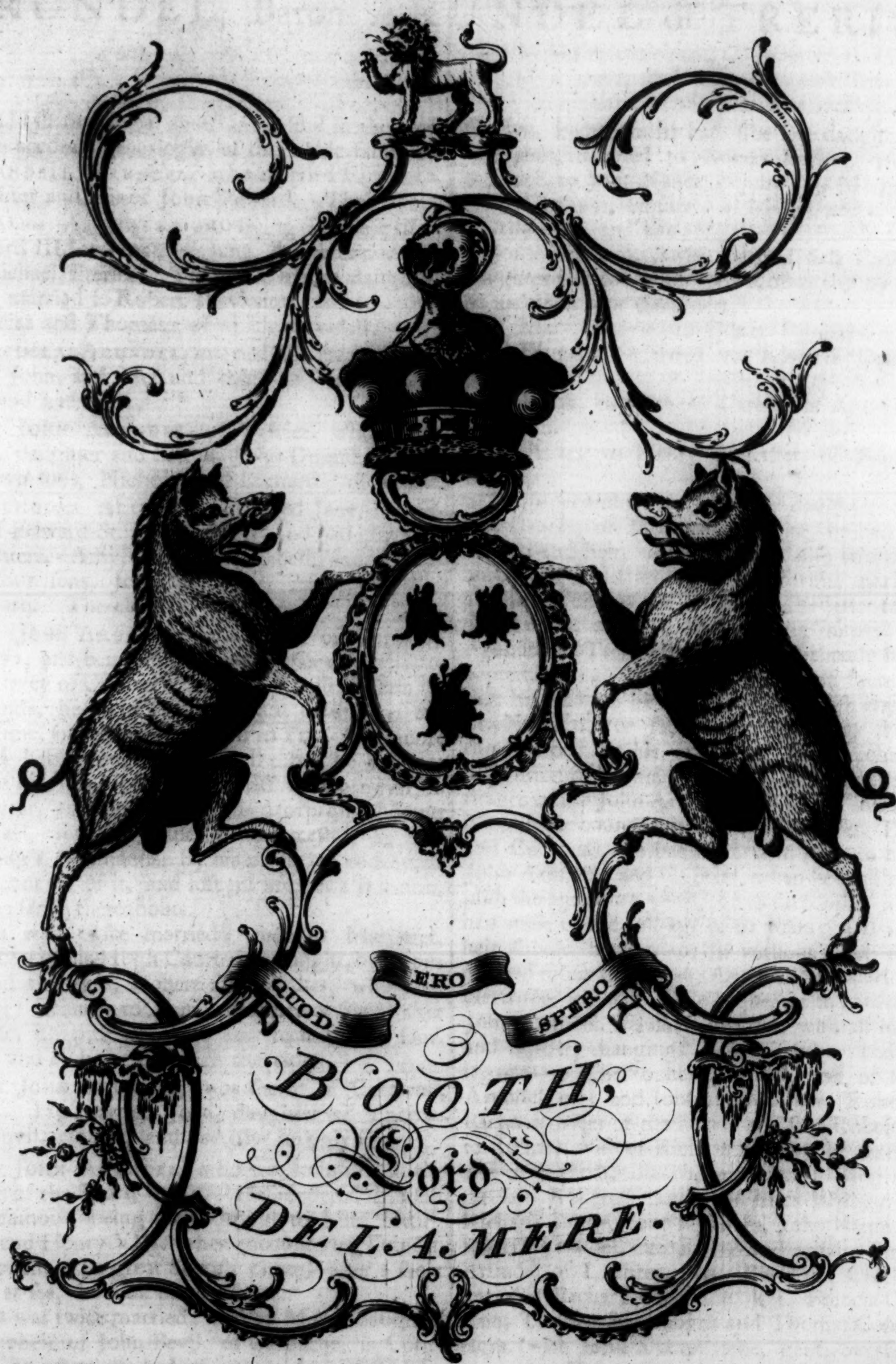
(CREST.) On a wreath, a lion passant, pearl.

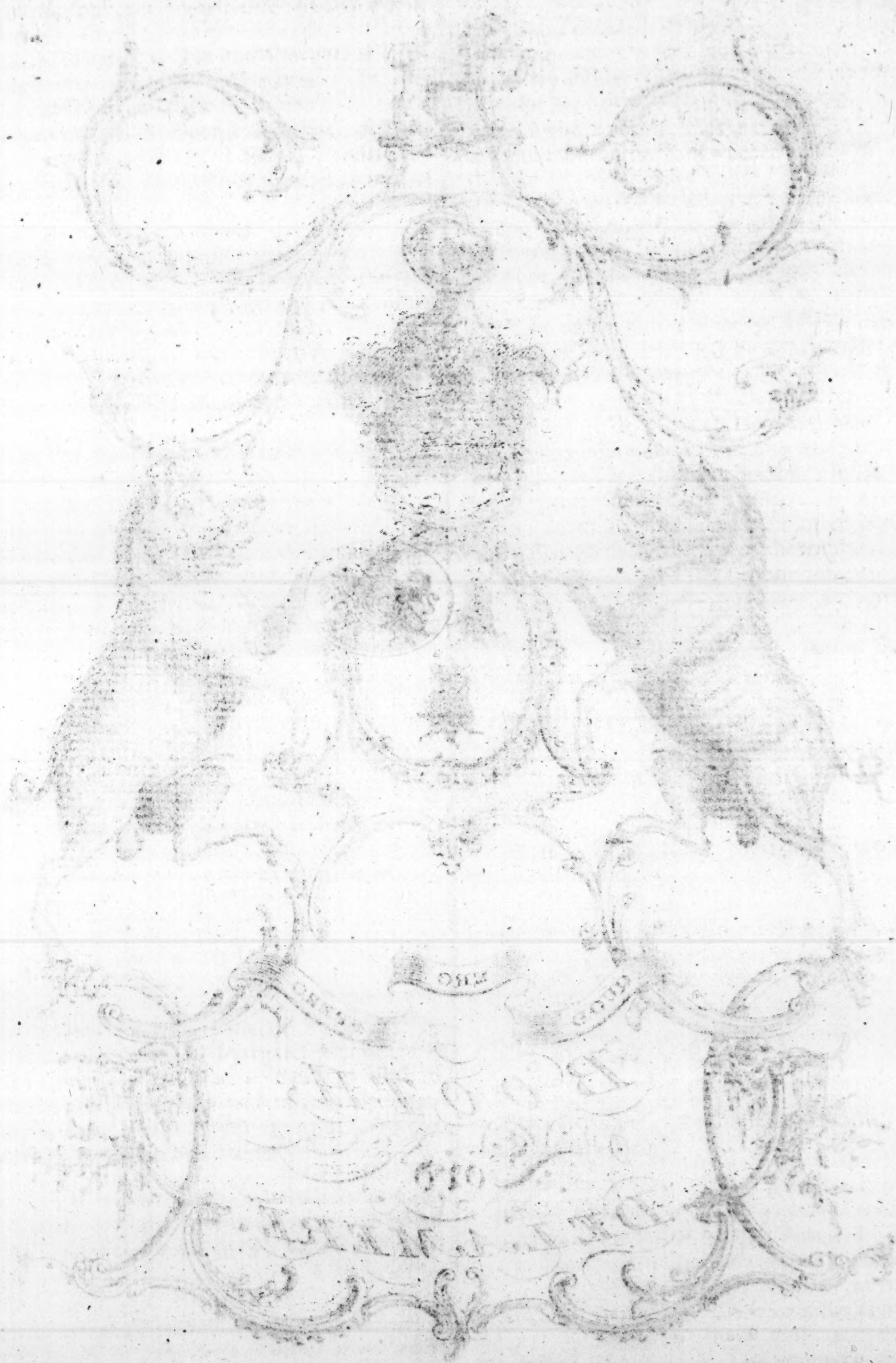
(SUPPORTERS.) Two boars, diamond, bristled and unguled, topaz.

(MOTTO.) Quod ero spero.

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Dunham - Massie, in the
county of Chester.

ARUNDEL,





ARUNDEL, Baron ARUNDEL of TRERICE.

THE first lineal ancestor we find in the most accurate genealogies of this noble family, is

RANDELL ARUNDEL, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Steward. Their son,

RALPH ARUNDEL, was living in the 31st of Edward III. and married Jane, daughter and heir of Michael Trerice. They had issue a daughter, Jane, married to Robert Trevanion; and two sons, Nicholas and Thomas: of which the eldest,

NICHOLAS ARUNDEL, married Elizabeth, daughter of John, and sister and coheir of Martin Pellocher, and had issue,

Sir JOHN ARUNDEL, of Trerice, whose wife Joan, daughter and heir of John Durant, bore to him two sons, Nicholas and Richard; the eldest,

NICHOLAS ARUNDELL, married Jane, daughter of Edward St. John, esquire, and had issue four daughters, Amy, Alice, Elizabeth, and Jane: also four sons, John, Nicholas, Alexander, and Leonard. The eldest,

Sir JOHN ARUNDEL, was sheriff of Cornwall in 1471, and being forewarned, as Carew writes in his Survey of Cornwall, that he should be slain on the sands, he forsook his house at Elford, as too maritime, and removed himself to Trerice, his more inland habitation, in Cornwall; but he did not escape his fate, for being sheriff of Cornwall in that year, and the earl of Oxford surprising Mount Michael, for the house of Lancaster, he had the king's commands, by his office, to endeavour the reducing of it, and lost his life, in a skirmish, on the sands thereabouts.

He was twice married; first to Margaret, daughter of Sir Hugh Courtenay, knight, by whom he had two sons, Robert and Walter, who died young: secondly to Anne, daughter of Sir Walter Moyle, knight, who also bore to him two sons, John and Robert, of which the eldest,

Sir JOHN ARUNDEL, was sheriff of Cornwall, 1524. He married Joan, daughter of Thomas Greenvil, esquire, and had issue an only son,

Sir JOHN ARUNDEL, who was knighted at the battle of the Spurs, 1513. He rendered himself very famous, being vice-admiral to king Henry VII. and Henry VIII. when encountering Duncan Campbell, (the great Scottish pirate) after a short fight at sea, he took him prisoner.

He was twice married; first to Mary, daughter and coheir of John Bevil, of Garnache, in Cornwall, by whom he had issue three daughters, Elizabeth, married to Robert Tridenham; Catherine, married to Richard Prideux, of Thewborough; and Jane, married to William Wall, esquire: also a son, **Roger**. He married, secondly, Julian, daughter, of James Eresby, and widow of —

Gurlyn, by whom he had issue five daughters, 1. Margaret, married to Robert Breket, esquire; 2. Grace, to John Nance, esquire; 3. Margery, to — Dunham, esquire; 4. Mary; and 5. Jane.

Also a son and heir,

JOHN ARUNDEL, who married first Catherine, daughter and coheir of John Cofworth, by whom he had issue four daughters,

1. Mary, married to Oliver Dynham, esquire;
2. Dorothy, married to Edward Cofworth, esquire;
3. Julian, to Richard Carew, of Anthony, in Cornwall;
4. Alice, to Henry Sornaster, of Painsford, esquire.

By his second wife, Gertrude, daughter of Robert Dennis, of Holcomb, esquire, he had John, his son and heir, and Thomas; also two daughters, Ann and Catherine; the former married to William Cornfew, of Bucelesly, the latter to John St. Aubyn, esquire: and writing himself John Arundel, of Trerice, in Cornwall, he made his will September 14, in 22 Elizabeth, and therein orders his body to be buried in the parish church of St. Newbyn, or such other place as shall be thought best by his executors, and touching the disposition of his manors, lands, &c. late the inheritance of Sir John Arundel of Trerice, his father, lying in the counties of Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, he bequeaths two parts to his son, John Arundel, and his heirs, when he shall accomplish the age of 21 years, or to such other his next heir male of the full age of 21 years; and if such heir should happen to die without issue, then to descend to his daughters, Anne, and Catharine, by Gertrude, his wife. He bequeaths to his said son, John Arundel, his chain of gold, with all his arras and tapestry hangings. He further bequeaths legacies to Christopher Arundel, son of Robert Arundel, esq; and John and William, Robert and Richard, other of the sons of the said Robert; and to Julian, wife of Richard Carew, of Anthony; also to Jaqueth, Blanch, and Mary, daughters of the said Robert. And constitutes William Viell, Richard Carew, John Dynham, John Naunce, and Robert Arundel, executors; and ordains Sir John Arundel of Lanhern, knt. Sir John Chichester, knt. Sir Richard Greenvil, knt. Francis Godolphin, Thomas St. Aubyn, and Thomas Cofworth, esqrs. with John Kymphthorne, gent. overseers of his will. The probate is dated Nov. 26, 1580, whereby it is probable he died in that year. Gertrude, his second wife, survived him, and had to her second husband Edward Morley, esq;

Which,

JOHN ARUNDEL, of Trerice, esq; his said son, in

in 39 Eliz. was returned one of the members for St. Michael in Cornwall, to the parliament then held; and was knight of the shire for the county of Cornwall, in the last parliament of queen Elizabeth, as also in that which met at Westminster in the 18th year of king James I. and served for the borough of St. Maws, in 21 James I.

In the reign of king Charles the first, he served for the borough of Tregony; and two of his sons were also with him in parliament. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he took arms for the king, together with four of his sons; whereof two of them, John and William, lost their lives. He most valiantly held out the castle of Pendennis, which was long besieged both by sea and land, till the very end of those unhappy wars; being, as lord Clarendon relates, then near fourscore years of age, and of one of the best estates and interests in the county of Cornwall. Whitlock gives an account, that on Aug. 31, 1646, letters came to the parliament of the surrender of Pendennis castle, and in it were colonel Arundel the governor, four knights, five colonels, and divers others of quality. That they had store of arms, but little provision. He married Mary, daughter of George Carey, of Clovelly, in the county of Devon, esq; by whom he had issue Richard, John, William, Francis, Agnes, and Mary, married first to — Trevanion, secondly, to Sir John Arundel, of Langherne.

(*First Lord*) RICHARD ARUNDEL, the eldest son, was a member for Lestwithiel in the two last parliaments of king Charles I. and, personally attending that king in his army, was one of the commanders in the first battle he had with those rebels near Kineton, in Warwickshire, in which he gave signal proofs of his courage and conduct; likewise, in the battle at Lansdown, in Somersetshire, and other battles and tedious sieges; wherein he received many wounds, and acquired the reputation of a stout and diligent officer. And though at length, through the prevalency of those rebels, he lost his whole estate, yet he did not at all desert his majesty's interest: wherefore, in consideration of these his great actions and sufferings, and in memory of his father's services, he was, by letters patent, bearing date at Westminster, March 23, in the 16th year of the reign of king Charles II. advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the stile and title of lord Arundel of Trerice, and to the heirs male of his body. He married Gertrude, daughter to Sir James Bagg, of Saltham, in the county of Devon, knight, and widow of Sir Nicholas Slanning, of Bickley, knight, by whom he had issue two sons,

1. John Arundel, who died in his childhood.
2. John Arundel, who succeeded him.

His lordship died 1688, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

(*Second Lord*) JOHN ARUNDEL, who married 1st Margaret, daughter and sole heir to Sir John Ac-

land, of Columb-John, in the county of Devon, knight, by whom he had issue,

John Arundel, his son and heir.

Also a daughter,

Gertrude, married to Peter Whitcomb, of Essex; 2dly, to Sir Bennet Hoskins, of Harwood, in Herefordshire, baronet.

He married secondly, Barbara, daughter to Sir Henry Slingsby, of Scriven, in the county of York, baronet, and relict of Sir Richard Maleverer, of Alerton-Maleverer, in the county of York, by whom he had issue one son,

Richard Arundel, member of parliament for the borough of Knaresborough, in Yorkshire, who was appointed surveyor of his majesty's works, May 2, 1726; in which he was continued by his late majesty, September 29, 1727; and on June 21, 1737, was appointed master and warden of his majesty's mints: also, on December 25, 1744, appointed one of the commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's exchequer. He was in 1749 appointed clerk of the Pipe for life, and died in 1759. He was married on September 2, 1732, to Frances Manners, sister to the present duke of Rutland.

This John, lord Arundel, departed this life September 27, 1697, and was succeeded by his son and heir,

(*Third Lord*) JOHN ARUNDEL, who took his seat in the house of peers, February 10, 1700, and married Jane, daughter of William Beaw, D. D. bishop of Landaff, and had issue two sons,

1. John Arundel, died young.
2. John Arundel, his successor.

And dying September 24, 1706, was succeeded by his son,

(*Fourth and present Lord*) JOHN ARUNDEL, who in 1722, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Wentworth, of Ashby Puerorum, in Lincolnshire, and sister of Thomas Wentworth, earl of Stafford, but has no issue.

(*TITLES.*) John Arundel, lord Arundel of Trerice.

(*CREATION.*) Baron Arundel of Trerice, in Cornwall, by letters patent March 23, 1664, (16 Charles II.)

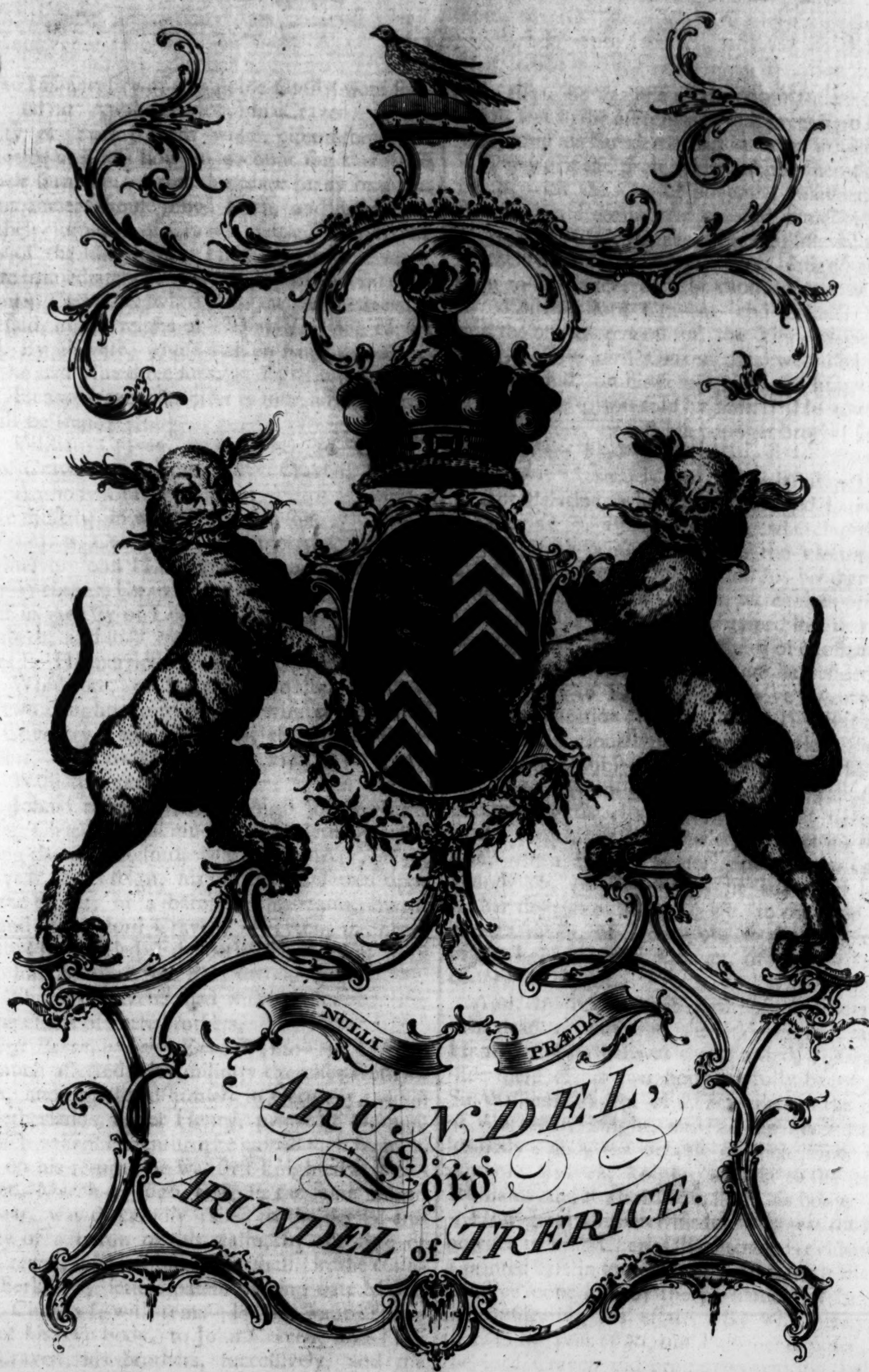
(*ARMS.*) Quarterly, 1st and 4th, diamond, six swallows close, 3, 2, 1, pearl; 2d and 3d, diamond, three chevronels, pearl, all for Arundel.

(*CREST.*) On a chapeau, ruby, turned up, ermine, a swallow, silver.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) Two panthers guardant, topaz, spotted of various colours, incensed proper (i. e. with fire issuing out of their mouths and ears.)

(*MOTTO.*) Nulli præda.

(*CHIEF SEAT.*) At Trerice, near St. Columb, in Cornwall.



C R A V E N, Baron C R A V E N.

THE ancestry of this noble family were seated at Appletreewick, in Craven, in the county of York; from which circumstance we cannot be at a loss how to account for the origin of their surname. From this place many branches of this ancient house issued forth, and still retaining their surname of Craven, settled in different parts of the kingdom. That branch with which we are immediately concerned, claims descent from

JOHN CRAVEN, who lived at Appletreewick aforesaid, in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. By his wife, whose maiden name was Simpson, he had issue three sons,

1. Henry Craven, ancestor to four lords Craven, as will be seen.
2. William Craven, grandfather to William, earl of Craven, and John, baron Craven, &c.
3. Anthony Craven.

We must begin with the second son,

WILLIAM CRAVEN, who marrying Beatrix, daughter of John Hunter, had an only son,

Sir WILLIAM CRAVEN, who served the office of sheriff in the city of London, in the 42d of queen Elizabeth, and lord mayor of that city, 1611, 9 James I. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Whitmore, of London, esquire, and had issue two daughters, Mary, the wife of Thomas, lord Coventry; and Elizabeth, the wife of Percy Herbert, lord Powis: and three sons,

1. William Craven, his heir.
2. John Craven, who was high in the esteem of king Charles I. inasmuch that by letters patent, bearing dated at Oxford, March 21, 1642, in the 18th year of his reign, his majesty conferred upon him the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the stile and title of lord Craven, of Ryton, in Shropshire. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William, lord Spencer, but died without issue.
3. Thomas Craven, died without issue.

The eldest of these brothers,

(*First Baron, and only Earl*) WILLIAM CRAVEN, was much affected with military exercises from his youth, and signalized himself in Germany, and in the Netherlands, under Henry, prince of Orange. In which valiant adventures he gained such honour, that, on his return, he was first knighted at Newmarket, March 4, 1626, and, in the same month and year, was deservedly raised to the degree and dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Craven, of Hampsted-Marshall, in the county of Berks, by letters patent bearing date March 12, 2 Charles I. with remainder, for want of issue male of his own body, to John Craven, and Thomas Craven, his brothers, successively, and the heirs male of their bodies.

In 1631, he was one of the commanders of those forces sent to the assistance of that great hero, Gustavus, king of Sweden, then in arms in Germany, in defence of the protestants. And when that monarch, with the king of Bohemia, marched out of Bavaria, in February 1632, and came before the strong castle of Crutzenack, the English volunteers, by their bravery in three assaults, obliged the garrison to surrender; and the capitulation was signed by William, lord Craven, and colonel Boulin, quarter-master-general of the king of Sweden's army. The lord Craven was wounded in the assaults, and, on his coming into the king of Sweden's presence, was told by him, "He adventured so desperately, he bid his younger brother fair play for his estate."

He was afterwards sent to the assistance of the elector Palatine, who having besieged Limegea in the year 1637, a battle ensued; wherein, the emperor's army being victorious, the elector, with difficulty, escaped by flight; and his brother prince Rupert, and the lord Craven, were taken prisoners.

As soon as his lordship obtained his liberty, he went into the service of the states of Holland, under the prince of Orange, where he resided without coming to England for above twenty years, till the restoration of king Charles II. But though he did not personally serve king Charles I. against his rebellious subjects, yet he manifested his loyalty in sending him divers considerable supplies, as also to king Charles II. in his greatest necessities; as the king himself acknowledged after his restoration, when by his letters patent, bearing date March 16, 16 Charles II. he advanced him to higher degrees of honour, viz. to the title of viscount Craven, of Uffington, in the same county of Berks, and earl Craven, of Craven, in the county of York.

And, by reason that both his brothers were then dead without issue, the title of lord Craven of Hampsted-Marshall was then limited, for want of issue male of his own body lawfully begotten, to Sir William Craven, of Lenchwike, in the county of Worcester, knight, and to the heirs male of his body; and, for default of such issue, to Sir Anthony Craven, knight, brother to the same Sir William, and to the issue male of his body.

How great a sufferer his lordship was for his adherence to king Charles the second, is evident from a printed case in those times, setting forth the great injustice done him by the parliament of England, in confiscating his estate. By which it appears, that, in the year 1650, one Falconer deposed, That the lord Craven did promote a petition, wherein several persons "did desire to be entertained to

serve the king of Scots against the parliament of England, by the name of barbarous and inhuman rebels."

And col. Hugh Reyly deposed Feb. 10, 1650,

"That, during the late treaty at Breda, this informant did oftentimes see the lord Craven with the now king of Scots, in his bed-chamber, and also walked abroad with him, there being no man more conversant with the king than he. That the said lord Craven, during the said treaty, did twice go to Rotterdam and Dunhagh, and back again, being employed; as was commonly reported at court there, by the said king. That the said lord Craven had a charge from the king to look to one Mrs. Barlow, who (as is reported, and he believes to be true) had a child by the king of Scots, born at Rotterdam; which he did: and, after the king was gone for Scotland, the said lord Craven took the child from her; for which she went to law with him, and recovered the child back again, as is reported.

Hugh Reyly."

Also captain Kitchingman deposed Feb. 20, 1650,

"That the said captain Thomas Kitchingman, in April and May 1650, saw the lord Craven several times with the king of Scots at Breda, and waiting upon the said king several times at his table at Breda. This informant also saw the earl of Oxford at the same time with the king of Scots at Breda, waiting upon the said king at his table; and saw the lord Craven and the earl of Oxford many times go into the withdrawing rooms after the said king. This informant also saw the lord Craven and the earl of Oxford, in the Bowling-alley in Breda castle, with the said king.

Thomas Kitchingman."

Whereupon, March the 16th, 1650, it was "Resolved by the parliament, That the lord Craven is an offender against the commonwealth of England, within the declaration of the 24th of August, 1649, intitled, A declaration of the commons assembled in parliament, declaring all persons who have served the parliament of England in Ireland, and have betrayed their trust, or have or shall adhere to, or aid and assist Charles Stewart, son to the late king, to be traitors and rebels.

"Resolved by the parliament, That the estate of the lord Craven be confiscated accordingly.

"Resolved, That the commissioners for compounding be impowered and required to seize and sequester all the estate real and personal, of the said lord Craven, and to receive the rents, issues, and profits thereof, to the use of the commonwealth."

Accordingly, his personal estate throughout all England (which was of no small value) was seized upon as confiscate, and sold; and much of it bought by members of that parliament, who condemned him unheard, and who probably had then in their eye the purchase of his estate; for some of them, ever after that vote of confiscation, violently pressed on the sale of his estate, procuring an act for it, which passed Aug. 3, 1652, and bought large possessions thereof at easy pennyworths.

The elector palatine wrote the following letter to his agent, to desire the states general to intercede with the parliament of England in the lord

Craven's behalf; which, as it shews his lordship's services, must not be omitted.

"Our friendly service, &c. Forasmuch as we have given our faithful resident, Peter de Groot, a commission to propound unto your lordships on our behalf in a matter about the lord Craven; therefore it is our friendly request to your lordships, to grant him a courteous audience, and to give full credit to his message, and to be mindful of the said lord Craven in his affairs; in regard that he hath been many years in your service, and hath done much good service to us and our electoral family, and to hold him especially recommended; and we shall acknowledge such favour as though it were done to ourselves, and upon all occasions seek to requite herewith, &c. The 31st of May, 1651."

And the said resident delivered the following memorial:

"High and Mighty Lords,

"In pursuance of the verbal proposition made this day in your honourable assembly by his electoral highness, my lord and master, conform to his missive letter of the 1st of this month, in the business of my lord Craven, I have put in writing, and thereunto annexed the depositions made or contrived against the said lord Craven, the condemnation which followed thereon, the confiscation of his goods which rose upon it, the execution thereof decreed and partly done, with a confutation of the said depositions, and a demonstration of the nullities, as well as of the injustice committed in the said condemnation: that your honours, according to your accustomed goodness in relieving and assisting the oppressed, besides the merits of the person, and the earnest request of his electoral highness; especially considering the justness of the matter for redress of your credit, and the opportunity which is given you by occasion of the alliance with England now in hand; will be pleased to take such a course, as that the deponents may be punished as perjured calumniators, the condemnation wrongfully done be annulled, and my lord Craven be put again into the former possession and enjoyment of his rightful goods. The depositions are three in number; whereof the first is ridiculous, the other two utterly false: if they were supposed to be all true, I have in the margin confuted them to be frivolous, and confirmed the confutation with true certificates or attestations, so as the condemnation upon them cannot but be unjust. It is further void, because it is not applicable to the matter, considering the declaration whence it is formed (it only concerning those, who, falling to the king's side from the parliament's service, are declared for traitors and rebels) considering the person, who besides he never served the parliament, and so cannot have been either rebel or traitor: besides, that he never gave any such assistance or aid to the king; yea, is not charged therewith in his accusations, how false soever they be: also during all that time was out of the country, whom, according to the laws of England itself, a new law, made in his absence, cannot prejudice, except it appear that he had notice of it. And considering your honours, who, without a weakening of your power and honour, cannot suffer that a person, who is not only an inhabitant, but a

sworn servant of this state, should be condemned in a country who are in mutual amity and correspondence with your lordships, for civilities and duty towards this state; and by orders of his highness, as general, done and performed amongst your honours, his lords and masters. All which being considered, your honours are intreated, that in respect of the matter, which is so just and important, amounting to about 150000 guilders per annum; in respect of the person, who, besides the twenty years service that he hath done this state, hath so bountifully distributed his means in this country; in respect of your honours own authority, who, according to the declaration thereanext, made about the persons of the English merchants at Rotterdam, do not permit that any of their inhabitants (I forbear to say sworn ones) be bound to another state without their knowledge and consent; and in respect of the special recommendation of his electoral highness; your honours would please to be so mindful of the said lord Craven and his business, that he may be put again into the full possession of his goods, so as he hath been formerly seized of them, by revocation, annulation, or otherwise of cancelling or avoiding the aforesaid condemnation, and the effect thereof: that your honours would be pleased to grant your special letters of recommendation for that purpose to the parliament, to request the ambassadors here for the like recommendation and endeavours: and, if need require, to make the same in your treaties with the ambassadors of England, as hath been deemed to be done in other matters of the like nature. Assuring your honours, that the said lord Craven shall be always ready to employ his said estate to the benefit or good of this country and her inhabitants; and that his electoral highness, besides the many other engagements which he is obliged to this state, shall also account this as particularly done to his person or family, and shall take hold of all opportunities for to shew his thankfulness therefore to this state and inhabitants."

But all the interest the lord Craven could make, both by the elector palatine and the states general, and the precedents and witnesses produced by his council, could not bring the parliament to reverse their judgment; whereby his lordship was kept out of his estate till the restoration of king Charles the second. It was offered to the parliament to prove Falconer's perjury; but on their refusal to be judges thereof, he was afterwards convicted for it in the court of upper bench (as it was then called) when it was proved by three witnesses, who read and signed the petition he swore to, that there were no such words in it as "barbarous and inhuman rebels," tho' Falconer himself often pressed those words might be put in, having, without doubt, his design on the lord Craven; and the original draught of that petition was produced in court, all of Falconer's hand writing, which he could not deny, wherein there was not the least mention of those words. Yet, on his single testimony, the lord Craven lost his estate; for what the other two witnesses, Reyly and Kitchingman, deposed, carried not treason, or cause of confiscation, along with it. However, these proceedings, and sale of the lord Craven's estate, never passed with the clear judgment of the parliament, but met with great and high opposition, dividing four times; when on the first it was carried by only a single vote, the second

by two, the third by three, and the fourth time by four votes. And when the act for sale of his estate was put to the question, on the division of the house, there were twenty in the negative, and only twenty-three members in the affirmative, of whom nine contracted for near 5000*l.* per annum of the estate, as appeared by the books of Drury-house; besides what was bought in other men's names, for the use of members of that parliament, and those who were of the former parliament, which voted the confiscation of his estate.

King Charles therefore, on his restoration, taking into consideration his great losses in his service, created him an earl, as before-mentioned; and constituted him colonel of the regiment of foot-guards, called the Coldstream regiment. He was likewise of his privy-council, lord-lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, and of the borough of Southwark; and June 30, 1660, *custos rotulorum* of Berkshire. He was also high-steward of the university of Cambridge, one of the governors of the Charter-house, and one of the lords proprietors of the province of Carolina, in North-America.

And, Sir William Craven, of Lenchwike, dying, leaving only a daughter, Elizabeth, (after married to Theophilus Leigh, of Longborough, in the county of Gloucester, *Esq.*) he obtained a further grant, by other letters-patent, bearing date December 11, 17 Car. II. that the said title of lord Craven, of Hampstead-Marshall, should remain unto Sir William Craven, knight, (son of Sir Thomas Craven, brother to Sir Anthony before-mentioned) and to the heirs-male of his body for ever.

The earl of Craven continued in the esteem of king Charles the Second during the course of his reign; and Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, the king's aunt, committed all her affairs to his lordship. When king James came to the crown, his lordship attended at his coronation, and for some time was in his favour, and was sworn of his privy-council; but at length having intimation, that the king would be pleased with the resignation of his commission, he said, "If they took away his regiment, they had as good take away his life, since he had nothing else to divert himself with."

On king William's accession to the crown, the earl being very aged, his regiment was bestowed on that gallant soldier, general Talmash, and the earl of Clare was constituted lord lieutenant of the county of Middlesex. But his lordship, to the time of his death, was ever ready to serve the publick, and was particularly famous for giving directions in extinguishing fires in the city of London and suburbs; of which he had so early intelligence, and was so ready to mount on horseback to assist with his presence, that it became a common saying, "His horse smelt a fire as soon as it happened."

His lordship, in his younger days, was one of the most accomplished gentlemen in Europe, an useful subject, charitable, abstemious as to himself, generous to others, familiar in his conversation, and was universally beloved. He died, unmarried, on the 9th of April, 1697, aged 88 years and 10 months, and was buried at Binley, near Coventry, April 20, following.

Whereupon the dignity of lord Craven of Hampstead-Marshall, according to the entail, devolved (by

(by the death of Sir Anthony Craven, of Spersholt, in Berks, in 1670, without issue) on William, grandson of Sir Thomas Craven, as it was limited in 17 Charles II. Which,

(*Second Lord*) WILLIAM CRAVEN, was the eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas Craven of Appletreewick, in Craven, and grandson to Sir Thomas Craven, brother to Sir William Craven of Lench-wike, and Sir Anthony Craven, sons of Robert Craven, of Appletreewick, son and heir of Henry Craven of the same place, elder brother of William Craven, grandfather of William earl of Craven.

I shall therefore proceed to give a more particular account of the descendants of the said

HENRY CRAVEN, who, by his wife, a daughter of — Sherwood, had issue three sons; whereof William and Thomas died without issue, and Robert succeeded to the estate at Appletreewick.

Which

ROBERT CRAVEN, who was born in the year 1574, married Mary, daughter of — Brockden, and died in the year 1659, having had issue,

1. Henry Craven, who died unmarried.
2. Sir William Craven, of Lenchwike, in the county of Worcester, knighted at Whitehall, September 29, 1639, who married Mary, daughter of Ferdinand, lord viscount Fairfax, of Cameron, in Scotland, and dying in 1665, was buried at Norton; whose only daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Theophilus Leigh, esquire, as before mentioned.

3. Sir Thomas Craven, hereafter to be mentioned.

4. Robert Craven, } died unmarried.

5. John Craven, }

6. Sir Anthony Craven, of Spersholt, in Berkshire, who died in the year 1670, leaving no issue by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the baron Pelnets, of Mark, in Germany.

Also a daughter,

Margaret, married to Thomas Craven, a descendant from John Craven, of Appletreewick, first mentioned, who by her was father of Sir William Craven, and Sir Robert Craven. Sir William was seated at Winwick, in Northamptonshire, and lies under a black marble grave-stone, in the church of Winwick, with this inscription:

Here lies the body of
Sir William Craven of Winwick, Knt.
Obiit 18 March, anno domini 1707.
Ætatis suæ 73.

And Sir Robert was buried in St. Peter's church in Bath, with this inscription over him:

Sir Robert Craven, Kt. sometime master
of the horse to the Queen of Bohemia,
(sister to King Charles the First) died 4
October, 1672. Ætat. 40.

We now return to

Sir THOMAS CRAVEN, third, but eldest surviving son of Robert Craven. He was born in the year 1611, and having married Anne, daughter of Francis Proctor, of Beckwith, in the parish of Horton, in the county of York, departed this life on April 15, 1682, in the seventy-first year of his age, and was buried at Burnsal, in Craven; having had issue,

Sir William Craven, his son and heir.

Also three daughters,

1. Mary, married to Sir Edmund Andros, of the isle of Guernsey.
2. Alice, wedded to William Topham, of Hebden, in Craven, in the county of York, Esq.
3. Margaret, the wife of Christopher Dawson, of Langcliff-hall, near Settle, in Craven, in the county of York, esquire.

His son and heir,

Sir WILLIAM CRAVEN, was born August 26, 1638; and in 17 Charles II. the dignity of lord Craven, of Hampsted-Marshall, was entailed on him, as aforesaid. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Christopher Clapham, of Beamsly, in the county of York, knight, by whom he had eight sons, and five daughters,

1. William Craven, who succeeded to the title of lord Craven.

2. Thomas Craven, born June 14, 1670, who died young.

3. John Craven, father of the present lord.

4. Robert Craven, born December 3, 1674, and died in November 1710.

5. Christopher Craven, born May 7, 1675, who died unmarried.

6. Anthony Craven, born December 16, 1679, who died an infant.

7. Henry Craven, born November 12, 1680, and died young.

8. Charles Craven, born May 6, 1682, who was constituted governor of Carolina in the reign of queen Anne, and had the feat of Lenchwike, in Worcestershire. He married Elizabeth, daughter of — Staples, esquire, by whom he had issue three sons, Charles, John, and Robert; whereof Charles and Robert died without issue. Also a daughter, Elizabeth, born December 30, 1720. He died December 26, 1754; and his lady, in 1755, married Jemmet Haymond, esquire.

The daughters were,

1. Margaret, born December 16, 1664.
2. Mary, born August 13, 1665.
3. Martha, born November 1, 1667.
4. Elizabeth, born September 1, 1670.
5. Anne, born February 1684.

The said Sir William Craven died suddenly in his parlour at Combe-Abbey, on October 28, 1695, and was buried in the new vault in Binley church, near Coventry, the 2d of November following. To whom succeeded William, his eldest son and heir.

Which,

WILLIAM CRAVEN, born October 4, 1668, succeeded to the title of lord Craven, of Hampsted-Marshall, on the death of the earl of Craven, in 1697. His lordship, in 1702, was constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Berkshire; also was elected lord palatine of the province of Carolina, in the 7th year of queen Anne. And having married Elizabeth, daughter of Humberston Skipwith, esquire, son and heir apparent of Sir Fulwar Skipwith, of Newbold-hall, in the county of Warwick, baronet, had issue three sons,

1. William Craven, }
2. Fulwar Craven, } successively lords Craven.
3. Robert Craven, who died unmarried.

The mother of these sons died in child-bed of the third son, May 16, 1704.

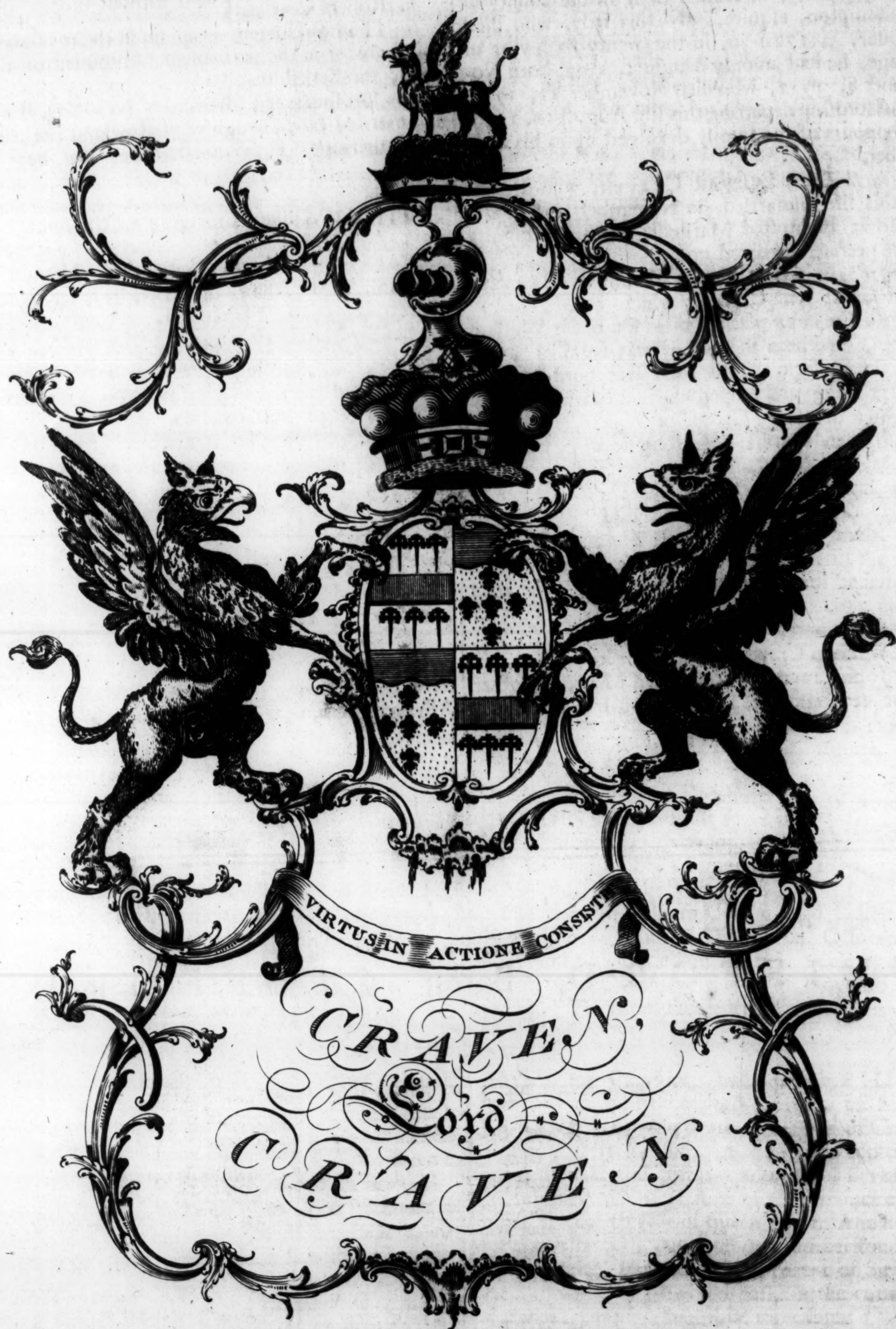
His lordship died at Combe-abbey, in Warwickshire

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shire, on October 9, 1711, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

(*Third Lord*) WILLIAM CRAVEN, who was then under age. After his return from his travels in the year 1721, he married Anne, daughter of Frederic Tilney, of Rotherwick, in the county of Southampton, esquire. By this lady, who died February 5, 1729-30, in the twenty-sixth year of her age, he had an only daughter, Ann, born November 8, 1722, who died November 21, 1725.

His lordship departing this life August 10, 1739, the honours of the family devolved upon his next brother,

(*Fourth Lord*) FULWAR CRAVEN, who departing this life unmarried, in November 1764, was buried at Hempsted-Marshall, when the dignity of the peerage devolved upon

(*Fifth and present Lord*) WILLIAM CRAVEN, eldest son of John Craven: which

JOHN CRAVEN was the third son of Sir William Craven, on whom the barony was entailed, as we have already seen. This John was born November 23, 1673, and having married Maria-Rebecca, daughter of Henry Green, of Wykin, in Coventry; by her, who has been long dead, he had issue six sons, and two daughters.

The latter were,

1. Dorothy, who died unmarried.
2. Maria-Rebecca, married Thomas, late lord Leigh, to whom she bore, among other children, the present lord who bears that title. She died 1746.

The sons were

1. William Craven, the present lord.
2. John Craven, who married Mary, daughter of the reverend Mr. Hickes, and has issue, 1st,

William, born September 22, 1737; Jane, born April 23, 1743, and Anne-Rebecca, born August 17, 1745.

3. Henry Craven.

4. Basil Craven,

5. Robert Craven,

6. Thomas Craven, a captain in the royal navy, and member in the parliament summoned to meet 1761, for Berkshire.

His lordship is high-steward of Newbury, Berks, and married Jane, daughter of Rowland Berkeley, of Catheridge, in Worcestershire, but has no issue.

(*TITLE.*) William Craven, lord Craven.

(*CREATION.*) Baron Craven, of Hempsted-Marshall, in the county of Berks, by letters patent March 12, 1626, 2 Charles I. A new entail of the barony March 16, 1663, 15 Charles II. And a further entail of the barony December 11, 1665, 17 Charles II.

(*ARMS.*) Pearl, a fess between six crosses-crosetts, fitchy, ruby.

(*CREST.*) On a chapeau, ruby, turned up ermine, a griffon of the second, beaked, topaz.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) Two griffons, ermine.

(*MOTTO.*) Virtus in actione consistit.

(*CHIEF SEATS.*) At Combe-Abbey, in the county of Warwick; at Hempsted-Marshall, and at Ashdown-park, near Lamburn, both in Berkshire.

CLIFFORD, Baron CLIFFORD.

THIS younger branch of the Clifford family claims descent from

Sir LEWIS CLIFFORD, third son of Roger, baron de Clifford (see Vol. II, p. 385.) and Maud, daughter of Thomas, de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick.

He was a knight in 31 Edward III. and received the king's command, together with Sir Donald Hefilrige and Sir Walter Mewes, to deliver to Thomas, earl of Kent, the custody of the fort and place of Cruyck, in Normandy. In 47 Edward III. he accompanied the duke of Lancaster in his expedition into France; and in 51 Edward III. when that duke, espousing Wickliff and his doctrine, had affronted the bishop of London, and thereupon the citizens rising beset the duke's house, called the Savoy, the princess of Wales sent three of her knights, whereof Sir Lewis Clifford was one, to intreat them to be reconciled to the duke:

to which they answered, "How, for the honour of the princess, they would obey, and with all reverence be ready to do whatever she should please to require."

He was chosen one of the knights companions of the most noble order of the Garter, before the 7th of Richard II. for then he was one of the twenty-four of that noble order, who, against the feast of St. George, had surcoats given them, by the king, of violet in grain. In 9 Richard II. he was commander in chief of the city of Carlisle, when the Scots and French attacked it; which he valiantly defended, and forced them to retire. In 13 Richard II. he signed, with the king, the peers, and other great men, a letter to the pope, dated May 26, 1390, complaining of the exorbitances and incroachments of the apostolical see. In 15 Richard II. he was, with the lord Percy and Sir Robert Biquet, sent ambassador to the king of France,

France, to declare to him the good affection of the king his master towards peace, and to appoint a place to treat thereof, which was concluded on to be at Amiens. In 19 Richard II. he was, with others, sent again on an embassy to France, to treat of a marriage between the lady Isabel, daughter to the French king, and the king of England.

He died in the 4th year of Henry IV. and is much taken notice of by our historians, for being seduced by those zealots of that time, called Lollards (amongst which he was one of the chief) but, being at length sensible of those schismatical tenets, he confessed his error to the archbishop of Canterbury, and did cordially repent, as is evident from those remarkable expressions in his last will and testament; a transcript whereof, for the satisfaction of the curious, we shall here recite:

"In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen. The sevententhe day of September, the yere of our Lord Jesu Christ, a thousand foure hundred and foure, I Lowys Clyfforth, fals and traytor to my Lord God, and to all the blessed company of Hevene, and unworthi to be clepyd a cristen man, make and ordeyne my testament and my last will in this manere. At the begynning I most unworthi and Goddis traytor recommaunde my wrechid and synfule soule hooly to the grace and to the grete mercy of the blessed Trynitye; and my wrechid careyne to be beryed in the ferthest corner of the chirche-zerd, in which pariche my wrechid soule departeth fro my body. And I prey and charge my survivors and myne executors, as they wollen answere to fore God, and as all myne hoolle trust in this matere is in him; that on my stinking careyne be neyther ley'd clothe of gold, ne of silk; but a black clothe, and a taper at myne hed, and another at my fete; ne stone ne other thing, whereby any man my witt where my stinking careyne liggeth. And to that chirche do myne executors all thingis, which owen duly in such caas to be don, without eny more cost saaf to pore men. And also I prey my survivors and myne executors, that eny dette that eny man kan axe me, by true title, that hit be payd. And yf eny man can trewly say, that I have don hym eny harme in body or in good, that ye make largely his gree, whyles the goodys wole stretch. And I wole also, that none of myne executors meddle or mynystrey eny thinge of my goodys withoutyn avyse and consent of my survivors, or sum of hem.

"Now first I bequethe to Sire Phylpe la Vache, knight, my masse-book, and my porhoos; and my book of tribulacion to my daughter his wyf.

"Et quicquid residuum fuerit omnium et singulorum bonorum et catallorum, superius seu inferius legatorum, do integrè et lego Philippo la Vache, Johanni Cheyne, et Thomæ Clanvow, militibus, libere sibi possidendum; ac pro libito voluntatis suæ, tanquam de bonis et catallis suis propriis inde disponendum et faciendum, absque contraditione, calumnia, seu perturbatione cujuscunque, pro me, vel nomine meo aliquo aliter inde faciendum. Hujus autem testamenti, ultimæ voluntatis meæ, facio, ordino, et constituo executores bonorum meorum, et administratores, Johannem Andrew, Johannem Carleton, Walterum Gaytone, et Thomam Barbowe: et ipsi Deum præ oculis habeatis, omnia singula præmissa faciant, et fideliter perimplcant, et exequantur, ad honorem Dei, et utilitatem populi sui, secundum dispositionem et con-

cilium atque assensum supervisorum meorum, viz. Philippi la Vache, Johannis Cheyne, et Thomæ Clanvow, militum, vel alicujus eorum. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentis testamenti, et ultimæ voluntatis meæ sigillum meum apposui. Dat. &c. die et anno superadictis."

Probat. 5 Dec. 1404. (6 H. IV.)

By his wife Eleanor, daughter of John, lord Delawar, he had issue a daughter, Eleanor, married to Sir Philip la Vache, knight of the Garter, and a son,

WILLIAM CLIFFORD, who had to wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Sir Arnold Savage, knight, and widow of Sir Reginald Cobham, knight. By her, who died, 1451, he had issue two sons, Lewis, and John, ancestor to the present lord Clifford, and departed this life in 16 Henry VI.

His eldest son, Lewis Clifford, died in the lifetime of his father, having married Anne, daughter of the lord Molins, by whom he had issue Alexander Clifford, of Holm, in Kent, who had to wife Margaret, daughter of Walter Colepeper, by whom he had issue two sons, Nicholas and Richard, from whom the Cliffords of the county of Kent are descended.

JOHN CLIFFORD, the second son of William (son and heir of Sir Lewis) married first Alice Gainsford, who bore to him three sons, William, Thomas, and Nicholas; secondly Florentia, daughter of John St. Leger, esquire, by whom he had issue a daughter, Ann, married to Robert Kemp, and a son and successor.

THOMAS CLIFFORD, seated at Borscombe, in the county of Wilts, who had to wife Thomasine, daughter of John Thorpe, of King's-Teignton, esquire, by whom he had issue.

WILLIAM CLIFFORD, of Borscombe, who marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Vaux, of Odiam, in the county of Southampton, had issue, a daughter, Mary, married to Leonard Carrant, and a son,

HENRY CLIFFORD, of Borscombe, who had to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Hungerford, of Down Amney, in Gloucestershire, and was succeeded by

ANTHONY CLIFFORD, his son and heir, seated at Borscombe aforesaid, who made his will April 19, in 22 Elizabeth, and, departing this life on September 12, 1580, was buried in the cathedral at Exeter.

He had to wife Anne, daughter of Edward Courtney, of Ugbrook, in the parish of Chudley, in Devonshire, by whom he had issue three sons,

1. Henry Clifford, from whom descended the Cliffords of Borscombe, and King's-Teignton, in Devonshire; the last of which name there, James Clifford, left issue an only daughter and heir, Mary, married to colonel Bampfield, the only son of Sir Copleston Bampfield, of Poltimore, in the county of Devon, baronet, who had issue by her Sir Copleston Warwick Bampfield, baronet, and John Bampfield, esquire.

2. Simon Clifford, seated at Borscomb, married to Ciciley Williamson, and had issue.

3. Thomas Clifford. Which

THOMAS CLIFFORD had the seat of Ugbrook, in Devonshire; and, by Amy, his wife, daughter and heir of Hugh Steplehill, of Bremble, in the county of Wilts, he had issue two sons,

1. Hugh

1. Hugh Clifford.
 2. Thomas Clifford.
- Also four daughters,
1. Sabina, married to Matthew Hales, of Elford, in Devonshire.
 2. Shelston, married to James Eastchurch.
 3. Elizabeth, married to John Carew, of Haccombe.
 4. Ann, married to Thomas Carew, of the same place.

In his youth he served in the wars in the Netherlands; and, after taking to his studies in the university of Oxford, he attended Robert, earl of Essex, in his naval expedition to Cadiz, in the latter part of queen Elizabeth's reign, and was twice sent by that queen envoy to some of the German and Italian princes. Having passed the age of fifty years, he fell to the study of divinity; in which he became so great a proficient, that, doing all his exercises, he took the degree of doctor in the university of Oxford, where he preached a Latin sermon, and in that function continued without accepting any preferment in the church, but preached gratis all his time, to shew others the way of avoiding those rocks, whereon he himself had, in his youth, sometimes run (as he often expressed) and died in 1634.

The eldest son,

HUGH CLIFFORD, had also the seat of Ugbrook; and in 1639, on the rebellion of the Scots, took up arms for the king, and was colonel of a regiment of foot; but, falling sick on the Northern march, returned home, and died the same year. He married Mary, daughter of Sir George Chudleigh, of Ashton, in the county of Devon, baronet, by whom he had three sons,

1. Thomas Clifford, who was created lord Clifford.
2. George Clifford, who married Elizabeth, daughter of George Price, of Esler, in Surry, and had issue George, his son heir, Elizabeth, and Margaret.
3. Simon Clifford, one of the tellers of the Exchequer.

(First Lord.) THOMAS CLIFFORD, beforementioned, born at Ugbrook, 1 August 1630; being a person of great natural parts, much accomplished by his education, and a sedulous student of the law in the Middle-Temple, London, was, by the borough of Totness, in com. Devon, elected a member in that parliament which restored king Charles II. also a member of the parliament which began at Westminster, May 8, 1659 Charles II. and, having been knighted, he attended the duke of York in the great sea-fight with the Dutch, which happened June 3, 1665. And, continuing with the fleet, then commanded by the earl of Sandwich (as vice-admiral) he was in that service at Bergen in Norway, where the English fleet, on the 2d of August next following, attacked the Dutch: soon after which he was sent to the kings of Sweden and Denmark, with full power to treat and make new alliances with them.

And the next year (1666) he was in another engagement at sea against the Dutch, which continued the four first days of June, the fleet being then commanded by prince Rupert and the duke of Albermarle; and likewise in that of the 25th of July next ensuing.

On his return from those great adventures, in

November following, on the death of Sir Hugh Pollard, he was made comptroller of his majesty's household, and, on the 5th of December following, sworn of the privy council, for (as the Gazette expresses it) "his singular zeal, wherein he had upon all occasions, merited in his majesty's service, and more eminently in the honourable dangers in the then late war against the Dutch and French, where he had been all along a constant actor, and as it was observed, had made it his choice to take his share in the warmest part of those services." Also, on the death of Thomas earl of Southampton, lord treasurer of England, he was appointed one of the lords commissioners for executing that honourable office; and, on the 14th of June 1668, constituted treasurer of the household.

In 1672, on the death of Sir John Trevor, and in the absence of Henry earl of Arlington, he executed the office of his majesty's principal secretary of state, until the return of the lord Arlington from his embassy in Holland, and Mr. Henry Coventry from his embassy in Sweden. In all which employments he merited so well, that, on the 20th of April, 24 Charles II. his majesty advanced him to the degree and dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Clifford, of Chudleigh beforementioned. And, in November following, made him high treasurer of England, by the delivery of the white-staff, and constituting him, by letters patent, treasurer of the exchequer.

In which high post of lord treasurer he continued but a short time; for chusing retirement, he resigned his staff, and retired into the country, where he ended his days in the 43d year of his age, in September 1673; and was buried in Ugbrook chapel.

It is further memorable of him, that, in consideration of his faithful services, his majesty granted him a lease for sixty years, of Creslow pastures near Aylesbury, in the county of Bucks; and gave to him, and to the heirs male of his body, the manors of Cannington and Rodway-Fitz-Payne, in the county of Somerset: also, that he erected a fair chapel at Ugbrook aforesaid, which was consecrated by Anthony, bishop of Exeter, and afterwards procured an act of parliament for the entailing of Ugbrook, and the rectory of Chudleigh, on the heirs male of his body.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to William Martin, of Lindridge, in the county of Devon, esquire, by whom he had issue seven sons, and eight daughters,

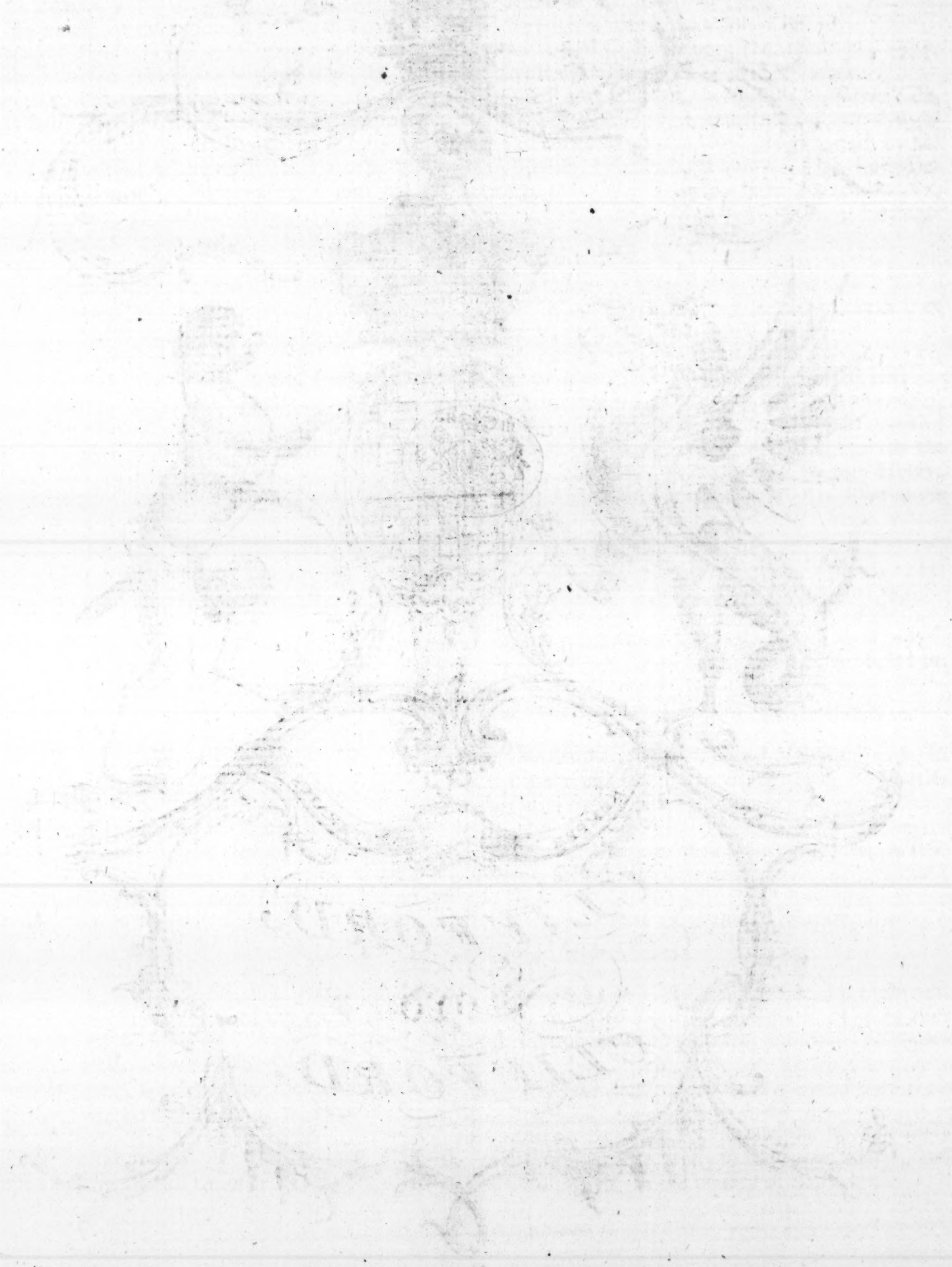
1. Thomas Clifford, } died infants.
2. Thomas Clifford, }
3. Thomas Clifford, born December 3, 1652, (a very hopeful gentleman) educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He travelled into Italy, and died at Florence, at the duke's court, by whom he was much caressed, March 29, 1671.
4. George Clifford, } successively lords.
5. Hugh Clifford, }
6. Simon Clifford.
7. Charles Clifford.

His daughters were,

1. Elizabeth, who died young.
2. Elizabeth, married to Henry Carew, only son to Sir Thomas Carew, of Haccombe, in the county of Devon, baronet.

3. Mary,

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BOYLE, Baron BOYLE.

Genealogists unanimously declare that the ancestors of this noble family were seated in Herefordshire, but are by no means agreed in the early part of their pedigree. Some derive their descent from Sir Philip Boyle, a knight of Aragon, who in the reign of king Henry VI. tilted at a tournament with Sir John Astley, knight of the Garter; and, who, it is said, "became" seated in the county of Hereford. This by implication fixes Sir Philip as the first of the family who lived in that county: whereas we have very eligible authority, though not to determine the precise time of their settling in those parts, yet to believe that they were there seated near two hundred years before that period; and we rather incline to favour the latter account, because we have the lineal succession from father to son uninterruptedly down to this time; but in the former it is not even settled who was the immediate descendant and heir of Sir Philip Boyle.

LUDOWICK BOYLE lived in the reign of Henry III. and was father of

JOHN BOYLE, whose son,

JAMES BOYLE, had issue, according to Seager's Tables,

LUDOWICK BOYLE, of Bidney, and of the Friars, in the city of Hereford. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Ruffel, esquire, and had issue a daughter, Eleanor, married to Watkin Ruffel; as also two sons, John Boyle, esquire, who had the estate in Herefordshire; and Roger Boyle, second son. Which

ROGER BOYLE married Jane, daughter of Thomas Pattishall, of the county of Hereford, and had issue

1. JOHN BOYLE, of Hereford.

2. ROGER BOYLE, of whose descendants we are principally to treat.

3. MICHAEL BOYLE, of London, who left a numerous issue; whereof Richard, his second son, was bishop of Cork and Ross, being also allowed to keep the see of Cloyne, in commendam, was afterwards archbishop of Tuam, and died the 19th of March, 1644. He left issue Michael Boyle, archbishop of Ardmagh, and lord chancellor of Ireland, who died aged 93, and was father to

Murrough Boyle, created lord viscount Blessington. Michael, another son of the said Roger, was bishop of Waterford and Lismore; and Sir George Boyle, his fourth son, died without issue.

ROGER BOYLE, second son, seated at Preston, in Kent, had issue

1. JOHN BOYLE, bishop of Cork and Ross, in Ireland.

2. RICHARD BOYLE, who laid the foundation of the honours which this family now enjoy.

3. HUGH BOYLE, who died without issue.

RICHARD BOYLE, the second son aforesaid, was earl of Cork. His lordship wrote a narrative of the events of his life to the year 1632, which he intitles his True Remembrances, as follows.

"I Sir Richard Boyle, knight, lord Boyle, Baron of Youghall, viscount Dungarvan, earl of Cork, lord high treasurer of Ireland, one of his majesty's honourable privy council, and one of the two lords justices for the government of this kingdom, do commend these True Remembrances to posterity, this 23d day of June, 1632, who having lived in this kingdom of Ireland full forty-four years, and so long after as it shall please Almighty God.

"My father, Mr. Roger Boyle, was born in Herefordshire. My mother, Joan Naylor, daughter to Robert Naylor, of Canterbury, in the county of Kent, Esq; was born the 15th of October in the 21st year of king Henry VIII. And my said father and mother were married in Canterbury, the 16th of October, in the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth.

"My father died at Preston, near Feversham, in Kent, the 24th of March, 1576.

"My mother never married again, but lived ten years a widow, and then departed this life at Feversham aforesaid, the 25th of March 1586; and they both are buried in one grave in the upper end of the chancel of the parish-church of Preston. In memory of which my deceased and worthy parents, I, their second son, have, 1629, erected a fair alabaster tomb over the place where they were buried, with an iron grate before it, for the better preservation thereof*.

"Sir

* On the tomb lie their effigies at length, in white marble, against the North wall; and on a square of black marble is the following inscription:

Here lyeth entombed the body of Roger Boyle, late of the parish of Preston, Esq; who descended of the antient and worthy family of the Boyles in Herefordshire. As also the body of Joan his faithful and loving

wife, daughter of Robert Naylor, of the city of Canterbury, gentleman; who as they lived and loved together, so were both here buried together; leaving behind them three sons and two daughters, here under depicted:

Sir Richard Boyle, Knt. lord Boyle, baron of Youghall, viscount of Dungarvan, earl of Cork, &c. one

" Sir Richard Boyle, now earl of Cork, the second son of Roger Boyle, Esq; was born in the city of Canterbury, as I find written by my father's own hand, the 3d of October, 1566.

" ~~After the decease of my father and mother,~~ I being the second son of a younger brother, having been a scholar in Bennet's college, Cambridge, and a student in the Middle Temple, London, finding my means unable to support me to study the laws in the inns of court, put myself into the service of Sir Richard Manwood, knight, lord chief baron of his majesty's court of Exchequer, whom I served as one of his clerks; and perceiving that the employment would not raise a fortune, I resolved to travel into foreign kingdoms, to gain learning, and knowledge, and experience abroad in the world. And it pleased the Almighty, by his divine providence, to take me, I may say justly, as it were, by the hand, and lead me into Ireland, where I happily arrived at Dublin, on the Midsummer-eve, the 23d day of June, 1588. I was married at Limerick to Mrs. Joan Apfley, one of the two daughters and coheirs of William Apfley, esquire, the 6th of November 1595, who brought me in 500l. lands per annum, which I still enjoy; it being the beginning and foundation of my fortune. And she died at Moyallo, the 14th day of December, 1599, in travail of her first child, who was born a dead son; and both of them buried together in Buttavant church.

" When first I arrived at Dublin in Ireland, the 23d of June, 1588, all my wealth was 27l. 3s. in money, and two tokens which my mother had given me, viz. a diamond ring, which I have ever since and still do wear; and a bracelet of gold, worth about ten pounds; a taffety doublet, cut with and upon taffety; a pair of black velvet breeches, laced; a new Milan fustian suit, laced, and cut upon taffety; two cloaks, competent linen and necessaries, with my rapier and dagger.

" And since the blessing of God, whose heavenly providence guided me hither, hath enriched my weak estate in beginning with such a fortune, as I need not envy any of my neighbours, and added no care or burden of my conscience thereunto.

" And the 23d of June 1632, I have served my God, queen Elizabeth, king James, and king Charles, full forty-four years, and so long after as it shall please God to enable me.

" When God had blessed me with a reasonable fortune and estate, Sir Henry Wallop, of Wares, Sir Robert Gardiner, chief justice of the king's-bench, Sir Robert Dillam, chief justice of the common pleas, and Sir Richard Bingham, chief commissioner of Connaught, being displeased at some purchases I had made in the province; they all joined together by their lyes, complaining against me to queen Elizabeth, expressing that I came over a young man, without any estate or

fortune, and that I had made so many purchases, that it was not possible to do it, without some foreign prince's purse to supply me with money; that I had acquired divers castles and abbeys upon the sea side, fit to receive and entertain Spaniards; that I kept in my abbeys, fraternities and convents of fryars, in their habits, who said mass continually; and that I was suspected of my religion with divers other malicious suggestions: whereof having some secret notice, I resolved to go into Munster, and so into England, to justify myself; but before I could take shipping, the general rebellion in Munster broke out. All my lands were wasted as I could say, that I had not one penny of certain revenue left me, to the unspeakable danger and hazard of my life. Yet God preserved me, as I recovered Dingle, and got shipping there, which transported me to Bristol; from whence I travelled to London, and betook myself to my former chamber in the Middle Temple, intending to renew my studies in the law, till the rebellion were past over. Then Robert, earl of Essex, was designed for the government of this kingdom, unto whose service I was recommended by Mr. Anthony Bacon; whereupon his lordship very nobly received me, and used me with favour and grace, in employing me in the issuing out his patent and commissions for the government of Ireland; whereof Sir Henry Wallop, treasurer, having notice, and being conscious in his own heart, that I had sundry papers and collections of Michael Kettlewell's, his late under-treasurer, which might discover a great deal of wrong and abuse done to the queen in his late accounts; and suspecting, if I were countenanced by the earl of Essex, that I would bring those things to light, which might much prejudice or ruin his reputation (although, I vow to God, until I was provoked, I had no thought of it); yet he, utterly to suppress me, renewed his former complaints against me to the queen's majesty; when by her majesty's special directions, I was suddenly attacked, and conveyed close prisoner to the Gatehouse, all my papers seized and searched; and altho' nothing could appear to my prejudice, yet my close restraint was continued till the earl of Essex was gone to Ireland, and two months afterward; at which time, with much suit, I obtained the favour of her sacred majesty to be present at my answers, when I so fully answered and cleared all their objections, and delivered such full and evident justifications for my own acquittal, as it pleased the queen to use these words, viz. " By God's death, these are but inventions against this young man, and all his sufferings are for being able to do us service, and those complaints urged to forestall him therein: but we find him to be a man fit to be employed by ourselves; and we will employ him in our service; and

of the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy council in Ireland, second son to the said Roger and Joan, married Catherine the only daughter of Sir Geffraie Fenton, knight, secretary of state in Ireland, by whom he has a plentiful and hopeful posterity, whereof five sons and eight daughters are now living; who in memory of his virtuous and worthy parents, caused this monument to be erected.

On the front of the tomb, in squares of white marble: Elizabeth Boyle, the eldest daughter of the said Roger and Joan, married Piers Power, Esq; and by him has issue. Mary Boyle, second daughter of the said Roger and Joan, married Sir Richard Smith, Knt. and by him has issue.

Hugh Boyle, youngest son to the said Roger and Joan, in his travails in foreign kingdoms, was slain in the wars, before he had issue.

and Wallop and his adherents shall know, that it shall not be in the power of any of them to wrong him; neither shall Wallop be our treasurer any longer." Thereupon she directed her speech to her lords in her council there present, and commanded them presently to give her the names of six men, out of which she might choose one to be treasurer of Ireland: her election falling upon Sir George Carey of Cockington. And then the queen arose from council, and gave orders not only for my present enlargement, but also discharging all my charges and fees during my restraint, and gave me her royal hand to kiss, which I did heartily, humbly thanking God for that great deliverance.

"Being commanded by her majesty to attend at court, it was not many days before her highness was pleased to bestow upon me the office of clerk of the council of Munster, and to recommend me over to Sir George Carey, after earl of Totness, then lord president of Munster; whereupon I bought of Sir Walter Rawleigh his ship called the Pilgrim, into which I took a freight of ammunition and victuals, and came in her myself by long seas, and arrived at Carrig Toyl Kerry; where the lord president and the army were at the siege of that castle; which when we had taken, I was there sworn clerk of the council of Munster, and presently after made a justice and quorum throughout all this province. And this was the second rise that God gave to my fortune. Then, as clerk of the council, I attended the lord president in all his employments, and waited upon him all the whole siege of Kinsale, and was employed by his lordship to her majesty, with the news of that happy victory; in which employment I made speedy expedition to the court; for I left my lord president at Shannon-castle, near Cork, on the Monday morning, about two of the clock; and the next day, being Tuesday, I delivered my packet, and supped with Sir Robert Cecil, being then principal secretary of state, at his house in the Strand; who after supper held me in discourse till two of the clock in the morning; and by seven that morning called upon me to attend him to the court, where he presented me to her majesty in her bedchamber, who remembered me, calling me by name, and giving me her hand to kiss, telling me that she was glad that I was the happy man to bring the first news of that glorious victory. And after her majesty had interrogated with me upon sundry questions very punctually, and that therein I had given her full satisfaction in every particular, she again gave me her hand to kiss, and recommended my dispatch for Ireland, and so dismissed me with grace and favour. At my return into Ireland, I found my lord president ready to march with the army to the siege of Beerhaven-castle, then fortified and possessed by the Spaniards, and some Irish rebels; which, after battering, we had made assailable, we entered and put all to the sword. His lordship fell then to reducing those Western parts of the province to subjection and obedience of her majesty's laws; and having placed garrisons and wards in all places of importance, made his return to Cork; and in his way homewards acquainted me with his resolution, it being presently to employ me into England, to obtain licence from her majesty for his repair to

her royal presence; at which time he propounded unto me the purchase of all Sir Walter Rawleigh's lands in Munster, offering me his best assistance for the compassing thereof; which he really performed: for, upon my departure for England, he wrote by me two effectual letters; one to Sir Robert Cecil, wherein he was pleased to magnify my service and abilities; and concluding with a request that he would make intercession with Sir Walter Rawleigh, to sell me all his lands in Ireland, that were then altogether waste and desolate.

"To Sir Walter Rawleigh he also wrote, advising him to sell all his lands in Ireland, then untenanted, and of no value to him; mentioning withal, that in his lordship's knowledge, his estate in Ireland never yielded him any benefit, but contrariwise stood him in two hundred pounds yearly for the maintenance and support of his titles; whereupon there was a meeting between Sir Robert Cecil, Sir Walter Rawleigh, and myself; where Sir Robert Cecil mediated and concluded the purchase between us: accordingly my assurances were perfected, and this was a third addition and rise to my estate.

"Then I returned into Ireland, with my lord president's licence to repair to court, where in his way to Dublin (where he proposed to embark) he dealt very nobly and fatherly-like by me, in persuading me it was high time for me to take a wife, in hopes of posterity to inherit my lands; advising me to make choice of Sir Jeffry Fenton's daughter, and that if I could affect her, he would treat with her parents to have the match between us; wherein he prevailed so far, as the 9th of march, 1602, I was in his lordship's presence, contracted to her in her father's house at Dublin.

The 25th of July, 1603, I was married to my second wife, Mrs. Catherine Fenton, the only daughter of Sir Jeffry Fenton, principal secretary of state, and privy counsellor of Ireland, with whom I never demanded any marriage portion, neither promise of any, it not being in my consideration; yet her father, after my marriage, gave me 1000*l.* in gold with her. But that gift of his daughter unto me I must ever thankfully acknowledge as the crown of all my blessings; for she was a most religious, virtuous, loving, and obedient wife unto me all the days of her life, and the happy mother of all my hopeful children, whom, with their posterity, I beseech God to bless.

The 10th of July, 1620, my eldest brother, doctor John Boyle, lord bishop of Cork, and Cloyne, and Ross, departed this life at Bishop's-court near Cork; and on the 12th of that instant was buried in my new tomb, erected in the chapel which I re-edified at Youghall. After whose death I obtained those bishopricks from his majesty for my uncle Michael Boyle's son (Richard Boyle) for whom I formerly obtained the deanry of Waterford, who now succeeds my brother in those bishopricks.

"I, Richard earl of Corke, was knighted by Sir George Carey, lord deputy of Ireland, at St. Mary's abbey near Dublin, the 25th of July, 1603, being St. James's day, and the very day that I was married to my second wife, Mrs. Catherine Fenton. I was sworn a privy counsellor

to

to king James for the province of Munster, at the council table at Dublin, by the lord Chichester, then lord deputy of Ireland, the 12th of March, 1606, with commandment from the lord deputy and council to Henry Dunkard, then lord president of Munster, to admit me into that council; who, upon former direction from this state, had refused to swear or admit me a counsellor of that province.

"I was sworn a privy counsellor of state of the kingdom of Ireland by the lord Chichester, then lord deputy, at Chichester-house, the 15th of February, 1613, being the day that I arrived, out of England, at Dublin, 1612.

I was created lord Boyle, baron of Youghall, on Michaelmas-day, the 29th of September, 1616.

"I was created lord viscount of Dungarvan, and earl of Cork, the 26th of October, 1620.

"Adam, lord Loftus, of Ely, and lord chancellor of Ireland, and I, Richard, earl of Corke, were sworn lords justices, for the joint government of this kingdom of Ireland, the 26th of October, 1629, with the entertainment of one hundred pounds sterling per month, to each of us. I was made lord high treasurer of Ireland, and sworn, the 9th of November, 1631."

His lordship lived till the middle of September 1643; but gives only this further account of himself: "The several days of the births of all the children that God hath blessed me withal, with the places where they were born, and the names of their godfathers and godmothers:

"1. My first son, Roger, born at Youghall, the 1st of August, 1606: Sir Allen Apsley, Sir Thomas Brown, godfathers; and lady Alice Fenton, godmother. He died at Deptford, in Kent, the 10th of October, 1615; and was buried there.

"2. My first daughter, Alice Boyle, born at Youghall, the 20th of March, 1607: Sir Robert Tynt, godfather; lady Fenton, and Mrs. Barnard, godmothers. [She was married to David, earl of Barrimore.]

"3. My second daughter, Sarah Boyle, born at Dublin, the 29th of March, 1609: Sir William Usher, godfather; lady Winch, and lady Ely, godmothers. She was married to Sir Thomas Moore, first, [son and heir of George, lord viscount Drogheda] and then to lord Robert Digby, the 15th of December, 1626.

"4. My third daughter, Lettice, born the 25th of April, 1610: earl of Thomond, godfather; lady Chichester, and lady Moore, godmothers. [She was married to George, lord Goring, eldest son and heir of George, earl of Norwich.]

"5. My fourth daughter, Joan, born 14th of June, 1611: Sir William Fenton, godfather; ——— Brown, and lady Fenton, godmothers. She was married to [George] earl of Kildare, August 15, 1628; and had two children, Richard and Elizabeth.

"6. My second son, Richard, born at the college of Youghall, the 20th of October, 1612: earl of Thomond, Sir Richard Aldworth, and Mr. Thomas Ball, of London, godfathers; and lady Anne Parsons, godmother. God grant he may serve and fear him religiously; and be a faithful subject and servant to the king's majesty, and his heirs; and live many years full of good works, and have virtuous children; and be a worthy pil-

lar and patriot in this kingdom. He, being viscount of Dungarvon, was knighted in my house at Youghall, the 13th of August, 1624, by the lord Falkland, lord deputy general of Ireland. And my said son departed Dublin, to begin his travels into foreign kingdoms, the 4th of June, 1631, I allowing him one thousand pounds a-year in his travels.

"7. My daughter Catharine, born the 22d of March, 1614: Sir Robert Bolton, godfather; lady Fenton, and lady Harris, godmothers. [She was married to Arthur Jones, earl of Ranelagh.]

"8. My son Jeoffry, born at Youghall, the 10th of April, 1616. He died — [an infant.]

"9. My daughter Dorothy, born December 31, 1617. She was married to [Arthur] lord Loftus, son and heir of Sir Adam Loftus, lord viscount Ely, lord chancellor of Ireland.]

"10. My son Lewis, born May 23, 1619. And in the year 1628 he was created baron of Bandonbridge, and lord viscount Boyle, of Kinalmeachy. [He lost his life, valiantly fighting in that engagement with the Irish rebels, at Liscarrel, the 3d of September, 1642. He married lady Elizabeth, daughter of William, earl of Denbigh, but left no issue by her. On the restoration of king Charles II. she was created countess of Guildford, in Surry, by letters patent bearing date July 14, 12 Charles II.]

"11. My son Roger, born 25th of April, 1621. He was created lord Boyle, baron of Broghill, 1628." [Also, by king Charles II. created earl of Orrery. And, by the decease of Richard, earl of Burlington, his descendants are now the principal branches remaining of the family; as will be shewn, when we come to treat of his lordship.]

"12. My son Francis, born June 25, 1623.

"13. My daughter Mary, born November 11, 1624. [She was married to Charles Rich, earl of Warwick. Which lady's excellent virtues and morals are particularly set forth among the lives of sundry eminent persons, wrote by Samuel Clark. She sought all occasions to do good; and after she came to the possession of that great estate her lord left her for life, her charities were so extensive and exemplary, that it was said, "the earl of Warwick had left all his estate to pious uses."]

"14. My seventh son, Robert Boyle, born January 25, 1626.

15. My eighth and last daughter, Margaret, born in Channel-row, in Westminster, April 30, 1629. [She died unmarried. The said eight daughters were ladies of great piety and virtue, and an ornament to their sex.]

"The great God of heaven I do humbly and heartily beseech to bless all these my children, whom he hath in his mercy so graciously bestowed upon me, with long and religious lives; and that they may be fruitful in virtuous children and good works; and continue, till their lives end, loyal and dutiful subjects to the king's majesty, and his heirs; and approve themselves good patriots and members to his commonwealth; which is the prayer and charge of me their father, in the sixty-seventh year of my age, 1632.

"My dear wife, the crown of all my happiness, and mother of all my children, Catharine countess of Cork, was translated at Dublin from this life into a better the 16th of February, 1629-30; and was

was, on the 17th, privately buried in the night, in the upper end of the choir of St. Patrick's church in Dublin, in the grave or vault, wherein Dr. Weston, her grandfather, and good lord chancellor of Ireland, and Sir Jeffry Fenton, his majesty's principal secretary of state for this realm, were interred. Her funerals were honourably solemnized in publick the 11th of March, anno domini 1629-30. In the perpetual memory of which my virtuous and religious deceased wife, and of her predecessors and posterity, I have caused a very fair tomb to be erected, with a cave or cellar of hewed stone underneath it.

"I have purchased from the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's church the inheritance of that upper part of the chancel, wherein the cave or cellar under-ground is made, and whereon the tomb is built, to be a burying-place for me and my posterity, and their children."

There was the greatest harmony, love, and affection between all the brothers and sisters. And, as it is to the honour of their noble father, we insert his instructions to them, in the conclusion of his last will and testament, as follows: "Moreover, I do, upon my blessing, charge and command not only my said son and heir [Richard, lord viscount Dungarvan, after earl of Burlington] but also all and every of my three younger sons, Roger, lord baron of Broghill, Francis, and Robert Boyle, and all my daughters, to be most zealous and constant in that undoubted, true, protestant religion, now professed and established in the churches of England and Ireland; in which they have been, by myself, and their worthy, deceased, religious mother, seasoned, trained up, and bred: and that they, and each of them, train and breed up their children in the same, true, protestant religion. And that my said three younger sons be and continue observant, respective, kind, and loving unto their eldest brother; and that he be helping, comfortable, and assistant unto them, and they be lodged and entertained by and with him in his house in Dublin, when their several occasions call them thither. And that all his younger brethren do hearken unto him, incline, and follow all such good counsel and advice, as he, and the overseers of his will, or any of them, from time to time, shall give unto them."

These instructions they constantly persevered in, as was apparent through the whole course of their lives, insomuch that they had these epithets; Richard, earl of Cork, the Rich; Roger, earl of Orrery, the Wise; lord Kinalmeakie, the Valiant; Francis lord Shannon, the Just; and Mr. Robert Boyle, the Divine Philosopher of the World.

His last will and testament, dated November 24, 1642, 18 Charles I. is so very curious and remarkable, shewing his piety, charities, sincere and upright dealings, exemplary conduct, and honourable request, that, to do justice to his memory, hardly enough can be said; we therefore insert the preamble thereof in his own words, and an abstract of the most material parts.

"I bequeath and humbly commend my soul to Almighty God, my maker: and his only begotten son, my sole Saviour, Jesus Christ, confidently believing, that through his death, passion, merits, and mediation, all my sins are forgiven and washed away by the shedding of his most precious and in-

nocent blood; that his sufferings are satisfaction for them; and that, by his glorious resurrection and ascension, I shall be raised again from death, and glorified in his heavenly kingdom amongst the angels and blessed saints everlastingly, and into the hands of the Holy Ghost; being well assured that nothing can perish or be lost, that is committed and willingly yielded up into the holy, blessed, and individual Trinity; to whom I willingly and joyfully surrender (as their due) my mortal body, and immortal soul, to be both glorified in heaven; as, by my faith and confidence, I undoubtedly trust they shall be. And as for my body, as it came whole into the world, so I charge my executor, children, and friends, that it may be decently and privately buried whole, without any bowelling or dividing, and without unnecessary pomp or ceremonies; and my funerals to be after solemnized (as my late wife's were) honourably and decently, suitable to my estate and degree. And as it is made of earth, so it may be returned into earth, without too much of glorious shews or funeral offices. And if God shall call me to his mercy in or near Dublin, it is my desire that my body be buried (as before) in the vault of my new tomb, erected over my last dear, deceased wife, in the chancel of St. Patrick's church in Dublin: but if God shall call me out of this world in Munster, then it is my will that my corpse be interred with my eldest brother, Dr. John Boyle, late bishop of Corke, Cloyne, and Ross, and my mother-in-law, the good lady Fenton, in my vault in my chapel and tomb in Youghall church. But if I shall be in England when God shall call me out of this vale of misery, it is my will that my body be buried, in manner aforesaid, in the chancel of the parish-church of Preston, near Feversham in Kent, under the tomb which I erected there for my deceased father and mother, who both lie there. And forasmuch as, by my former will, bearing date the last day of January, anno domini 1637, (which was then by me duly perfected) I bequeathed that, in case my second son, Sir Lewis Boyle, knight, lord baron of Bandon-bridge, and lord viscount Boyle of Kinalmeakie, should depart this world in my life-time, or without heirs of his body lawfully begotten; that then so much of my white plate, and silver vessels, whereupon my said son Lewis's arms, with a crescent, &c. unto my son, Sir Roger Boyle, baron of Broghill: now, in pursuance of my said former request, seeing it hath pleased God to take away out of this life my said second son, the lord viscount Kinalmeakie, myself surviving him, I do hereby give, legate, and bequeath all that plate and silver vessels, so engraven and marked as aforesaid, unto my said son, Sir Roger Boyle, knight, lord Boyle, baron of Broghill, &c." He bequeaths to his second son, lord Broghill, the castle, town, mills, and lands of Marston, alias Marston-Bigod, in Somersetshire; and also divers houses, messuages, &c. in the city of Dublin; with St. Francis's abbey at Cork; lands, towns, &c. of Knocknekenny; and Lewes's gate at Bandon-bridge, &c. during his life; and after, to the first issue male of his body lawfully begotten; with such remainders and limitations over of uses and estates, as by indenture septipartite, dated 14 May, 1626, he had assigned and limited. To his third son, Francis, the manors, castles, and lands of Barriecourt and Bellvelly, in the county of Cork; also

all his lands in Ballyvolaghan; the manor and lands of Corbeen, with the appurtenances in the county of Cork; likewise the manor, &c. of Ballymodan, near Bandon-bridge; with lands, tenements, mills, water-courses, &c. the towns and lands of Rathdrowht, Kill-M'-Simon, and Innish Roe; houses, messuages, &c. in Castle-street, Dublin; his estate at Monckleigh, in the county of Devon, in England; with his manor of Saltcombe, and rectory of Halberton. After which he recites, "Provided always, and my will is, for that I have ever cordially desired the restitution and recovery of the earl of Barrimore's noble and anciently honourable house, that his posterity may raise the same to its former lustre and greatness again; and in regard that (in my judgment) there is no way so likely and probable (God blessing it) to redeem and bring home the incumbered and disjointed estate of the said earl, and his house, and posterity, as by giving a noble, virtuous, and religious education to the said now young earl, my grandchild, who, by good and honourable breeding, may (by God's grace) either by the favour of the prince, or by his service to his king and country, or a good marriage, redeem and bring home that ancient and honourable house, which, upon the marriage of my daughter unto the late earl, I did, with my own money, freely clear. I do hereby, for his lordship's better maintenance and accommodation in the premises, bequeath unto my said grandchild, Richard, now earl of Barrimore, from the time of my decease, for, during, and until he shall attain unto the full age of two and twenty years, one yearly annuity of two hundred pounds current money of England, to be paid unto his lordship, or his assigns, half-yearly, by equal portions, at May-day, and All-Saints, or within forty days after any of the said feasts, by my said son Francis; his heirs or assigns, out of the rents, &c. of all and every the manors, castles, towns, lands, &c. within the county of Cork, by me bequeathed to my said son Francis, or to his use; and, upon my said son's failure of payment as aforesaid, then I grant to the said earl, or his assigns, full power to distrain for the same, &c." All which, with every of their members, rights, &c. he bequeaths to his said son, Francis Boyle, with such limitations, as before recited, to his said son, Roger Boyle.

He bequeaths to his youngest son, Robert Boyle, all and every his manors, castles, dissolved abbeys, &c. with their appurtenances, &c. and all mortgages, leases, estates for years, either in possession, or reversion, or remainder, or any other, that to his use are or ought to be possessed, or may hereafter be enfeoffed in, or possessed in the province of Connaught, which before the troubles were rented at about four hundred and fifty pounds per annum; and in the King's county and Queen's county, before these troubles rented at about two hundred and forty pounds per annum; the manors, lands, &c. in the counties of Clare and Wexford; the monastery of Fermoy, alias Jermoy, alias Ardmoyle, with the appurtenances, &c. in the county of Cork; the late dissolved abbey of Castle-Lyon, alias Castle-Oleghan, with appurtenances, as well spiritual as temporal; the castle, town, and lands of Inchineback, in mortgage to him for six hundred pounds sterling; the lands, tenements, &c. of Twormore; the town and lands of Ballygowne; the town and lands of Kilmagna; the town

and lands of Ballycloghie; the lands and tenements in Ballynehaw, Nockmaple, and Nockdrumcloghie; the lands called Rosnebrun, Ballyjowran, and Glenurch, mortgaged to him for two thousand pounds, the town and lands of Ballimorrough, mortgaged to him for two hundred pounds, the chief rent of four pounds per annum, out of Twormore and Ballytrafney, in the said county of Cork; also divers other lands, tenements, &c. and mortgages on manors, lands, &c. Whereby it appears that he left him better provided for, than he did his son Francis: for he also bequeathed to him eight thousand six hundred pounds sterling, which he lent to his noble brother, George lord Goring, vice-chamberlain to the king; with all his right, estate, reversion, &c. of, in and unto the manors of Waltham, with the late dwelling-house of the earl of Norwich; also the manors of Nasing, and Nasingbury, and rectory in the county of Essex, conveyed to him by the said lord Goring, for the better securing of the said eight thousand six hundred pounds. All which, with every their members, rights, &c. he bequeaths to his said son, Robert Boyle, during his natural life; and, after his decease to the first issue male of his body lawfully begotten, with such remainders as are in his said septipartite deed before recited.

He further bequeaths to every of his said sons, respectively, all rents, and arrearages of rents, due unto him at the time of his decease, out of the several manors &c. so bequeathed or conveyed to the several uses of every of them, according to his rental book, signed, with his own hand. "And whereas I did allow unto my son and heir, Richard lord viscount Dungarvan [after earl of Burlington] for his maintenance, the full sum of 1500l. per annum; and that he undertook to the King, without my privity, to raise, arm, and provide 100 horse to attend his majesty in the expedition against the Scots in the North of England; for which, and his other occasions, besides his yearly maintenance aforesaid, I supplied him with the full sum of 5553l. as by his acknowledgment and engagement thereof, under his hand and seal, dated May 3, 1639, appeareth; which sum he hath obliged himself, his heirs and executors to pay, according as I shall dispose thereof by my last will and testament: I do hereby bequeath the sums of money following to be paid by him: Imprimis, to each one of my grand children, the two daughters of the late earl of Barrymore, 1000l. a-piece; and to my two grand-children, Lettice and Catharine, (daughters of Robert, lord Digby, and my daughter Sarah, both deceased,) the like sum of 1000l. a-piece; and to my niece Catharine Boyle, now the wife of Mr. William Tynt, 800l. above the 200l. paid, since their marriage, to her father-in-law, Sir Robert Tynt, knight."

He also bequeathed legacies to his nephews, Edward Boyle, and John Boyle; his cousins, Roger Boyle, and Michael Boyle, after primate of Ireland; his cousin Thomas Boyle; the children of his cousin, Francis Boyle, and Charity, his wife, &c. He bequeaths to his daughter, viscountess Dungarvan, his diamond ring, which his mother, at her death, gave him, which he had wore for fifty-six years, praying her to wear it as a happy, fortunate, and lucky stone, during her life, and leave it to her son. To the wife of his son, Francis, his double gilt salt and cover, which

which stands on four pillars, &c. and to his true and faithful friend, Sir Thomas Stafford, if he survives him, his diamond hat-band, for which he paid him 200*l*. and if his son, Francis, survives him, to bestow it on him at his death: also bequeaths legacies to many of his friends, and his chief servants. He makes his son and heir, Sir Richard Boyle, knight, lord viscount Kinalmeaky, his sole and only executor; and Sir William Parsons, knight and baronet, one of the lord's justices of Ireland, Sir William Fenton, knight, Sir Garret Lowther, knight, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, and Joshua Boyle, esquire, overseers of his will; whom he intreats to bestow their care in causing this his last will to be punctually observed and performed in all points, so as no contentions may arise betwixt his said son and heir, and the rest of his younger sons: concluding, "Moreover I do, upon my blessing, charge and command, not only my said son and heir, but also every of my three younger sons, Roger lord baron of Broghill, Francis and Robert Boyle, and all my daughters, to be most zealous and constant in that undoubted, true protestant religion, now professed and established in the churches of England and Ireland; in which they have been by myself and their worthy religious deceased mother, seasoned, trained up, and bred: and that they and each of them breed up their children in the same true protestant religion: and that my said three younger sons be and continue observant, respective, kind and loving to their elder brother; and that he be helping, comfortable, and assistant unto them, and they be lodged and entertained by him in his house in Dublin, as their several occasions draw them thither; and he, or his heir, be there resident."

His lordship, in his life-time, and by his said will, also dedicated a portion of his temporal estate to the great dispenser thereof; having erected in Youghall an hospital or alms-house for the relief of six decayed soldiers and alms-men; also a free-school with convenient dwellings for a master and usher, which was incorporated March 3, 1613, and the school appointed the free-school of and for the diocese of Cloyne: and by his deed in 1636, he settled twenty pounds English on the master, ten pounds on the usher, five pounds on every alms-man, and five pounds to maintain and repair the same, yearly; the overplus to remain as a stock for repairing thereof, as occasion required. These stipends, by his will, he charged his son and heir, and his heirs for ever, to continue and uphold, and to pay yearly the said allowances to the school-master, &c. "And for that (says he) I much desire the good, increase, and prosperity of Bandon-bridge, and the inhabitants thereof, whom I have ever (till now of late) much tendered and respected; I do therefore declare it to be my will, that there be a very strong and substantial bridge of lime and stone, with my arms cut in stone to be set upon the wall thereof, erected over the river of Bandon, within the town, where the timber bridge now stands." For the overseeing of which he intreated the provost for the time being, and other his friends and tenants, particularly named, to take the charge upon them to see it gracefully, strongly, and substantially done, without any false or deceitful work (as other bridges of late had been.)

And whereas he had paid to John Lodden, for a bridge built over the river Nare, near Castle-Comer, called the Four-Mile Water from Clomel, which he was bound in an obligation of two hundred pounds, to perfect and perform strongly and substantially, but built the said bridge deceitfully; whereby, so soon as it was finished, part thereof was overthrown: he therefore assigns the said John Lodden's bond to his son and heir, whom he entrusts to see that work strongly and speedily finished; and bequeaths one hundred and twenty pounds more towards it, and his arms in stone to be put thereon. And as he esteemed it a work of great charity, tending to the ease and safety of travellers, to have Bennet's bridge repaired or new built, if the marquis of Ormond, and gentlemen of the county of Kilkenny, would contribute thereto, he bequeathed two hundred pounds towards it. And whereas he had been at great charges for the building a timber bridge, wherein eight hundred tops of choice timber were by him bestowed, over the Black Water near Fermoy, which by an extraordinary flood was carried away; and for that he desired the ease and safety of the neighbours and travellers; he bequeathed two hundred pounds to have a very strong and substantial stone bridge built in the place thereof, with his arms thereon, as was at Moyallow; to which work he was charitably inclined, though he lost the benefit of his ferry-boat thereby. He also devised towards the new building, covering, and garnishing of the chancel of the collegiate and parochial church of Youghall, the sum of ninety-eight pounds, and to the poor of that parish, and those of Lismore, Tallough, Tallough-bridge, Bandon, Coolfadagh, and Cloghnikilty, ten pounds each.

On the rebellion of the Irish, and cruel massacre of the protestants, in 1641, the county of Cork was the last that felt their brutal usage, being the best inhabited with English of any county in that kingdom, by the noble plantations made by the earl of Cork, and was preserved by his generosity and diligence. His lordship was then just returned out of England, and on that irruption immediately fortified his castle of Lismore, and raised two troops of horse, which he put under the command of his sons, the lords Kinalmeaky and Broghill, maintaining them and four hundred foot for some months at his own charge. This noble earl never thought any thing too much, that he ventured for the service of his king and country. In December, the same year, he was ordered by the government, to preserve Youghall from the enemy, with an assignment of one thousand foot and sixty horse, to whom he gave constant pay. His letter to George lord Goring displays his great spirit and resolution, pointing out the various barbarities the protestants laboured under: "As weak," says he, "and infirm as I am, I am commanded hither; and, God willing, I will be so good a constable to the king, my master, as I will die in the defence thereof; although I have no great hope to defend it, yet we will bestir ourselves like Englishmen." He also recites, "The lord Dunboyne, and the two lords Bourke, and, in effect, all the natives of the county of Limerick, are in open action: and, in brief, all that have sucked Irish milk, are infected with this general treason and rebellion. This poor province of Munster is encompassed with dangers round about, every day bringing us Job's messen-

gers,

gers, of killing, preying, burning, and spoiling the English and protestants, and none other touched upon; and of the loss of cities, and walled towns. The lord Montgarret, and the lord of Upper Ossory, have (without a blow struck in the defence of the city of Kilkenny) possessed themselves thereof, and ransacked and stripped all the English protestants therein, in such a barbarous and inhuman manner, as is not to be believed, &c. And therefore, even upon the knees of my soul, I beg you to supplicate his majesty, and the lords and commons of both houses of parliament, that this fruitful province of Munster (wherein are more cities and walled towns, with more brave harbours and havens, than all the rest of the kingdom hath) and the English subjects therein, may not, for want of timely supplies of men, money, and munition, be lost; but that you will instantly solicit the hastening over the lord lieutenant with the army to Dublin, and Sir Charles Vavasor with his regiment to Youghall, with a liberal supply of arms and ammunition, whereof the province is in a manner destitute. And herein, for God's sake, let not the least delay be used; for, if there be, all succours will come too late." In the said letter he concludes, "Youghall, this twelfth day, about midnight, after a heavy and sorrowful Christmas, 1641."

In another letter to lord Goring, dated Youghall, January 12, 1641, his distresses were greatly increased, and grew more dreadful, as he informed him. "All the natives that are papists," says his lordship, "are in open action and rebellion, except the earl of Barrimore. I am, by commandment of the lord president, drawn to Youghall to secure it, the only town the English have to retreat to; which, God knows, is very weak and ruinous, a great part of the wall being fallen down within these two nights, which we are not able to repair. There is none in it but myself, my son Dungarvan, with his troop; and we have but two hundred Englishmen to guard it, of my tenants, whom I am forced to pay every day, or else they will not stay here. God bless us, for we are compassed with an innumerable company of enemies, and have neither money nor ammunition. We are now at the last gasp; and, if the state of England do not speedily supply us, we are all buried alive, &c."

In February following, Sir Charles Vavasor arriving there with his regiment of foot, the English were inspired with fresh courage; but, bringing with him the proclamation against the rebels, they grew desperate, and executed the same day eight of his lordship's tenants: and, as he writes in a letter to the earl of Warwick, February 25, the cruelties exercised on the protestants were so many, and so unchristian-like, they were inexpressible; adding, "Before this rebellion, my revenue, besides my houses, demesnes, parks, and other royalties, did yield me fifty pounds a day rent. I do vow unto your lordship, that I have not now fifty pence a week coming in to me, so as I fear I must come a begging to you, to allow me to be one of your beadsmen. But God's will be done, to whom I am thankful for granting me patience to undergo these great afflictions and losses."

In July 1642 he was commissioned by the lords justices, as *custos rotulorum* of the counties of

Cork and Waterford, to hold a quarter-sessions for the indictment of high treason of the rebels in those counties; when above eleven hundred, which entered into rebellion there, were accordingly indicted; as in a letter to the speaker of the house of commons in England, dated August 25, 1642, his lordship sets forth; and that he sent him the said indictments to be presented to the house, to be considered by such members thereof as are learned in the laws; and, if wanting in any point of law, they may be reformed and rectified, and returned to him, with such amendment as they shall think fit; and, if the house pleased to direct, they should all be proceeded against to outlawry, whereby his majesty may be entitled to their lands and possessions, which he dare affirm were, at the beginning of the insurrection, not of so little yearly value as two hundred thousand pounds. "This course of proceedings," says his lordship, "against the lords and the rest was not by them suspected, and, I do assure you, doth much startle them; for now they begin (tho' too late) to take notice, that they are in a good forwardness to be attainted, and all their estates confiscated, to the corruption of their blood, and extirpation of them and their families. And the height of their revenge is principally bent against the earl of Barrimore, myself, and my sons, which we all foresaw, before we entered upon this work of works. Sir, I pray give me leave to present to yourself and the honourable house, that this general rebellion broke forth in October last, at the very instant when I landed here out of England; and though it appeared first in Ulster, yet I (who am seventy-six years of age, and have eaten the most part of my bread in Ireland these fifty-four years, and by my several employments and commands in the government of this province and kingdom) could not but apprehend that the infection and contagion was general, and would, by degrees, quickly creep into this province; as forthwith it did. And for that I found, to my great grief, that by the courses the late earl of Stafford had taken, all, or the greatest part of the English and protestants in this province were deprived of their arms, and debarred from having any powder in their houses; and the king's magazines here being so weakly furnished, as in a manner they were empty; I, without delay, furnished all my castles in these two counties with such ammunition as my poor armoury did afford, and sent three hundred pounds sterling into England to be bestowed in ammunition for myself and tenants; and put in sufficient guards, and nine months victuals, in every of my castles; which I thank God, I have hitherto preserved and made good, not without giving great annoyance out of these castles to the rebels. And for that the late lord president did judiciously observe, that the preservation of this important town and harbour of Youghall was of principal consequence to be kept for the service of the crown; and presuming that no man exceeded me in power and ability to make it good, he prevailed on me, for the advancement of his majesty's service, to secure it; whither I brought two companies of hundred foot a-piece, all of English protestants, and well disciplined, and them at my charges armed. And hitherto (I do thank my God) this town and harbour are made good, and is a receptacle not only for all shipping, but also for

for thousands of distressed Englishmen, which have been stripped by the rebels, and have found succour and safety here. And these two hundred men I have kept all the last winter until now to defend this town, and weekly paid by poll three shillings and six pence a week, until the first of March last, &c. The troop of horse, and hundred foot, which are garrisoned at Lismore, I have also paid weekly by poll, as I do the foot company to this day. But I humbly thank the parliament, they have been pleased the beginning of last month, to bring my son Broghill, with his troop of horse into his majesty's pay; which favour he will, I hope, by his service merit. I then likewise employed my second son, Kinalmeaky, to govern a town, in the West, of my erection called Bandon bridge, the walling and fortifying whereof stood me in one thousand four hundred pounds, wherein are at least seven thousand souls, all English protestants, and not one Irishman or Papist dwelling therein; where there have been ever since and yet are maintained, a hundred horse, and four hundred foot. Which town (notwithstanding several violent assaults and attempts) hath not only been maintained and defended; but they have made many sallies on the rebels, and given them several great overthrows; and indeed beyond expectation (even almost to admiration) have gained seven strong castles from the traitors; some of which they have burned, and the rest they maintain with good wards, being great bridges on the enemy; and yet, these nine months, have not had one penny of entertainment from the king or parliament, &c." He further sets forth in his letter, that the loss of Limerick would have been prevented, had the forces come over the parliament long since had ordered; the cannon of which place had served them to reduce all the castles in that county, except Loughir, defended for the earl of Bath; and his own castle of Askeaton (in which he maintained a hundred men since the breaking out of the rebellion) which was then besieged by four thousand Irish, and in danger of being lost. That the forces maintained by him, and commanded by his sons, had destroyed above three thousand rebels since the insurrection; but was forced to sell his plate to pay the soldiers. He concludes, "I have with a free heart, and liberal hand spent all that I have, and am able to do no more. I grieve not at my own losses or wants, though they have been very great; but to see these seasoned and well disciplined companies (one hundred whereof for the present are more serviceable than three hundred fresh men) to be without cloaths, or pay, afflicts me at the soul." In a postscript to the said letter he adds, "The towns of Wexford and Dungarvan are both, by sea, lately furnished with store of powder and ammunition, whereof I had certain advertisement this day; and an admonition to the commanders of those ships that are in pay from the house, to range and watch the seas better, is humbly desired as most requisite." In this, and other few letters of his, that did not perish in the conflagration of Charleville house, may be traced his intrepidity, generosity of his heart, superiority of his understanding; and also delineate him to be a brave, benevolent, and wise man, even in his last years. His noble spir-

it thought nothing too much to venture for the service of his king and country, risking his whole family and fortune on the same bottom with the protestant interest in Ireland; having in the battle of Lisscarrol, fought September 3, 1642, (wherein the English obtained a complete victory) four of his sons engaged, who all behaved with great valour; and lost his second son, the lord Kinalmeaky, who in several rencounters had defeated the rebels.

At length, this great earl, in the midst of these confusions, departed this life at Youghall, aged seventy-seven; and there was buried; near the date (if not on the day) of the cessation concluded at Sigginstown, September 15, 1643, "unwilling to survive what he suspected might not be auspicious to the English, or conducive to the end for which it was designed: wherein he prophesied not ill."

Mr. Borlase gives this character of his lordship: "He was a person, for his abilities and knowledge in the affairs of the world, eminently observable, inasmuch as (though he was no peer of England) he was admitted to sit in the lords house upon the woollacks, 'ut consiliarius.' And for all the estate he arrived at (which was the greatest in the memory of the last age) none ever taxed him with exorbitances, but such as thought princes had too little, and religious men not enough."

Sir Richard Cox gives this account of him: "The noble earl of Cork, lord high treasurer, was one of the most extraordinary persons, either that or any other age hath produced, with respect to the great and just acquisitions of estate that he made, and the public works that he began and finished, for the advancement of the English interest, and the protestant religion, in Ireland; as churches, alms-houses, free-schools, bridges, castles, and towns, viz. Lismore, Tallow, Cloghmakilty, Iniskeen, Castletown, and Bandon, (which last place cost him 14,000 l.) inasmuch that, when Cromwell saw these prodigious improvements, which he little expected to find in Ireland, he declared 'That if there had been an earl of Cork in every province, it would have been impossible for the Irish to have raised a rebellion.' And whilst he was carrying on these solid works, he lived in his family at a rate of plenty that exceeded those who consumed great estates in the lavish-ways of ill-ordered success. His motto, 'God's providence is my inheritance,' shews from whence he derived all his blessings; the greatest of which was, the numerous and noble posterity he had to leave his estate unto."

He lies interred in his chapel in the parish-church of Youghall; and a beautiful marble monument is erected to his memory, his effigies lying in full length in armour, and on each side of him those of his wives, and the names and marriages of his children, his own titles and employments; concluding with this distich:

*Sic posui tumulum, superest intendere votis:
Parce animæ, carnem solvito, Christe, veni.*

His lordship in the account he has given of himself, before recited, has related his lady's decease, and the births, &c. of all his children. We shall therefore only mention, that on an ele-

gant monument in St. Patrick's church in Dublin is this inscription:

God's providence is our inheritance.

This monument was erected for the Right Honourable Sir Richard Boyle, Knt. Lord Boyle, Baron of Youghall, Viscount of Dungarvan, Earl of Cork, lord high treasurer of Ireland, and of the King's privy-council of this realm, and of the two lords justices for the government of this kingdom, in memory of his most dear, virtuous, and religious wife, the Lady Catharine, Countess of Cork, and their posterity; as also of her grandfather, Dr. Robert Weston, some time lord chancellor of Ireland, and one of the lords justices for the government thereof; whose daughter, Alice Weston, was married to Sir Geoffery Fenton, Knt. principal secretary of state in this realm; and they had issue the said Lady Catharine, Countess of Cork, who lieth here interred with her said father and grandfather, whose virtues she inherited on the earth, and lieth here interred with them. All expecting a joyful resurrection. Obitt 16 die Februarii, anno 1629.

Of his lordship's children; from Roger Boyle, the fifth son, created baron of Broghill, and earl of Orrery, is descended the present earl of Cork; of whom we are principally to treat.

Francis, his sixth son, was created lord viscount of Shannon. He served king Charles the First, with his brethren, against the Irish rebels; and the great earl of Cork, in a letter dated at Cork, October 7, 1642, to the marquis of Ormond, gives the following account of his son Francis: "Your lordship's two commissions were not brought hither, till after my son Kinalmeaky was killed at the battle of Lisgarrol, where I had four of my sons; and [Francis] the youngest of them (if report speaks truth) carried himself with an undaunted resolution, and did narrowly endanger his life, in recovering his dead brother's body and horse, both which he brought from the rebels; and hath ever since kept both troop and foot company together, in hope (his brother being thus killed) that he shall be graced with the command of them. My humble suit is, that your lordship will confer on him the foot company, and troop of horse, which you were pleased to confer on his deceased brother."

This Francis, whilst in Ireland, was very active against the rebels, till the cessation of arms, concluded with the papists September 16, 1643; after which, he, with his brother, the lord Broghill, went over to England, and waited on king Charles I. at Oxford. The next thing we find of him is, his going over to Holland with his wife; where in Feb. 1647-8, he was visited by his brother, the honourable Robert Boyle, partly to see the country, and partly to accompany his said brother, and his wife, on their return to England; where they arrived April 15, 1648.

On May 13 following, Mr. Robert Boyle being at Stalbridge, Mr. Francis Boyle and his lady accompanied him there; also at Marlton, in Somersetshire, the seat of their brother, the lord Broghill; the greatest harmony being between

all the brothers and sisters. He adhered to the royal interest; and in 1659, when his brother, the lord Broghill, had made a party for the restoration of king Charles II. and had secured all Munster, he dispatched his brother Francis to the king, then at Brussels, to invite him to land at Cork, with assurance of his being received there; and that he had got all the army of the South, as Sir Charles Coote had that of the North, in readiness to declare for his majesty. He embarked in Cork haven for Flanders; and, on his arrival at Brussels, presented his letters of invitation to the king, who received him with great joy, and gave immediate directions to prepare for his transportation; and four days after, just as his majesty was taking horse in disguise for Calais, in order to his going for Ireland, Monk's message for his coming to England put a stop to his journey to Calais; and soon after came on the restoration of the king.

He came over with his majesty from Holland; and, in September 1660, was created viscount Shannon, in the county of Limerick; was sworn of the privy council; made captain of a troop of horse, 7 February 1660; received two grants of lands under the acts of settlements; and August 20, 1672, was instituted governor of the city and county of the city of Cork.

The honourable Robert Boyle, by his last will and testament, dated the 18th of July, in the 3d year of king William and queen Mary, 1691: "I give and bequeath unto my dear brother, the lord viscount Shannon, the best watch I shall die possessed of, to put him in mind of my constant kindness and affection, which I endeavoured to express by my voluntary yearly expence, in keeping up the manor house of Stalbridge, without intending to live in it, for his sake." His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Killigrew, and sister of Sir William Killigrew, by whom he had issue two sons, Richard, and Charles; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Jephson, of Moyallow, esquire.

Richard, the eldest son, in 1673, married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir John Ponsonby, of Waterford, in Ireland, and had issue three sons, Richard, Francis, and John; also a daughter, Elizabeth; and died in the life-time of his father: so that Richard, his eldest son, succeeded his grandfather in the honour of viscount Shannon, &c. The said Richard, before he was twenty years of age, was at the battle of the Boyne; and, in 1693, went over with the duke of Ormond, served in the campaign that year in the Netherlands, and was in the battle of Landen, July 19, where his grace was taken prisoner; and his lordship behaved so well, that, on the 16th February following, he was constituted cornet of horse. He after served in the several campaigns in the Netherlands, till the peace of Ryswick; and in 1697, was made major in the second troop of horse-guards, under the command of the duke of Ormond. On the 11th of Feb. 1701-2, in the first year of queen Anne, he was constituted col. of prince George's regiment of marines; and in June following, embarked with his regiment on the expedition to Calais, commanded by the duke of Ormond. On their return, the duke receiving intelligence of the French and Spanish fleets being with the galleons in the bay of Vigo, he had the command of the grenadiers that attacked and car-

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ried the fort of Rodendallo. His gallant behaviour and conduct in that memorable action induced the duke of Ormond to send him express to the queen with the particulars of his success; of which the following account is given in our Gazette.

“ St. James's, October 31, 1702. This day the right honourable the lord viscount Shannon arrived, sent express from the duke of Ormond, in her majesty's ship the *Pembroke*, with good news, that on the 12th her majesty's fleet and land forces attempted the port of Vigo, and took and destroyed all the shipping there, consisting of fifteen French men of war of the line of battle, two frigates, a fireship, and three advice-boats, with seventeen Spanish galleons; of which glorious action a particular account is contained in the letters from his grace, and Sir George Rooke, which are directed to be made publick.”

The said letters, published by authority, bore date from Vigo, October 16, 1702; reciting, “ That on the resolution of a general council of war, the army should land, and attack the fort on the south side of the Rodendallo, and from thence where it should be most useful for annoying the enemy. And pursuant thereunto, the duke of Ormond landed, with great diligence and expedition, about two thousand men on the south side of the river; and ordered the grenadiers to march, under the command of lord viscount Shannon, directly to the fort that guards the entrance of the harbour, where the boom lay; which he performed with great gallantry. There appeared about eight thousand foot between the fort and the hills; but, on the advance of our men, after a little skirmish with the grenadiers, they retired; who likewise pushed another party of the enemy, and, following them to the fort, possessed themselves of the lower battery. After which the enemy retired into a stone castle, and there fired on our men for some little time: but, opening the gate with intent to make a sally, the grenadiers, headed by the lord viscount Shannon, forced into the castle, and possessed themselves of it; in which were three hundred French marines, fifty Spaniards, and forty guns. This success contributed greatly to admiral Hopson's breaking and cutting the boom, whereby the queen's ships got into the harbour.”

It is further recited, that the attack was made with great resolution and bravery, and the good conduct of the land forces contributed much to the success. Colonel Pierce, who commanded next to lord Shannon, was wounded with a cannon-shot in the thigh; Mr. Talmash, colonel Seymour, and colonel Newton, were also wounded; and a lieutenant of the grenadiers, a lieutenant of lord Shannon's regiment, with about thirty soldiers, were killed.

On 24 August, 1704, his lordship was made brigadier-general of her majesty's forces; on 1 Jan. 1706-7, a major-general; and on 1 Jan. 1708-9, lieutenant-general of her majesty's forces; and, with the earl of Stair, William Steuart, Sir Richard Temple, and W. Tatton, were appointed by her majesty to inspect and regulate the cloathing of the army; and the accounts thereof. On the conclusion of the peace in the reign of queen Anne, his regiment was broke 25 December, 1713; and, on the accession of king George I. he was constituted colonel of the twenty-fifth regiment of foot, 27 January, 1714-15. On 17 of June, his majesty

conferred on him a regiment of horse; and on the 9th of March, 1726-7, he was constituted colonel and captain of the fourth troop of horse-guards. On 27 October, 1735, he was made general of the horse; and on a promotion of general officers, July 17, 1739, his lordship was constituted field marshal of all his majesty's forces. His lordship, in 1720, was constituted general and commander in chief of all his majesty's forces in Ireland; and was one of the lords justices of that kingdom, and commander in chief of all his majesty's forces there, till his decease. He died at his house in Arlington-street, St. James's, on Saturday, December 20, 1740, and was buried at Walton upon Thames, in Surry. His death was greatly lamented; being of a most affable deportment, and possessed of very amiable qualities and virtues.

His lordship's first lady was Mary, widow of Roger, earl of Orrery, by whom he had no issue. He secondly married Grace, daughter and coheir of John Senhouse, of Nether-hall, in the county of Cumberland, esquire, and by her, who survived him, and died May 10, 1755, left an only daughter, named Grace, sole heir to his estate, who was in November, 1744, married to the right honourable Charles, earl of Middlesex, now duke of Dorset, but died May 10, 1763, before his grace's accession to the dukedom.

Robert Boyle, the youngest son, tho' dignified with no title of honour (as it is remarkable all his other brothers, who arrived to years of maturity, were) yet became no less famous than the rest, for many rare and eminent qualities; as if providence designed every branch of this noble stem to do good in their generation, and leave an example for our imitation. His life and studies were an ornament to our nation; of which a short abstract taken from Dr. Burnet bishop of Salisbury's sermon at his funeral, is here inserted.

“ The promising blossoms of his great piety and capacity began to appear very early; and after he had passed the trivial schools in Ireland, he studied at Leyden in Holland; from whence he travelled into France, Switzerland, Italy, &c. without receiving the least tincture of the vices of the places, or times. He often owned, that his piety received a great increase by his converse with the godly and learned archbishop Usher, who daily cultivated the hopeful seeds which he foresaw would produce such a glorious harvest. He did for many years so exactly study the holy scriptures in the original languages, that he could readily quote both the Hebrew and Greek; and understood that sacred book so well, that few, whose profession did oblige them to it, could equal him in it.

“ His veneration for the name of God was so profound, that he never pronounced it without a discernible pause. He was constant in his secret addresses at his throne; and in all his enquiries into nature his chief design was, to raise higher thoughts in himself and others, of the greatness, glory, wisdom, and goodness of God: and in that article of his will, relating to the Royal Society, he recommends it to them, and other searchers into physical truths, to refer their attainments to the glory of the great author of nature, and the comfort of mankind.

“ Having possessed himself with such an amiable view of Christianity, separated from the superstition or sourness of parties, he rejoiced in every discovery

discovery from nature, which might either illustrate it, or remove objections against it, having always considered it as a system of truths which ought to purify the heart and practice.

"He loved nothing that might lessen that, nor any nicety which occasioned divisions among christians; so that, for the advancement of pure and disinterested Christianity, he left by his will a liberal provision for a certain number of well-digested sermons, on purpose to evince the truth of the christian religion in general, without touching upon sub-divisions among christians in particular. Which are annually preached, and are remembered as Mr. Boyles's Lectures.

"He was so zealous for propagating our holy religion, that he was at the charge of a translation and impression of the New Testament in the Malayan tongue, which he sent over all the East Indies. He gave a noble reward to him who translated Grotius's incomparable book of the Truth of the Christian religion into Arabick; and was at the charge of an impression, which he took care to have distributed where that language obtains. He resolved also to have an impression in the Turkish language; but the company, thinking it became them to do it, suffered him only to contribute his large share. He gave seven hundred pounds towards the charge of the Irish Bible, which he ordered to be distributed in Ireland; and contributed liberally toward the Welch Bible; and to that in Irish, for the Highlands of Scotland.

"He gave in his life three hundred pounds per annum, towards propagating the christian religion in America; and gave one hundred pounds to the East-India company towards their designs of the like nature in the East-Indies; intending a much greater sum, when the work should be set on foot to purpose. And as his zeal was lively toward the greatest concerns of religion, he avoided entering too far into those things, which have weakened and distracted christianity; had an utter aversion to whatever was destructive of morality and charity; and was particularly zealous against all severities and persecutions upon the account of religion.

"He approved of the church of England's doctrine, and never separated from her communion; was charitable in his opinion towards dissenters, and plentifully supplied their necessities; so that as he shut himself up in no party, neither did he shut out any party from him. He had been solicited to take orders, but declined it, conceiving that what he wrote in defence of religion might have more authority, when he did not share in the church's patrimony.

"His charity to those in want, and bounty to learned men, was extraordinary, but without ostentation. He was particularly liberal to persons in distress, without letting them know from whence it came: that for several years his charity exceeded one thousand pounds per annum. And as he had a good estate, he made good use of it; denying himself in all worldly pomp, and applying himself constantly to his studies, and philosophical experiments.

"He was decently cheerful, and had nothing of that moroseness, which philosophers and men of extraordinary devotion are sometimes inclinable to; he made true judgments of men and things; his advices were sound, yet cautious and modest;

and his invention fruitful to suggest good expedients.

"He withdrew early from courts and public affairs; yet was always honourably treated by his princes. He was very sagacious in discerning men's talents; and had such a vast scheme of projects, that he could quickly set those at work, who had leisure and capacity; and, when he saw them engaged, would enable them by a handsome present to carry it on. He was very well versed in Rabbinical learning, and the fathers; had nicely considered the whole controversies of religion, and thoroughly understood the body of divinity; he was absolute master of the mathematicks, and knew the utmost in geometry; geography in its several parts, with history, and books of travels, were his diversion. He was expert in all the parts of physick; but for the history of nature, of the productions of all countries, of the virtues and improvements of plants, ores, and minerals, with their varieties in different climates, he was, perhaps, the perfectest and exactest man in the world; which enabled him to make a greater number of different experiments, than any man that ever we read of; and he delivered his discoveries so exactly, according to truth, that they may be safely depended upon. But his peculiar and beloved study was chemistry; in which he engaged with no avaricious design, but only to find out nature, to see of what principles things were compounded, and into what they might be resolved; and to prepare good medicines, without spending his estate and time upon high pretensions, but kept always within compass.

"He made chemistry much the better, and himself never the worse, or the poorer by it, making it an entertainment to himself, and a charity to others; the products being disposed by his sister Ranelagh, &c. to whom he intrusted it. In short his knowledge and great performances this way are valued through the world, and his numerous writings universally esteemed.

He died December 30, 1691, aged sixty-four; and was buried on the south side of the chancel of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster, near the body of his sister Ranelagh; who, as "they were pleasant in their lives, in their deaths they were not divided;" as he did not survive her above a week, the grief for her decease putting him into convulsion-fits, which carried him off.

The countess of Ranelagh lived to a great age, deceasing December 23, 1691; and her character in life was so amiable, that it deserves particular mention. Her learned, virtuous, good brother, the honourable Robert Boyle, made her by his last will and testament one of his executors, with an honourable testimony of her great merits; but she died before him, as already mentioned. She had lived the longest on the most publick scene, and made the greatest figure in all the revolutions of these kingdoms, for above fifty years, of any woman of her age. She employed her whole time, interest, and estate in doing good; and as her great understanding, with the vast esteem she was in, made all persons, in their several turns of grandeur, desire and value her friendship, it gave her a title to use her interest with them for the service of others, though she never made advantage of it to any end or design of her own.

own. She was contented with her fortune; and, though she was twice stript thereof, it made no impression on her; but was the general intercessor for all persons of merit or want. This had in her the better grace, and was both more christian, and more effectual, as it was not limited within any compass of parties or relations. She divided her charities and friendships, her esteem as well as her bounty, with the truest regard to merit, and her own obligations, without any difference on account of opinion. She had a vast reach both of knowledge and apprehension; an universal affability and easiness of access; an humility that descended to the meanest persons and concerns; an obliging kindness and readiness to advise those who had no occasion for any further assistance from her. And, with all these and many other excellent qualities, she had the deepest sense of religion, with the most constant turn of thought and discourse that way, known in that age. Her honourable brother, the celebrated Robert Boyle, lived with her for the greatest part of forty-seven years, with such mutual confidence, as improved the relation under which they were born to the more exalted and endearing name of friend.

We now come to

RICHARD BOYLE, the son and heir aforesaid; who is mentioned in his noble father's True Remembrances, as I have cited; and distinguished himself by many brave actions in Ireland. On the 5th of July, 1635, he was married, in the chapel in Skipton-castle in Craven, to the lady Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland.

In 1642, his lordship and the lord Inchiquin had the command of those forces that defeated the Irish army near Lisfarrul. But, after other successes, a cessation of arms being agreed on with the Irish, September 15, 1643, he carried over his forces into the king's service in England; landed with them near Chester, in February 1643-4; and from thence marching into Dorsetshire, joined his sovereign, who, in consideration of that real assistance and ready supply by him then seasonably given, and by reason of his marriage with the lady Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Henry, earl of Cumberland, by letters patent bearing date on the 4th of November, in the 20th year of his reign, advanced him to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Clifford of Lanesborough, in the county of York.

His lordship continued in England till all places were delivered up to the power of the parliament, and was then suffered to compound for his estate; but going beyond the seas before he had perfected his composition, the house of commons, in January 1646, ordered a committee to consider of several debts owing by the earl of Cork.

This noble earl was serviceable in the restoration of king Charles II. who, in consideration of his faithful services, both in England and Ireland, as also for the great merits of the said Henry, earl of Cumberland, was pleased to create him, by other letters patent bearing date the 20th of March, in the 16th year of his reign, earl of Burlington, alias Bridlington, in the county of York. The 13th of March, 1666, he was constituted lord lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire,

and of the city of York, and county of the same; also on the 2d of February, 1679, custos rotulorum thereof. In 1689, in king James's parliament in Ireland, he was attainted; but king William called his lordship to his privy council; and confirmed him in his post of lord high treasurer of Ireland. This earl died, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, on the 15th of January, 1697-8; and by Elizabeth, his wife, aforesaid (who died on the 6th of January, 1690) had issue three sons and five daughters, viz.

1. Francis Boyle, baptized April 8, 1636, who died young.

2. Charles Boyle, lord Clifford.

3. Richard Boyle, third son, who going to sea a volunteer against the Dutch, in the same ship with his royal highness the duke of York, lost his life with the earl of Falmouth and the lord Muskerry, who fell all three by one cannon shot, in the great engagement, June 3, 1665, in Solebay.

The daughters were,

1. Frances Boyle, married first to Sir Henry Courtney, knt. secondly to Wentworth Dillon, earl of Roscommon, in Ireland.

2. Catherine Boyle, who died in her childhood.

3. Elizabeth Boyle, married to Nicholas Tuf-ton, earl of Thanet.

4. Anne Boyle, married to Edward, earl of Sandwich.

5. Henrietta Boyle, married to Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester.

CHARLES BOYLE, his second, but eldest surviving son, in 1 William and Mary, was called up to the house of peers by the title of lord Clifford, of Lanesborough, and died in the life-time of his father, on the 12th of October, 1694. He married first Jane, the youngest daughter and coheir to William, duke of Somerset, by whom he had issue four sons and six daughters,

1. Richard Boyle, who died April 9, 1675.

2. Charles Boyle, who afterwards succeeded in the earldom.

3. Henry Boyle, principal secretary of state in the reign of queen Anne, who was created a peer of this realm, by the title of lord Carleton, October 26, 1714, 1 George I. and died unmarried.

4. William Boyle, who died in his infancy.

The daughters were,

1. Frances, who died young.

2. Elizabeth, married to James, earl of Barrimore, of the kingdom of Ireland.

3. Jane, died young.

4. Mary, was married to James, duke of Queensberry, in Scotland, after duke of Dover in England.

5. Arabella, wedded to Henry Petty, earl of Shelburn, in Ireland.

6. Frances, died in her childhood.

The lady, their mother, departed this life on the 23d of November, 1679, aged forty-two years, four months, and seventeen days: and on the 8th of December following, was buried in St. Nicholas's chapel, in Westminster-abbey.

Whereupon this Charles, lord Clifford, married to his second wife, Arethusa, sixth daughter of George, earl of Berkeley, by whom he had issue one daughter, named Arethusa, married to James Vernon, esquire, son of James Vernon,

6 H

esquire,

esquire, one of the principal secretaries of state to king William.

The eldest son,

CHARLES BOYLE, succeeded his grandfather, Richard, earl of Burlington, and was one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to king William, and sworn of his privy council; and September 29, 1699, constituted lord lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and appointed one of the commissioners to treat of an union with Scotland, in the reign of queen Anne. His lordship married Juliana, sole daughter and heir to Henry Noel, second son of Edward, viscount Campden; and departed this life, universally lamented, on February 9, 1703-4; his lady surviving, who died in the seventy-third year of her age, October 17, 1750, and on the 31st of the same month was carried to be interred by her lord at Lanesborough, in Yorkshire; leaving Richard, earl of Burlington, and six daughters,

1. Mary, died young.
2. Elizabeth, married August 28, 1719, to Sir Henry Bedingfield, of Oxborough, in Norfolk, baronet.
3. Catharine, died young.
4. Juliana, to Charles, lord Bruce, son and heir apparent of Thomas, earl of Ailesbury.
5. Jane.
6. Henrietta, wedded to the honourable Henry Boyle, of Castle-Martyr, in the kingdom of Ireland, grandson of Roger, earl of Orrery, before-mentioned.

Which

RICHARD BOYLE, earl of Burlington, born April 25, 1695, was married March 21, 1727, to Dorothy Savile, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of William Savile, marquis of Halifax; by whom he had issue three daughters,

1. Dorothy, born May 14, 1724, and married October 10, 1741, to George, earl of Euston, son and heir apparent to his grace Charles, duke of Grafton, but died, leaving no issue by him, in April, 1742.
2. Juliana, born April 21, 1727, died March 11, 1737.
3. Charlotte, born in the year 1731, married to William, marquis of Hartington, son and heir apparent of his grace William, duke of Devonshire, by whom she had three sons and a daughter, and died December 8, 1754.

His lordship, on June 18, 1730, was installed one of the knights companions of the most noble order of the Garter; and in the 18th stall in St. George's chapel at Windsor, is a plate of his arms, and the following inscription under it:

Du tres noble et puissant Seigneur, Richard Boyle, Comte de Burlington, et aussi de Cork, Visconte de Dungarvan et Kinalmeaky en Ireland, Baron Clifford de Londesburgh, et aussi Baron Boyle de Youghall, et Baron de Bandon Ireland, grand trisorier d'Ireland, seigneur lieutenant et garde des rolles de l'Occidental Riding de York, seigneur lieutenant de la citè, province ou aynsty de York, vice-admiral de Yorkshire, garde des rolles du Septentrional Riding de Yorkshire, gouverneur en chéf de la province de Cork, et de la citè et province de la citè de Cork, connestable et senéchal du chateau, seigneurie et de l'honneur

de Knaresburgh, conseiller du roy en son conseil privé, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, installe au chateau de Windsor, le 18 jour de Juin, 1730.

On the 21st of June, 1731, his lordship was constituted captain of the honourable band of gentlemen-pensioners. In 1732, his lordship being at the city of York, the lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. sent a deputation to return their thanks to him for the favour he had done them in building their assembly-room, and other benefactions to the city, and to beg his lordship's leave to present him with the freedom thereof; whereunto giving his consent, they presented him with it in a gold box. In 1733, he resigned his place of captain of the band of pensioners. His lordship afterwards lived retired, busying himself in his fine gardens at Chiswick, and employing himself in architecture, wherein he was consulted by several of the nobility, and was a benefactor towards the building of several public edifices. He departed this life at his seat at Chiswick, December 3, 1750; and seven days after his remains were carried from his house in Piccadilly, to be interred at Lanesborough; and in him his English honours became extinct. His lordship's titles in Ireland devolved on his heir male, the right honourable John, father to the late and present earls of Cork, and of Orrery, lord viscount Dungarvan, baron Boyle of Marston, in the kingdom of England, baron of Youghall, and baron of Broghill. We shall therefore now proceed to treat of Roger, the fifth son of Richard, earl of Cork, created by Charles I. earl of Orrery, and lord Broghill. Which

ROGER BOYLE was knighted before he was seven years of age, viz. on April 7, 1628; and at the intercession of his father, the earl of Cork, king Charles I. by letters patent, bearing date February 28 following, created him a peer of the kingdom of Ireland, by the stile and title of lord Broghill, baron of Broghill, in the county of Cork, afterwards erected into a lordship and manor. After his education in the college of Dublin, he was sent to travel; and, returning to the English court in 1639, appeared so accomplished, that Algernon, earl of Northumberland, conferred on him the command of his own troop of horse, in that expedition into the North of England against the Scots.

In 1641 he had the command of a troop of horse raised by his father the earl of Cork, and distinguished himself in several encounters with the Irish rebels. On the 4th of July, 1642, (as observed in the history of Ireland) the lord Broghill, on his return from the relief of Knockmore, met a party of rebels strongly posted near Capoquin; and though he had but sixty horse, and one hundred and forty foot, yet he boldly charged them, killed two of their best captains, and two hundred of their soldiers, with very little loss. He was afterwards, the same year, in the battle of Liscarrol. He, with three of his brothers, by their gallant behaviour, obtained a compleat victory over the rebels, headed by six lords of their party. In the engagement, his brother, the lord Kinalmeaky, was killed; and his lordship ventured so far, that he was taken prisoner, but immediately rescued by the courage of some of his own men. His lordship acted with vigour against them, till the cessation of

of arms, 15 September, 1643, which he earnestly opposed, foreseeing it would be destructive to the protestant interest in Ireland. On which account his lordship was at the head of a petition of the protestants at Munster, to the marquis of Ormond, lieutenant general, and the council of Ireland, setting forth, with great weight, their grievances, and beseeching them to call to mind, that his majesty gave his royal assent to an act of parliament, obliging himself not to grant any pardon or terms of peace to the rebels, without the consent of his parliament of England. And being afterwards daily alarmed with plots of the papists, who, among other contrivances, had formed a design on the city of Cork; he, with the earl of Inchiquin, Sir William Fenton, and others, did, on the 18th of July, 1644, write to his majesty, "That no peace could be concluded with the Irish rebels, which would not bring unto his majesty, and the English in general, a far greater prejudice, than the shew of a peace there would bring them advantage, &c. And thereupon besought him, that he would not so much regard so inconsiderable a handful of people as they were, as to purchase but a seeming security, by leaving thereby the protestant religion, in all likelihood, to be extirpated, and his majesty obnoxious to the loss of that kingdom; further, beseeching his majesty, that he would be pleased to proclaim again the Irish to be rebels, and not to pardon those who have committed so many barbarous crimes, that they are as far above description, as they are short of honesty; the Irish professing they had his majesty's commission for what they did. The true sense of which devilish aspersions cast upon his majesty, with other reasons, made them resolve to die a thousand deaths, rather than condescend to any peace, referring themselves in other things to their declaration."

But such a dissatisfactory answer had they from the king, that the lord Broghill (who was made governor of Limerick) with the earl of Inchiquin, put themselves under the protection of the parliament, and, by their courage and conduct, drove the rebels out of most of the port-towns in Munster, and other considerable places there, and formed a body of twelve thousand men in arms. His particular successes against the rebels are recited in Whitlock's Memorials, Cox's History of Ireland, &c. and rendered him so considerable, that Cromwell cared him by all the arts he was master of, and received him as his intimate friend.

In a manuscript account of his life, wrote by Mr. Love, and communicated to Mr. Collins, by the late earl of Orrery, the circumstances of Cromwell's bringing him over to his interests are thus related: "My lord did me the honour to converse more intimately with me, than is easily credible, and to honour me with the whole of that great, that greatest instance of divine providence (tho' at first with the greatest regret) the wisdom of God led him thro."

"On the martyrdom of king Charles I. my lord retired to a private life, to his house at Marston-Bigot, near Frome, in the West of England, where he had a letter from the royal orphan, king Charles II. then in exile: that his majesty had provided two small ships to carry him to Ireland; that he was sensible his lordship was beloved, and could influence the southern protestants of Ireland; and that he wanted only my lord Broghill to go with him.

"My lord was pleased with the king's command, and immediately sent, in answer,

"That he hoped to be very soon with his majesty: that no one in England knew the secret but his wife, and his sister Ranelagh, at whose house, in the Old Mall, he was to come in the dusk, with only four servants (on a certain day) to take his leave of her, and would then set out.

"My lord came, and we no sooner housed, but heard a voice ask for lord Broghill: he thereupon charged his faithful sister with treachery, but her protestation of being innocent tempered him. The messenger, a slightly lieutenant, said the lord general Cromwell sent him to know when and where he might wait on his lordship. My lord answered, they were utter strangers, and therefore sent the messenger back, as if he mistook the name. Cromwell, who was near for the purpose, troubled the lieutenant with several returns. At length, by mutual consent, a meeting was appointed the next morning early in St. James's garden.

"Cromwell was first there, with many officers for the Irish expedition. They both met in the middle of the garden, where all stood back, while he thus began:

"My lord, you owe me the greatest obligation." My lord answered, "if he knew it he would acknowledge it; that he did not owe above one hundred pounds in the city, and believed his creditor required no such bondsman.

"Cromwell said, "It was no such trifle; but body for body to the parliament, who resolved on his life for corresponding with Charles Stuart [so they called the king]. In short, time is precious, &c. Yesterday an express informed the house, that the strong castle of Guernsey is taken: the first papers in secretary Cooper's cabinet were a copy of the king's letter to lord Broghill, and lord Broghill's answer; and here they both are. I have a respite for your life; but the dilemma is short. If you will go with me on this expedition, to reduce the Irish rebels, you may live; otherwise you certainly die."

"'Twas then concluded, that my lord should have liberty to send to the king, and, if the king consented, he would go.

"The king immediately consented; but with a caution, if ever God gave him an opportunity, to remember his allegiance.

"Cromwell and his lordship set out together for Ireland. Oliver made a bloody entrance at Drogheda. The lord Broghill went southward, and reduced Kinsale, Cork, Bandon, and Youghall, without the effusion of blood."

Sir Richard Cox, in his History of Ireland, recites, that the lord Broghill brought the whole county of Cork to join against the rebels; being inhabited by English, who could not endure the thoughts of joining with the Irish against their own countrymen; and therefore all the towns there revolted at once from the marquis of Ormond, and proved very advantageous to Cromwell, who otherwise had been forced to a long and dangerous march to Dublin, or embarked his men on board the fleet, that coasted as he marched. Afterwards the lord Broghill performed another very considerable service, which is thus related: "Whilst Cromwell was besieging Clomell, which proved the hardest task he undertook in Ireland, the titular bishop

bishop of Ross had got five thousand men, which were daily increasing, with design to raise the siege; but the lord Broghill, being at Castle-Lyons, had secret intimation from his brother-in-law, general Barry, 'That the Irish had cast off the king's authority, and had put all into the hands of their clergy; and that Ormond, discovering their design, gave liberty to the protestants of his army to treat with Cromwell; and that twenty thousand men would suddenly be in arms, under the command of the bishop of Ross.' Whereupon the lord Broghill posted to Cromwell, and obtaining of him two thousand horse and dragoons, and sixteen hundred foot, he marched with incredible celerity to Carigdroghid, garrisoned by the bishop's forces; and, leaving his foot there, marched with his horse to Maccroom. The Irish, on his approach, fired the castle there, and retired to the rest of their army; which, to the number of five thousand, were in the park. The lord Broghill pursued them, and, coming up with their forces, attacked them with such vigour, that he totally routed them, and took the bishop prisoner; who promised, if he would spare his life, he would cause Carigdroghid to surrender. But, when he was brought to the castle, he advised them to hold it out to the last; whereupon he was immediately hanged. However, his lordship soon after took the castle by a stratagem." Whitlock, reciting this action, says, that on the 24th of May, 1650, letters came from the leaguer before Clomell, that the lord Broghill had slain about seven hundred, took many prisoners, and totally routed the whole party.

Under his lordship's command, another signal victory was obtained by him over the Irish in 1651; gained by his vigilance, conduct, and courage. Ireton was besieging Limerick, and resolved to take it, being the last place of any consideration that held out; and therefore, as Sir Richard Cox observes, he formed an army volant, under the lord Broghill, to encounter the Irish, that distressed them in the siege. The lord Broghill proceeded, with all the briskness and expedition that a brave and diligent captain was capable of, and in a few days came so near the enemy, that they could perceive each other's fires; they being three miles on the south, and his lordship three miles on the north side of Black Water. The Irish army were double his number of horse, and thrice as many foot, as the English; nevertheless Broghill passed the rivers early in the morning, and meeting some Irish gentlemen that were under protection, they told him, they came thither out of curiosity, because of a prophecy, *That the last battle in Ireland should be at Knocknacashy*; which they supposed would happen, as both armies were so near. Lord Broghill enquired who was to have the victory; they shook their heads, and said *The English*.

His lordship marched to Knocknacashy; and, the enemy retiring, he marched back again, where he intended to quarter; and then the Irish fell on his rear: so that the battle happened in the very place spoke of in the morning. They fought with great spirit, horse-head to horse-head, sword in hand, till at length the lord Broghill, with the right wing, routed the left wing of the enemy; and then the left wing under major Wallis, valiantly made good their ground; but a fresh party of

the Irish falling on him, had like to put the victory in dispute, till his lordship bid his men cry *They run, they run*; which induced the first rank of the Irish to look back; and those behind, seeing their faces, concluded they were running, and so fled. However, they had a stand of pikes, which stood so firm, that with great difficulty they were broken, and then their whole army were entirely routed, with great slaughter, by a fierce and vigorous pursuit, which lasted till night.

Sir Richard Cox observes of this battle, that it was the last fought in that war according to the Irish prophecy; and that it was fair both before and after the fight, but, during the conflict, there was a great storm of thunder, lightning, and rain; and that amongst the baggage were taken a peck of charms, whereon was written, "This is the print of our lady's foot, and whoever wears it, and says twenty Ave-Maries, shall be free from gun-shot."

Whitlock recites, that the Irish army was commanded by the lord Muskerry, and that the charge was very desperate on both sides; the lord Broghill had a hundred and twenty horsemen shot, thirty killed. That his lordship charged him that led up the opposite wing, and killed him; but the Irish were so numerous, that his own troop, which consisted of gentleman reformadoes, was charged in front, flank, and rear, both by horse and foot; amongst which his lordship was so far engaged, that they offered him quarter, and, upon refusal thereof, they cried, "Kill the fellow in the gold-laced coat," which had been effected, if a lieutenant of his troop had not come in to his rescue, whose horse was killed under him, and himself twice shot; whereby the lord Broghill got off with a dry beating by the pikemen; but his horse received three shots. That the Irish lost six hundred men; but few were taken, besides some officers of the field. That the defeated army had designed conjunction with the Leinster forces, and the relief of Limerick.

The Irish afterwards were so dispirited, that Limerick surrendered; and they never made head again, but were in general reduced. His lordship had several other encounters with the enemy, (recited by Sir Richard Cox, and Whitlock) which were so well conducted, and with such vigilance and intrepidity executed, that victory ever attended him, though he was always engaged with forces very superior to him in number. And it may justly be said, it was owing principally to his lordship's conduct and vigour, that the Irish so soon submitted to the English government.

At the end of the war, his lordship returned to England; being in 1654 elected one of the representatives of the Kingdom of Ireland, to sit that year in the parliament at Westminster; and was carried by Cromwell, and the heads of his party, to engage him in their interest. When the crowns of these kingdoms were, by that parliament, offered to Cromwell, he was desirous of hearing their arguments, to induce his acceptance thereof; and on that occasion, the lord Broghill, being one of the committee sent to him, made two learned speeches in favour of a legal government; which, with others on that subject, were then printed in a small octavo, p. 15 and 67; to which we refer.

Mr.

Mr. Love, in his account of his lordship, hath these further particulars: "Cromwell sent his lordship to Scotland; where, by methods of lenity, he brought that people to a decorum, having dealt with Mr. John Douglass, David Dick, Gallopsy, and Campbell, whom he pleasantly called *The four Popes of Scotland*. His prudent government opened a passage for general Monk's easy succession.

"Cromwell, not long before he died, began to grow jealous of his lordship, and so narrowly watched him, that, before his return from the Bear tavern at the bridge, where he supped with Cromwell's children (lord Falconbridge and lord Carlisle) the tapster sent him notice of *their drinking the king's health*."

After Oliver's death, his son Richard, who succeeded, was persuaded by lieutenant general Desborough, a violent man, to summon a council of all the military officers to meet at Wallingford-house. His lordship soon perceived this must end in a flux of blood, and persuaded Richard suddenly to dissolve that dreadful assembly. This put the aspiring general into such a fret, as made England too warm for his lordship; who retired to his country-house, near Cork harbour, in Ireland, having the bare and empty title of master of the ordnance.

"The strange proceedings of the long parliament (called the Rump) gave his lordship hopes that matters began to ripen for the restoring of the royal family. Among other fears, they grew jealous of the lord Broghill, and sent serjeant Steele, lord chancellor, judge Cooke, Corbet, and another, to Dublin, to secure his lordship, if he did not engage for all the protestants of Munster. But he screwed them to the dilemma, either to give him the command of that province, or his private liberty. Being commanded to an antichamber, he overheard Steel very worthily baffle the others, in favour of himself, who only threatened him, and sent him home.

"His lordship (having formerly hinted matters to general Monk) at his return to his country retirement, seeing the government run into wild measures, took that occasion to treat with the chiefs of Munster, such as Broderick, (father of the lord chancellor Broderick, of Ireland) Coulthorp, Clayton, Kyrle, Dillon, Pyne, Denny, King, Foulke, Jephson, Purdon, &c. In a little time he brought them all into his interests, except Wilton, governor of Limerick, whom he ventured at distantly. Wilton assured him, he would be for him, be the design what it would. Thereupon his lordship put to him, 'Suppose a king was to be set up;' Wilton consented to it, and, at his return from his lordship, stopped at Rathcormick (colonel Barry's seat) and thence sent his servant (to prevent my lord's jealousy) giving him assurance under his hand, to his confusion if he was not sincere.

"His lordship thereupon sent his brother, the lord Shannon, with eight lines in a small scrip of paper, nicely quilted in the collar of his doublet, to assure the king, he had five thousand of his protestant subjects, all tried resolute men, at or near Cork, ready to attend his majesty. The lord Shannon found the king at Brussels, who agreed to go to Ireland, and had provided disguises for that purpose: but, in the interim, the king received cer-

tain advice, that Monk designed his restoration in England; and, acknowledging lord Broghill's singular loyalty, gave him all assurances of his favour. And, the first time he spoke in council after his restoration, he mentioned his obligations to the lord Broghill, and the protestants of Ireland."

His lordship had the chief care in disposing all those who were in the king's interest in Ireland, to declare for a free parliament. And in January 1659-60, as Sir Richard Cox observes, in his history of that kingdom, surprized the castle of Dublin, and seized those who were entrusted with the government, and sent them to England. After which, their first act was to order a fast and humiliation for their sins; among which the murder of the king was enumerated; and all their actions were suitable: so that they seemed to contend with England, which should be most forward in restoring the king. On the 14th of February they published a memorable declaration for a full and free parliament in Ireland, and the re-admission of the secluded members in the parliament of England. And the convention meeting in Ireland, pursuant to it, on the 14th of March, published a declaration to the same purpose; also, on the 14th of May, accepted of his Majesty's declaration from Breda, of the 14th of April, and cheerfully concurred in his restoration.

On September 5, 1660, in consideration of his services, he was created earl of Orrery, in the kingdom of Ireland; and, at the same time, made lord president of the province of Munster. Also, in October 1660, was declared one of the three lords justices of Ireland, who managed affairs there with great candor and moderation, as observed by the continuator of Sir Richard Baker's chronicle. The next year he had the command of a regiment and an independent company in his majesty's service; and, with John, lord viscount Massareen, was made collector of all such monies as were prescribed by his majesty's declaration of the 30th of November, 1660. Likewise on the 14th of January, 1661, he and the lord chancellor were sworn lords justices, on the death of the earl of Monteath. And, on the 30th of April, 1662, they published an indulgence to dissenters, and continued in the government until the 28th of July, 1662; at which time James, duke of Ormond, was sworn lord lieutenant. The king chiefly entrusted the whole settlement of Ireland to his lordship's conduct; and it is observed by the writer of his life, that the protestants there may bless the day the lord Orrery was born, who confirmed those old soldiers in their possessions, who had given their children liberal education, so that they became professors of law, divinity, and physick.

In the year 1663 he obtained a patent for fairs and markets to be held for ever in his two villages of Rathgogran, called Charleville, and Ballymartra, now Castlemark. And, by his great credit with the king, he some time after procured those two places to be erected into boroughs, which return four members to the present parliament in Ireland; with the nomination of recorders, town-clerks, clerks of the market, and other officers, to him and his heirs for ever.

Being lord president of Munster, where he had full power both civil and military, his lordship was very active in diverting any designs prejudi-

cial to the interest of his country. Sir Richard Cox takes notice, that, in the year 1663, the earl of Orrery discovered to the lord lieutenant a design of the fanatics to seize the castle of Dublin on May 21, whereby it was seasonably prevented. And the writer of his life informs us, that, on the French war, in the year 1667, having intelligence that the duke de Beaufort, admiral of France, was preparing to make a descent on Kinsale, he, with hardly credible application and dispatch, immediately encamped all the militia and standing army of Munster, and brought some of the biggest guns out of his majesty's ships of war, planted batteries along the shore, laid a boom or chain cross the channel to secure the ships in the harbour, and was in a few days so well provided in every particular (being all the time nobly entertained and assisted by Sir Robert Southwell, and attended by all the gentry of Munster) that Monsieur Beaufort gave over his design. Nevertheless, being sensible that, on any war with France, the kingdom lay very much exposed to an invasion; and that as Kinsale was the best harbour throughout his majesty's dominions, yet being without any fortifications, whereby it might protect our ships from foreign enemies; he prevailed with his majesty to permit him to erect a fort there, which was begun about the year 1670, and almost finished in three years time; which in 1678 being reviewed by the duke of Ormond, his grace, in honour of his then majesty, named it Charles-fort, and is now one of the best sea ports in the kingdom.

His lordship and the duke of Ormond had continued in an intimate correspondence from the restoration; but in 1669 a misunderstanding happening between them, he was deprived of the presidentship of Munster about the year 1672. Yet, as a recompence for the loss of that place, his majesty presented him with eight thousand pounds, and mediated a reconciliation between him and the duke of Ormond. His lordship afterwards concerned himself very little in publick affairs, but spent the remainder of his life chiefly in a christian preparation for eternity. He made his last will and testament, September 30, 1676; with a codicil annexed, dated September 18, 1679; and died October 16, 1679, and lies buried at Youghall. By his said will, writing himself "Roger earl of Orrery, governor of his majesty's castle and city of Limerick, major general of his majesty's army in Ireland, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy council of England and Ireland. First, I humbly commit my soul to Almighty God, hoping only in his mercy, through faith in the meritorious death of my Redeemer, the Lord Jesus Christ, to be made a blessed partaker of the eternal happiness which he hath purchased with his blood for all those who trust in him, and obey his word. And my body, if I shall die in the province of Munster, I desire may be decently buried in the collegiate church at Youghall, in that isle or part thereof, where my dear deceased father erected a monument or tomb, and to be laid at his feet. And I desire my executrix, or overseers, hereafter named, that I may be buried there without vain pomp or ostentation; and that not above one hundred pounds sterling be laid out for a tomb for me."

The rest of his will shews his excellent prudence and judgment in settling his estate, and tender affection to his lady and children. He constitutes

Margaret, countess of Orrery (his wife) sole executrix; and overseers, Richard, earl of Cork and Burlington, Francis, lord viscount Shannon, lord bishop of Limerick and Kerry, Henry Howard, esquire, brother to James, earl of Suffolk, Sir Francis Foulk, knight, colonel Edward Villiers, his brother-in-law, Standish Hartstong, esquire, William Worth, esquire, and Dr. Jeremy Hall.

He enjoyed very great employments with an universal reputation; courted and respected by all parties: for, however he might temporize under Cromwell's government, it is rather an argument of his prudence, than of his disloyalty, considering the suspicions he lay under by the discovery of his design to engage with the king. His personal courage he had manifested in several encounters, and was little inferior to any of the greatest captains of that age in military experience. He wrote four plays in heroic verse, amongst which is that of *Mustapha*, esteemed one of the best performances in the last century. He was also a man of great wit and solid sense; serious in his whole deportment, tho' easy and affable to the meanest persons; and so pleasant, and withal so instructing, in his conversation, that whatever he said, at once delighted and informed the mind. The writer of his life says, his table was a noble academy of pleasure, divinity, and morality; and that it was really esteemed an honour for a young nobleman, country-squire, divine, gentleman, or merchant, to tell what my lord of Orrery discoursed on at dinner. He was sincere in the exercise of the protestant religion; and his charity appears in erecting a noble hospital in his own country, to maintain six poor men forever. He was (as Wood in his *Fasti Oxonienses* observes) "a great poet, statesman, soldier, and great every thing, which merits the name of great and good." His brother, the celebrated Robert Boyle, esquire, dedicated to him, *Some considerations touching the style of the Holy Scriptures*; which shews the excellency of that great philosopher, and the just opinion he had of the earl his brother: therefore an extract of it will, I hope, be entertaining to my readers, being some addition to his character. He begins his address,

"My dearest Brother,

"That sacred book, which furnishes our preachers both with their texts, and a great part of their discourses on them, being the subject about which I am to entertain you, I presume it will not much surprize you, if what I shall say, in representing to you some considerations on that book, relish more of a sermon, than of a letter of compliment." After setting forth the usefulness of *his treatise*, he invites his lordship to rescue so excellent a theme as the Scripture from so dull a pen as his, by employing his happy one in its defence and celebration; enforcing it as follows:

"And certainly, your pen having no less served your fame, than either your sword or your employments (how high soever) it could not but bring the Scripture more than a few of the most witty and illustrious votaries, if that eloquence were employed to enamour them of that divine book, that hath made them so generally in love with your celebrated *Parthenissa*. I will not represent to you so pious an exercise of your rhetorick and muse, as a duty, for fear of lessening the disinterestedness of

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the employment I recommend to you, by implying you cannot decline it without a fault. I shall rather invite your pen to prefer itself to, and grace religious subjects, by assuring you that as there is none more worthy of your pen, so there are few pens more likely to succeed upon some of them than yours. Those handsome essays your muse hath charmed me with upon some parts of the Bible, have given me longings, equally great and just, to see her, by a devotedness to such heavenly themes, as happy in the choice of her subjects, as she is wont to be in the embellishing of them, and to have her make that her chief employment, wherein, 'tis best to do, what she doth always, succeed well." And proceeding further in his discourse on that subject, he recites, "Towards the latter end of the ensuing papers, you will find something said to persuade our Theophilus, that the choicest poetical and rhetorical ornaments may, without injury to their lustre, be employed about such subjects as may be chosen in the Scripture: but more and better things, to the same purpose, have since been said by our ingenious friend, Mr. Cowley; who not only has employed much eloquence to persuade that truth in his preface to his poems, but has in one of them given a noble example, and consequently a proof of it: I need not tell you, I mean his *Davideis* ; a work and way of writing, which, since your muse has already thought fit to celebrate, I hope she will hereafter think fit to imitate: and this I wish the more earnestly, because it hath been observed that secular persons of quality are generally much successfuller in writing of religion (to gentlemen especially) than schoolasticks, or men in orders; not only because their style and way of writing is observed to have in it something pleasing, *je-ne-sçay-quoy* , something of easy, genuine, and handsome, that is peculiar to it, (differing from regular eloquence, as a good mien doth from beauty) and relishes of the native gracefulness wont to attend on what they do or say; but because their writings attract more readers, by the authors conspicuousness, and make deeper impressions on them, by being supposed more disinterested, and looked upon, not as suggested by their profession or self-ends, but as the sincere dictates of their unbridled souls." He concludes, "My dearest brother, if my concern for religion and you have made me importunate in appearing so eagerly solicitous to see your applauded pen sanctified by, and adorn the best of subjects: to engage you to which, if the ensuing discourse may but be so fortunate, as in any degree, or upon any score, to contribute any thing, I shall either not esteem it a trifle, or not regret the having written it."

This noble earl married Margaret Howard, daughter to Theophilus, earl of Suffolk, who is highly commended by the writer before-mentioned, for unaffected piety, love to her lord, and sweetness of temper.

He had issue by her two sons,

1. Roger Boyle, second earl of Orrery.
2. Henry Boyle, who had his house plundered, and was himself carried prisoner to Cork, by the Irish rebels, June 26, 1688; but, escaping, was constituted lieutenant-colonel of the duke of Schomberg's regiment, and went over to Ireland with king William, was at the battle of the Boyne, and died

in Flanders in 1691; leaving issue by his wife Mary, daughter to Murrough, earl of Inchiquin, four sons and two daughters; 1. Roger, who died in 1705 unmarried. 2. Henry, seated at Castle-Martyr, in the kingdom of Ireland, who married Henrietta, daughter to Charles, earl of Burlington, and was speaker of the house of commons in Ireland, one of the three lords justices, and chancellor of the exchequer of that kingdom; but, in April 1754, was removed. On the 20th of March 1756, he was created viscount Shannon. He had issue by his lady (who died in 1746) six sons and three daughters; Richard, Henry, Walsingham, William, Charles, Robert, Juliana, Henrietta, and Jane. 3. Charles, who was captain of the ship *Strumbulo*. And 4. William, who was captain in duke Schomberg's regiment of horse, and married the only daughter of the celebrated Sir Samuel Garth. His two daughters were Elizabeth, who died without issue, and Margaret, married to Joseph Dean, esq; and died in 1747.

Also five daughters,

1. Elizabeth, married to Foliot Wingfield, lord viscount Powerscourt, who died in 1709 without issue.
2. Anne, who died young.
3. Margaret, married to William O'Brien, earl of Inchiquin, governor of Jamaica.
4. Catharine, wife of Richard Bret, of the county of Somerset, esquire, and deceasing in the 28th year of her age, on the 3d of September, 1681, was buried at Richmond, in Surry.
5. Barbara, married to Arthur Chichester, earl of Donegal, but died before him, without issue.

ROGER BOYLE, second earl of Orrery, was vice-president of Munster, as appears by a bill drawn on him by the earl of Orrery, his father, for four hundred and ten pounds sterling, dated at London, March 16, 1668, and thus addressed, "To the lord Broghill, Vice-President of Munster." Accepted the 6th of April, 1669, and paid the 3d of June following. He is characterized by the writer of his father's life to have been a person of a most refined temper; and that, perceiving the vanity of too great application in state affairs, he led a retired life to his death, in the month of September, 1688; having had issue by his wife Mary, daughter, to Richard Sackville, earl of Dorset, (great-grandfather to the present duke of Dorset) three sons and two daughters: whereof Roger and Elizabeth died young; and those who survived to maturity, were, Lionel and Charles, successively earls of Orrery; and Mary, who was married to Clotworthy Upton, of the kingdom of Ireland, esquire, and died without issue in 1694.

LIONEL BOYLE, earl of Orrery, who succeeded his father, was not of age when he died. He was first sent to Utrecht for education, and from thence set out on his travels through France and Italy. His seat called Charleville, where Roger, first lord Orrery, built one of the finest and largest houses in Ireland, was burnt in 1690. The duke of Berwick, in king James II's wars, in October 1690, dined in the house, and then ordered it to be burnt, giving the furniture to be pillaged by the soldiers; tho' at that time Lionel, earl of Orrery, was a minor in England, and could have committed no offence towards either party: but being looked upon as a garrison, and a very strong hold, was the occasion of its demolition. His lordship was likewise a further sufferer by king James's

James's forces ravaging his estate. After he came of age, he took his seat in the parliament of Ireland, June 15, 1697. He married Elizabeth, natural daughter of Charles Sackville, earl of Dorset; and dying without issue on the 23d of August, 1703, was succeeded in honour and estate by Charles, his only brother and heir: and his lady was afterwards married to Richard Boyle, late lord viscount Shannon. Which,

(*First Lord*) CHARLES BOYLE, earl of Orrery, was born at Little Chelsea, in August 1676, and, in consideration of his great merits and services, was created a peer of Great Britain, by her majesty queen Anne, on September 5, 1711, by the style and title of lord Boyle, baron of Marston, in Somersetshire; a lordship descended to him from his great-grandfather, the earl of Cork. The preamble to the patent has been thus translated:

"As it is a glorious and honourable thing to have a place among the peers of our kingdom of Great Britain, so are we firmly determined to confer such great honours upon none, but who shall again add some splendor to the illustrious order of our nobility; nor shall we seem to depart from this resolution, when we call our well-beloved and very faithful cousin and counsellor, Charles, earl of Orrery, in our kingdom of Ireland, to sit in the august assembly of our British lords: for he is sprung from that stem, which (having spread itself over England and Ireland) does at this time boast of several branches of noblemen; and which has produced a race, either extraordinary for human literature, or highly renowned for their most profound knowledge in natural philosophy. Excited by the examples of his family, and the glory which he has derived from his ancestors, he has cultivated and adorned his mind in the most useful learning, even from his youth. To these studies he has diligently applied himself; with these he has been delighted; yet, when our affairs required him, he has suffered himself to be withdrawn from his learned retirement; and, the war daily increasing, he expressed an equal desire and readiness to discharge the employment of a soldier. But, when we understood that he had also a genius capable of managing political affairs, we sent him our envoy to the States of Brabant and Flanders, with full commission to treat of the most important concerns. In the administration of this province, he has approved himself with very great praise, and has given us single instances of his ability in negotiations, as of his military valour. Since, indeed, on both accounts, he is entitled to some mark of our favour, we have thought that he, who was born a peer of our kingdom of Ireland, should enjoy his deserved degree of honour in that of Great Britain. Know ye, &c."

His lordship had academical education in Christ-church college in Oxford, and applied himself so closely to his studies, that he impaired his constitution. "Dr. Aldrich, the head of that society of which he was a member, observing his uncommon application and thirst after learning, conceived a very particular esteem for him, and drew up for his use that Compendium of Logick, which is now read at Christ-church, and in which he calls him, The great ornament of our college."

Whilst he was a student, he translated the life

of Lysander, as it now stands in our English Plutarch's Lives. And, being a good Grecian, he afterwards set forth a new edition of the Epistles of Phalaris, which brought on him a controversy with Dr. Bentley, much talked of by the critics of that time, and occasioned the publication of many books and pamphlets. And, besides what he wrote in that dispute, he was author of a comedy, with this title, *As you find it*; and of some particular copies of verses, which discover his wit, good sense, and poetical genius.

After he left Christ-church, he was, in the 12th of king William, chosen member of parliament for Huntingdon, as also in that called the year after; and in three successive parliaments in the reign of queen Anne.

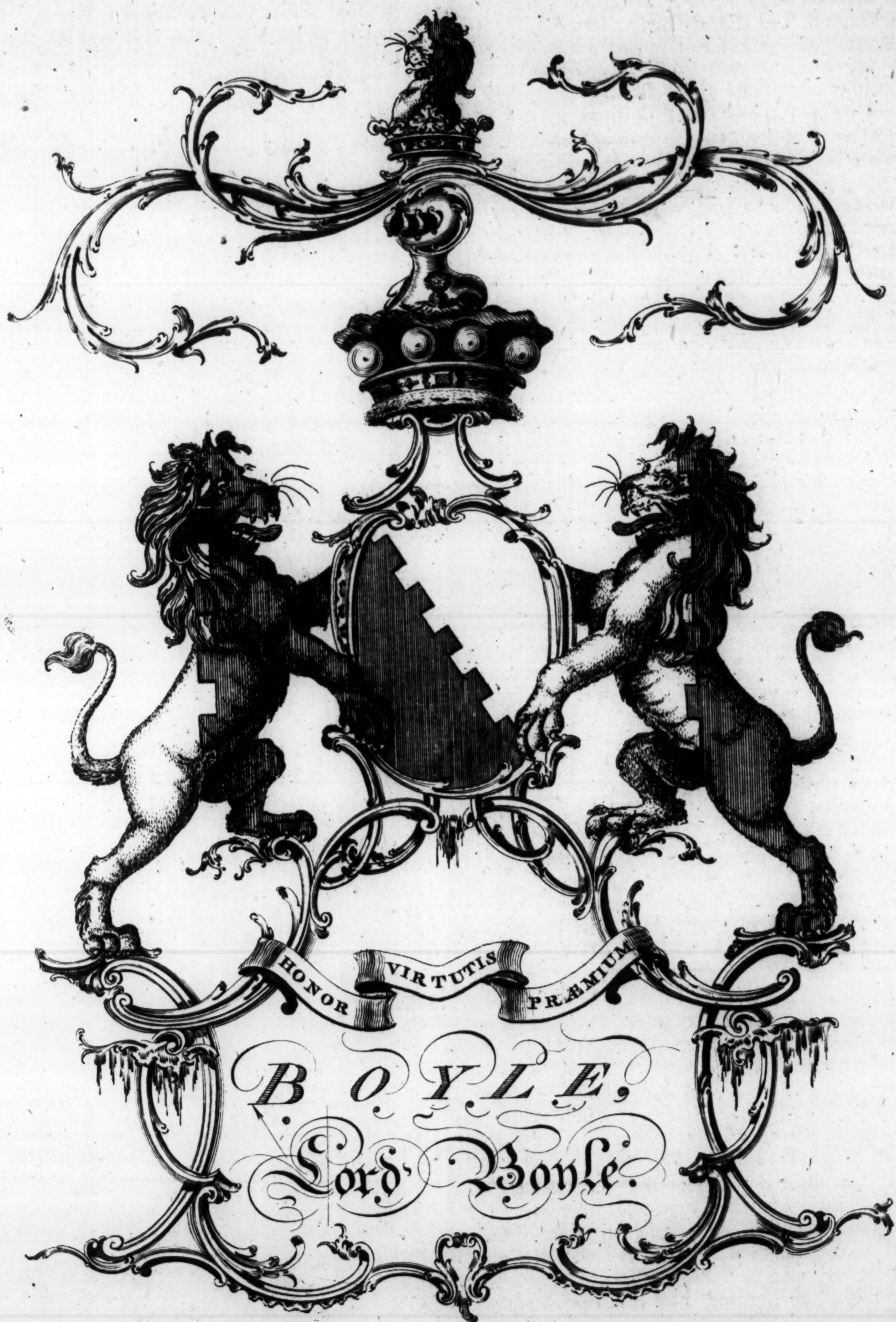
On his brother Lionel's death, in 1703, he became earl of Orrery, had the command of a regiment of foot conferred on him, March 1, 1703-4; and, on October 13, 1705, was elected one of the knights of the order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle. In March 1705-6, he married Elizabeth Cecil, daughter to John, earl of Exeter, by Anne, his wife, only sister of William, duke of Devonshire; which lady died within a few years after her marriage, leaving issue by him an only son, John, afterwards earl of Orrery, born January 2, 1706-7.

His lordship was constituted brigadier general of her majesty's forces, August 27, 1709; and, on January 2 following, major general of the foot. His lordship with his regiment made several campaigns under the duke of Marlborough, and, among other services, was, in 1709, at the battle of Tanieres, wherein the English suffered more than in any engagement in that war; having attacked the enemy in their intrenchments, and the fight so obstinate, and the slaughter so great, that the slain and wounded on both sides were computed at thirty thousand men. His lordship led on his regiment, with the utmost gallantry, where the action was hottest, and where most of his men fell on each side of him.

On his return to England, his signal services were distinguished, in promoting him, on December 8, 1710, to be colonel of the royal regiment of North British fusiliers; and, on the 11th of January, 1710-11, he was declared envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States of Brabant and Flanders; also, on the 9th of February following, was sworn of her majesty's most honourable privy council in England.

The treaty of Utrecht being near a conclusion whilst his lordship resided at Brussels, the magistrates knowing they were soon to become the emperor's subjects, and that the queen of England would have nothing to do with them, they took the liberty to shew less respect to her minister, than they had before done. But the earl of Orrery, looking on their behaviour as an indignity to the crown of Great Britain, managed with so much resolution and dexterity, that he got every one of them turned out of their posts.

On the accession of George I. to the throne, his lordship was not only continued in his command of the army, but made one of the lords of the bedchamber to the king, October 16, 1714; and on the removal of the duke of Ormond, was, the 3d of December, 1714, constituted lord lieutenant of the county of Somerset, and custos rotularum



lorum of the same; likewise, on the 12th of the same month, was among the lieutenant generals that were appointed of the new board of general officers. In 1716 he resigned his post of the bed-chamber, and his regiment was taken from him. In 1722 he was committed prisoner to the Tower, on suspicion of high-treason; and the habeas corpus act being suspended, was under confinement six months, and then admitted to bail; the earl of Burlington, and Henry Boyle, lord Carlton, his relations, entering into a recognizance of twenty thousand pounds each for his appearance; and his lordship himself into a recognizance of thirty thousand pounds more. His lordship died, after a short indisposition, on the 28th of August, 1730, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. Among other shining accomplishments, he was well versed in the mathematics, and had a genius for mechanics, whereof the astronomical instrument that bears the name of the Orrery is an undeniable proof, and has met with an universal reception. He bought and read whatever was published in physic or medicine, and engaged many correspondents in foreign parts to transmit to him, from time to time, an account of the drugs and herbs in esteem among their respective practitioners. The attention he paid to these enquiries enabled him frequently to prescribe, with success, to many of his friends. It is a matter of doubt, whether his private or public character was most amiable: suffice it to say, that strict honour and exemplary integrity attended him both at home and abroad.

His only son,

(*Second Lord*) JOHN BOYLE, born January 2, 1706-7, succeeded as fifth earl of Orrery, and second lord Boyle of Marston; and, on the 3d of December, 1753, upon the decease of Richard Boyle, earl of Burlington, succeeded to the Irish honours of earl of Cork, viscount Dungarvan, and lord Boyle, baron of Youghall.

On the 9th of May, 1728, he married Harriot, third and youngest daughter of George Hamilton, earl of Orkney, and by her ladyship, who departing this life, August 22, 1732, was buried at Britwell, had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, born May 7, 1731, married to Thomas Worsley, of Pile, in the county of Southampton, and two sons,

1. Charles Boyle, called viscount Dungarvan, born January 27, 1728-9, who married May 11, 1753, Susannah, daughter of Henry Hoare, esq; of Stourton castle, in Wiltshire, and by this lady, who after his decease married Thomas, present lord Bruce, of Tottenham, Wilts, had issue a son, Henry Boyle, born January 19, 1754, who died at two years of age; and a daughter, Henrietta-Francis, born October 2, 1755. This gentleman died in the life-time of his father, September 16, 1759, and was buried at Froome.

2. Hamilton Boyle, successor to his father.

His lordship married secondly, June 30, 1738, Margaret, daughter of John Hamilton, of Caledon, in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland, esquire, and by her, who died November 24, 1762, and was buried at Froome, had issue two daughters,

Catherine-Agnes, who died an infant, and Lucy, born at Marston, May 27, 1744, married July 10, 1765, to George Byng, viscount Torrington; also a son,

Edmund Boyle, successor to his half-brother in the honours, &c. of this family.

This nobleman was very eminent in the republic of letters, and intimately connected with men of the most distinguished abilities. His excellent translation of Pliny's Epistle will ever do honour to his memory, as an elegant writer, no less than his remarks on the life and writings of his near and dear friend Dr. Jonathan Swift. How far the greatness of his genius in the latter publication may atone for the decrease of friendship to the deceased dean, is not our province to determine. Departing this life on the 23d of November, 1763, his lordship's remains were interred at Froome, and his honours devolved upon his eldest son,

(*Third Lord*) HAMILTON BOYLE (born February 3, 1729-30) who enjoyed them but a few months. At his decease, January 17, 1764, for want of issue, his lordship having never been married, they were inherited by his half brother,

(*Fourth and present Lord*) EDMUND BOYLE, born at Marston, December 2, 1742.

His lordship married August 31, 1764, Ann, daughter of Killand Courtney, of Pemsford, in the county of Devon, and has issue,

1. John-Richard Boyle, born May 27, 1765.
2. Louisa-Isabella, born August 10, 1766.

(*TITLES.*) Edmund Boyle, lord Boyle of Marston, in the county of Somerset, and earl of Cork and of Orrery, viscount Dungarvan, lord Boyle of Youghall, and lord Boyle of Broghill, in Ireland.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baron Boyle of Youghall, in the county of Cork, by letters patent, dated September, 1616 (14 James I.) Viscount Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford, and earl of Cork, October 16, 1620 (18 James I.) Baron of Broghill, in the county of Cork, in Ireland, February 28, 1627-8 (3 Charles I.) Earl of Orrery, in the said county of Cork, September 5, 1660 (12 Charles II.) And baron Boyle of Marston, in the county of Somerset (English honour) September 10, 1711 (10 queen Anne.)

(*ARMS.*) Party per bend crenelle, pearl and ruby.

(*CREST.*) On a wreath, a lion's head crazed, party per pale, pearl and ruby.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) Two lions, party per pale, crenelle, the dexter ruby and pearl, the finister of the second and first.

(*MOTTO.*) Honor virtutis præmium.

(*CHIEF SEATS.*) Marston-house, in the county of Somerset, in England; and Caledon-castle, in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland.

H A Y, Baron H A Y.

GENEALOGISTS are much puzzled about the origin of the several families which bear the surname of Hay, and are settled in various parts of Europe. Some writers are very fond of deducing every family, they possibly can, from one or other of the Norman adventurers, who attended William the Conqueror into England in 1066; and true it is, that their descendants at this day are exceeding numerous. They tell you that in Normandy, there were lands and a lordship denominated Hay, and that the family and the lands derived the name the one from the other; but which was the giver, which was the receiver, is not to be determined. From that country came several who bore that name, and partaking of the Conqueror's bounty after the conquest, settled in this country. From these, it is possible, some who bear the same name in our days may be descended, but not all: for in North Britain, this name was well known near ninety years before the Norman invasion. The Scottish historians concur in relating the following particulars: "In the reign of Kenneth III. and the year 980, when the Danes had invaded Scotland, and prevailed in the battle of Lancarty, near Perth, the Scots were worsted, and gave way; and in their flight, through a narrow pass, were stopt by a countryman and his two sons, who encouraged them to rally and renew the fight; telling them, it was better and more honourable to die in the field fighting for their king and country, than to fly and be afterwards killed by the merciless Danes; and upbraided those who would fly like cowards, when all lay at stake: the more timorous stood still, and many of the stout men, who fled more by the desertion of their companions, than want of courage, joined with the old man and his sons to stop the rest, till there was a good number together: the countrymen, who were armed with only what their ploughs furnished, leading them on, and returning upon the Danes, made a furious onset, crying aloud, Help is at Hand; the Danes believing that a fresh army was falling on them, the Scots thereby totally defeated them, and freed their own country from servitude.

"The battle being over, the old man, afterwards known by the name of Hay, was brought to the king, who assembling a parliament at Scoon, gave to the said Hay and his sons, as a just reward of their valour, so much land on the river Tay in the district of Gowry, as a falcon from a man's hand flew over till it settled; which being six miles in length, was afterwards called Errol, and possessed by the family of Hay, till about the middle of the last century, they were sold to pay the debts of William, tenth earl of Errol; some superiorities only being reserved, which still remain in the family. And the king being willing to promote

the said Hay and his sons from the rank of plebians to the order of nobility, he assigned them a coat of arms, which was argent three escutcheons gules, to intimate that the father and the two sons had been the three fortunate shields of Scotland."

History is silent for some generations as to the successors of the said Thomas and his sons, and the first on record is *William Hay* (stiled in public writs *Willielmus de la Haya*, who lived in David I's. time, which commenced in 1124, and terminated in 1153, and was a great man at the court of his successor Malcolm IV. king of Scotland, to several of whose charters he was a witness, being called *Pincerna domini regis*. By his wife Julia Juliana, sister of Ranulph de Soulis (at that time one of the most considerable men in Scotland) he left a son,

WILLIAM HAY, (also designed in Latin record, *Willielmus de Haya*) who made no less a figure in the court of king William, surnamed the Lion, who succeeded to the Scottish throne, on December 10, 1165, than his father had done at that of his predecessor Malcolm IV. He made a grant to the abbey of Cupar, of the lands of Edinpolis, for health of the soul of the before-mentioned king of Scotland, of his uncle Ranulph de Soulis, &c. and obtained from the said king William a charter, erecting his lands of Errol, with their appurtenances, into a barony, for the service of two knights fees. He died before the year 1199, and having wedded Eva, daughter of Alan, *Hostiarius domini regis*, had by her six sons,

1. Sir David Hay his heir.
2. William Hay, who for the health of his own soul, the souls of Ada his wife, of William his father, Eva his mother, &c. granted to the convent of Capar aforesaid, all the lands which he possessed in the Carse of Gowry, and had got from Sir David his brother for homage and service.
3. John Hay, who is stiled of Ardnaughton, in a donation he made of a Yair, on the river Tay, to the convent of Cupar, with the consent of Peter his son, for the health of the soul of Juliana de Lascells, late his wife.
4. Thomas Hay, who for the health of the soul of king William, and of the souls of William and Eva, his father and mother, of Ada his wife, &c. granted to the same convent a right of fishing upon the river Tay.
5. Robert Hay, } both witnesses to the above
6. Malcolm Hay, } named grant of their brother Thomas.

The eldest son,

Sir DAVID HAY, got a charter from king William last mentioned, of the lands and barony of Errol, and also obtained from king Alexander II. a charter confirming that granted to his father by king

king William. He was also a benefactor to the abbey of Cupar, for he made a donation to that convent, with consent of Gilbert, his eldest son, for the soul of king William, the soul of his father William, the soul of Helen his wife, &c. The said Helen was daughter to David, earl of Strathern; and at his death, about the year 1237, he had by her two sons,

1. Gilbert Hay.
2. William Hay, ancestor to the present baron Hay.

SIR GILBERT HAY, who succeeded his father in lands of Errol, and was father of

GILBERT HAY, who died a young man, leaving a son,

SIR GILBERT HAY, heir and successor to his grand-father in the lands of Errol. He adhered faithfully to Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, in all his vicissitudes of fortune, and was a strenuous assertor of the freedom and independency of his native country. After the demise of king Robert, on the ninth of June, 1329, he was no less the faithful and valiant adherent to the cause of his son king David; in whose service he fell at the battle of Halidown Hill, July 19, 1333. The said King Robert, in 1308, being desirous of fixing a lasting mark of esteem upon him, as a reward for his eminent loyalty, conferred upon him, during pleasure, the office of lord high constable of Scotland, then forfeited by John Cumming, fourth earl of Buchan, for his adherence to the party of John Baliol, rival to Robert, for the Scottish crown; and his majesty upon the forfeiture of David de Strathbogie, earl of Athole, who had got the said office conferred on him in 1311, during the king's pleasure, but was outlawed for espousing the interest of the said John Baliol, was pleased to bestow the constabulary of Scotland on his worthy friend this Sir Gilbert de Hay, and his heirs for ever *in scodo & hereditate cum hostilagiis* (a lodging in every burgh when the parliament sits) *ad dictum officium pertinentibus*, &c. by charter dated Nov. 12, 1315. The constable's staff, which Robert gave to Sir Gilbert upon that occasion, has been, notwithstanding the iniquity of future times, preserved in the family of Errol ever since, and was never out of Scotland; those used at the coronation procession at London, since the union of the two kingdoms, having been made on purpose for those solemnities. King Robert also granted to Sir Gilbert the barony of Slains, with all its appurtenances, in the county of Aberdeen, which had fallen to the crown, by the forfeiture of the aforesaid earl of Buchan; and that extensive but contiguous estate, has remained with his posterity to this time. His posthumous son

DAVID HAY, was father of

SIR THOMAS HAY, of Errol, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert II. the first Scottish monarch of the surname of Stewart, and his descendants by that princess, several times inter-married with the same royal family. This Thomas's eldest son

SIR WILLIAM HAY, was created lord Hay, of Errol, by his cousin king James, in the year 1427. He married Margaret, daughter to lord Graham, and dying at Turriff in 1434, left two sons, Gilbert, and William. The eldest,

GILBERT HAY, succeeded his father, and mar-

rying Alice, daughter of Sir William Hay, of Yester, ancestor to the marquis of Tweeddale, by her had six sons, and died in 1436. The eldest son,

WILLIAM HAY, who succeeded, being a person of singular merit, was by king James II. in 1452, advanced to the dignity of earl of Errol. He died at Slanes in 1461. He married Beatrix, daughter of William Douglas, lord Dalkeith, and by her had Nicholas his heir, and Margaret, married to Sir Alexander Fraser, ancestor to the lord Salton.

NICHOLAS HAY, the second earl of Errol, was one of the privy council to king James III. he marrying Elizabeth Gordon, daughter to the earl of Huntley, and dying at Killimur in 1467, by her left

WILLIAM HAY, the third earl of Errol, and ninth high constable of Scotland, who married Jane, daughter of John Stewart, earl of Athol; and dying in 1478, by her left William, who succeeded, and a daughter, Agnes, married to George the second earl of Huntley.

WILLIAM HAY, the fourth earl of Errol, married Elizabeth Lesley, daughter to George the first earl of Rothes, and dying in 1495, left

WILLIAM HAY, the fifth earl of Errol, who in the year 1510, was sheriff of Aberdeen; but on the 9th of September 1513, he was slain with king James IV. and eighty-seven gentlemen of his own family name, at the battle of Flodden. He married to his first wife Christian Lyon, daughter of John the fifth lord Glamis, ancestor to the earl of Strathmore, and by her had William his heir, Sir Thomas Hay, of Logie, and two daughters, of whom Isabel was married to Laurence the first lord Oliphant.

WILLIAM HAY, who was the sixth earl of Errol, was one of the privy council to king James V. and his particular favourite; and he marrying Eleanor Stewart, daughter to John earl of Lennox, by her had William his heir, and Jane, married to Andrew, the ninth earl of Errol.

WILLIAM HAY, the seventh earl of Errol, dying without issue, his estate and honour devolved upon Sir George Hay, of Logie, son and heir of Sir Thomas Hay of the said place, who was second son to William, the fifth earl of Errol, as aforesaid.

GEORGE HAY, the eighth earl of Errol, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Robertson, laird of Stravan, and by her had four sons and three daughters, whereof Elizabeth was married to William lord Keith, son of William earl Marischal, who died before his father, and Margaret, to Laurence lord Oliphant; and of the sons, which were Andrew, John, George, and Thomas, the latter was parson of Turreff, in the county of Aberdeen; the third dwelt at Adelthun, the second succeeded to an antient family of the Hays of Murchil.

ANDREW HAY, the eldest, succeeding his father in 1553, was the ninth earl of Errol, and one of the privy council to queen Mary. He married to his first wife Jane, only daughter to William the sixth earl of Errol, and by her had three sons, and a daughter, Eleanor, who was married to Alexander Levingston, earl of Linlith-

Linlithgow; and by his second wife, who was Mary, sister of George Sinclair, the fourth earl of Cathness, he had Sir George Hay of Killour, in the county of Perth. Of the three sons of Andrew earl of Errol, by the lady Jane his first wife, which were Alexander, Francis, and Thomas, the eldest died before his father, without issue; whereupon

FRANCIS HAY, the second, became the tenth earl of Errol, his father dying at Slanes in 1585. He was a nobleman of great spirit, but in his religion a zealous Romanist, on which account he was a great sufferer in estate and liberty. On the 3d of October, 1594, he, with George, the first marquis of Huntley, fought the battle of Glenlivet, and routed the forces of the earl of Argyll, who was sent against them. He was afterwards much in favour with king James VI. and was one of the Scots noblemen, who in the year 1604 were commissioned to treat of uniting the two kingdoms. He married to his first wife Mary Stewart, daughter to James the second earl of Murray; and his second was Ann Stewart, daughter to the earl of Athol; but having no issue by either, he married, thirdly, Elizabeth, daughter of William Douglas, earl of Moreton, and by her had four sons and eight daughters; whereof Ann was married to George Seton, the second earl of Winton; Jane, to William Erskin, earl of Mar; Elizabeth, to Hugh lord Semple; Mary, to Walter Scor, earl of Bucclogh; and Sophia, to John viscount Meldrum. Francis, the tenth earl, dying at Bowness, in Buchan, his eldest son,

WILLIAM HAY, succeeded in the honour, and assisted at the coronation of king Charles I. he being in great favour with that prince. He married Ann Lyon, daughter of Patrick, the first earl of Kinghorn, ancestor to the earl of Strathmore, and by her had Gilbert his heir, and a daughter Margaret, who was first married to Henry lord Ker, son of Robert earl of Roxburgh, and afterwards to John Kenedy, earl of Cassils.

GILBERT HAY, who was the twelfth earl of Errol, was very active and serviceable in the restoration of king Charles II. and in the following parliament gave great proofs of his loyalty and moderation, and was afterwards one of that king's privy council. He lady Catharine, daughter of James Carnegie, the second earl of Southesk; but dying at Slanes in 1674 without issue, we return to Sir George Hay, son of Andrew the ninth earl, whose son Sir Andrew Hay, married Margaret, daughter of Patrick, and sister of George the first lord Kinnaird, and had issue,

SIR JOHN HAY, who succeeding in the earldom, was the thirteenth earl of Errol, and the nineteenth high constable of Scotland of this family. He married Ann Drummond, daughter of James the third earl of Perth, and by her had Charles his heir, and two daughters; Mary, who succeeded at length to the honours, and Margaret, who continued the line.

CHARLES HAY, who succeeded, being one of the peers who in the parliament 1706, dissented to every article of the union, he entered a protestation as follows:

"I Charles earl of Errol, lord high constable of Scotland, do hereby protest, That the office

of high constable, with all the rights and privileges of the same belonging to me heretably, and depending upon the monarchy, sovereignty, and ancient constitution of this kingdom, may not be prejudiced by the treaty of union between Scotland and England, nor any article, clause or condition thereof; but that the said heretable office, with all the rights and privileges thereof, may remain to me and my successors, intire and unhurt by any votes or acts of parliament whatever relating to the said union: and I crave that this my protestation be recorded in the registers and rolls of parliament."

In April, 1708, he was brought prisoner to London, with many other lords, on account of the French invasion; and dying unmarried in 1717, was succeeded in dignity and estate by his eldest sister,

MARY HAY, countess of Errol, who also dying (on September 19, 1758) without issue by her husband Alexander Hay, esquire, (which surname he assumed on his marriage) second son of Sir David Falconer, of Newton, baronet, who was president of the court of session, and also father of David, fourth lord Halkerton, the titles and estate, together with the office of lord high constable (which was the only heritable jurisdiction of that kingdom not abolished by act of parliament 1747) devolved upon

JAMES LORD BOYD, heir thereto by his mother Anne countess of Kilmarnock, only daughter and child of James Livingston, earl of Linlithgow and Calender, by his wife Margaret, second daughter of John, thirteenth earl of Errol, beforementioned.

Having thus brought down the offspring of Sir Gilbert, eldest son of Sir David Hay, and Helen, daughter of David earl of Strathern, we shall return to the second son

WILLIAM HAY, progenitor of this younger branch of the illustrious house of Errol, who obtained from Alexander III. king of Scotland, April 29, 1251, the second year of his reign, a charter confirming a grant of two carucates of land, &c. in Errol, which had been given him by his brother Sir Gilbert Hay. From this William we have no accounts of the lineal descendants in this branch of the family for above two hundred years, a chasm which must necessarily render the origin of the earls of Kinnoul doubtful. Tradition, however, adopted and communicated by a succession of genealogists, authorise us to suppose, that

SIR EDMUND HAY, of Melginen, who was a man of great eminence in Scotland in the fifteenth century, lineally descended from the last named William Hay. From this Sir Edmund, to the present earl of Kinnoul and baron Hay, we find no interruption in the pedigree. This knight is frequently mentioned in the charter of the family of Errol, of all whose affairs in Perthshire he had the principal management: being designed *Edmundus de Haya de Melginck balious Comitis de Errol*, in the year 1502. He was succeeded in his estate of Melginck by his son

SIR PETER HAY, who was also stiled *balious Comitis de Errol*, in the reign of king James V. from whom he obtained charters under the great seal, of the lands of Inchonane, between the years

1536, and 1542 on December 13, of which last year that monarch died. Sir Peter also got charters from queen Mary, the said king James's successor to the Scottish throne, of the lands of Mureage, of the kirk lands of Errol, &c. between 1552 and 1560. He married Margaret, daughter — Crichton, of Ruthven, descended from Sir William Crichton, who flourished in the reign of king David Bruce, beforementioned, and was chief of all the Crichtons in Scotland, and ancestor of the viscounts Frendraught, whose honours would be enjoyed by their heir male, James Crichton, late of Auchingowl, were it not for the attainder of Lewis, the sixth viscount, in 1690. Sir Peter, by the said Margaret, had three sons,

1. Sir Patrick Hay.

2. Sir James Hay, of Kinjask, who was in 1609 created lord Bewlie, and by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Murray, of Polmais, was father of James, lord Bewlie, in Scotland, lord Sawley, viscount Doncaster, and earl of Carlisle, in England, who had a great share of the favour of his sovereigns James I. and Charles I. kings of Great Britain; but his titles became extinct on the death of his son James, in 1660.

5. Edmund Hay, who was a gentleman of great knowledge and learning, professor of the civil and canon law, and rector of the Scottish college at Doway.

Sir PETER HAY, by the same lady, had also two daughters, viz. Catherine, married first to Robert Moncur, of Balumby, secondly to George Drummond, of Blair, esquire, and Janet, married to Sir Patrick Murray, of Auchtertyre.

The eldest son,

Sir PATRICK HAY, who succeeded his father at Melginck, was a man of great honour, loyalty, integrity, and worth, and high in the esteem of king James I. and VI. and by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Ogilvie, of Inchmartin, paternal ancestor to the earl of Finlater, was father of three sons,

1. Patrick Hay his successor at Melginck, whose male line is now extinct.

2. George Hay of Kinfauns, created earl of Kinnoul.

3. Peter Hay, ancestor to the present lord Hay.

Sir GEORGE HAY, of Kinfauns, the said second son of Sir Patrick Hay, of Melginck, had very good natural parts, which, by the care of his father, were improved by a liberal education at home, and in France, where he spent some years under the tuition of Edmund Hay, his uncle; and on his return, when about twenty-one years old, he was brought into the court by his kinsman, Sir James Hay, afterwards earl of Carlisle, with the character of a gentleman, well qualified by his breeding, and conversing with the muses, for any service his master should honour him with. By which introduction, and his fine accomplishments, he so far engaged the king's affections, that he soon raised him to be one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber; and February 18, 1598, gave him the Carthusian priory at Perth: after which, his royal master, discerning his abilities, made him clerk register in 1616; which he held till 1622, when Alexander, earl of Dumferling, lord high chancellor of Scotland, died; whom he succeeded; and acquitted himself in that great and weighty em-

ployment with such integrity and honour, as recommended him to the favour of Charles I. who created him lord viscount Dupplin in 1627; also, as a further mark of his esteem, advanced him to the dignity of earl of Kinnoul in 1633, with limitation of those honours to Thomas, his brother. He enjoyed the chancellor's place with universal applause to his death, December 16, 1634, some months before he was sixty years of age. He lies interred at Kinnoul, under a sumptuous monument, with his statue, in full proportion, habited in chancellor's robes; and by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Sir James Haliburton, of Pitcur, in the shire of Forfar, had issue,

1. Sir Peter Hay, who died unmarried.

2. George Hay, his successor in the honour.

Also a daughter,

Margaret, wife of Alexander Lindsay, lord Spainzie. Which,

GEORGE HAY, his successor, was captain of the yeomen of the guards to Charles I. and one of his privy council. In the civil wars he shewed an unshaken loyalty to his sovereign, was constant in his service, often hazarding his person in the royal cause, and, adhering thereto, lost the greatest part of his estate. He died at Whitehall, Oct. 5, 1644, and was buried, on the 8th of the same month, at the east end of Waltham-abbey church, in Essex; leaving issue by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of William Douglass, earl of Morton, lord high treasurer of Scotland,

William Hay, his successor.

And two daughters,

1. Mary, wife of William, earl-marshal.

2. Catharine, wife of Sir James Baird, of Auchmedden, in Buchan, Aberdeenshire.

WILLIAM HAY, third earl of Kinnoul, upon the death of his cousin James, 2d earl of Carlisle, without issue, 1660, as before related, became, as his heir male, proprietor of the island of Barbadoes, of which the first earl of Carlisle obtained a grant from king Charles I. This earl of Kinnoul sold it to king Charles II. 1661, after it had been in possession of the first grantee and his heirs above thirty years. His lordship had sepulture at the upper end of the chancel of the church of Waltham-abbey, on the 28th of March, 1677.

He married first Mary, daughter of Robert Brudenell, 2d earl of Cardigan, by whom he had no issue. He married secondly, Catherine, daughter of Charles, called viscount Cranborne, son of William Cecil, 2d earl of Salisbury, by whom he had issue George and James, successively earls.

GEORGE HAY, fourth earl of Kinnoul, died in Hungary 1687, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

WILLIAM HAY, fifth earl, who dying a bachelor, May 10, 1709, the honours descended, according to the limitation of the patent, to

THOMAS HAY, of Balhufy, near Perth, the next male heir, who became thereupon sixth earl of Kinnoul. He was the brother and heir of George Hay, of Balhufy, son of Peter Hay, of the same place, third son of Sir Patrick Hay, of Melginck, and brother of George, first earl of Kinnoul, and so succeeding, was elected one of the sixteen peers, in the 3d and 4th British parliaments. In 1715, he was committed to Edinburgh-castle, as a person concerned in the rebellion, but was released soon after without trial.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Drummond, first viscount of Strathallan; and by her had issue three sons, and two daughters. The latter were, Mary, married to John Erskine, the last earl of Mar; and Elizabeth, married to James Ogilvy, earl of Finlater and Seafield. The sons were:

1. George Henry Hay, his successor.
2. William Hay, who died without issue.
3. John Hay of Cromlich, who married Margery, the youngest daughter of David Murray, viscount Stormont. This gentleman attended the Pretender from Scotland in 1715, who, as a reward for his attachment, and what among the rebels was deemed loyalty, conferred upon him the title and dignity of earl of Inverness.

His lordship departed this life in January 1719, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

(*First Lord*) GEORGE HENRY HAY, seventh earl of Kinnoul, who when a commoner, and bearing the title of viscount Dupplin, was returned member for Fowey in Cornwall, to the third parliament of Great-Britain, summoned to meet at Westminster, November 25, 1710; and the following year, his seat being vacated by his becoming teller of the Exchequer, a new writ issued, December 8, 1711, and he was rechosen. He continued, however, but a short time member of the House of Commons; for her majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon him the dignity of a peerage, by the stile and title of lord Hay, baron Hay of Pedwardin in the county of Hereford; the letters patent for this creation bearing date December 31, 1711 (10 Anne) and his lordship was the first of ten who received the same honour at this time. He was some time ambassador extraordinary to the Grand Seignior at Constantinople, from whence he returned at the latter end of 1737.

He married, in 1709, Abigail, youngest daughter of Robert Harley, earl of Oxford; and by her, who died at Broadsworth, near Doncaster, July 15, 1750, had issue six daughters:

1. Margaret, born January 6, 1712, who died in 1760.
2. Elizabeth, born February 3, 1714.
3. Anne, born September 21, 1715.
4. Abigail, born September 16, 1716.
5. Henrietta, born January 7, 1717, married July 30, 1754, to Robert Roper, of Trimden in Durham, L. L. D. and chancellor of that diocese.
6. Mary, born January 28, 1720, married August 5, 1751, to Dr. John Hume, then bishop of Oxford, but since translated to Salisbury.

Also four sons:

1. Thomas Hay, successor to the honours, &c.
2. Robert Hay, born November 9, 1711, who took the name and arms of Drummond, as heir of entail to his great grandfather William Drummond, viscount of Strathallan before-mentioned. In 1737, he was appointed one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary; and in 1743, one of the prebendaries of Westminster. In 1748, he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph. On the 30th of May, A. D. 1761, he was translated to the see of Salisbury; and on the 19th of September following, was again translated to the archiepiscopal see of York; and on the seventh day of the succeeding month, was admitted of his majesty's privy-council. In 1748, he married Henrietta, daughter of Peter Auriol, of London, merchant, by whom (besides two sons, William Auriol, and

Henry Auriol; and two daughters, each named Henrietta Auriol, who died infants) he has had issue one daughter, Abigail, born March 23, 1750, who died August 1766, and six sons now living. 1. Robert Auriol, born March 18, 1751. 2. Thomas Auriol, born August 7, 1752. 3. Peter Auriol, born January 21, 1754. 4. John Auriol, born July 4, 1756. 5. Edward Auriol, born April 10, 1758. 6. George William Auriol, born March 13, 1761.

3. John Hay, A. M. of Christ-church, Oxon, rector of Epworth in Lincolnshire, by the king's gift *pleno jure*, born 1719. He died unmarried in 1751.

4. Edward Hay, born June 3, 1722. At thirty years of age he was appointed his majesty's consul at Cadiz, and about two years after consul-general in Portugal. In 1757, he was constituted envoy-extraordinary to his Portuguese majesty; and in 1762, plenipotentiary at the same court: from whence he returned on the 19th of September 1767. On the 8th of October, 1752, he married Mary, daughter of Peter Flower, of London, merchant, and by her has issue the following six children: 1. Henrietta, born August 20, 1753. 2. Mary, born July 25, 1754. 3. Margaret, born October 20, 1755. 4. Edward, born May 19, 1757. 5. Thomas, born April 14, 1759; and 6. William Robert, born December 3, 1761.

His lordship departed this life July 28, 1758, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

(*Second and present Lord*) THOMAS HAY, eighth earl of Kinnoul, born 1710. In the life-time of his father he served in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh parliaments of Great-Britain (bearing then the title of viscount Dupplin, by courtesy) for the town of Cambridge, and in the two last was chairman of the committee of privileges and elections. In May 1741, he was appointed one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, and in November 1746, a commissioner of trade and plantations. In 1754, he was constituted one of the lords of the Treasury; and in December 1755, joint-paymaster of the forces with the earl of Darlington. On January 24, 1758, he was constituted chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and three days after was sworn of his majesty's privy-council. In the same month he was chosen recorder of Cambridge; and on the 27th of November, was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal, from whence he returned to England in November following. In 1760, when his present majesty nominated his privy-council, his lordship was continued in the list, and he was permitted still to enjoy his post of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. But in November 1762, his lordship voluntarily resigned this employ, and has since resided at Dupplin-house in Scotland.

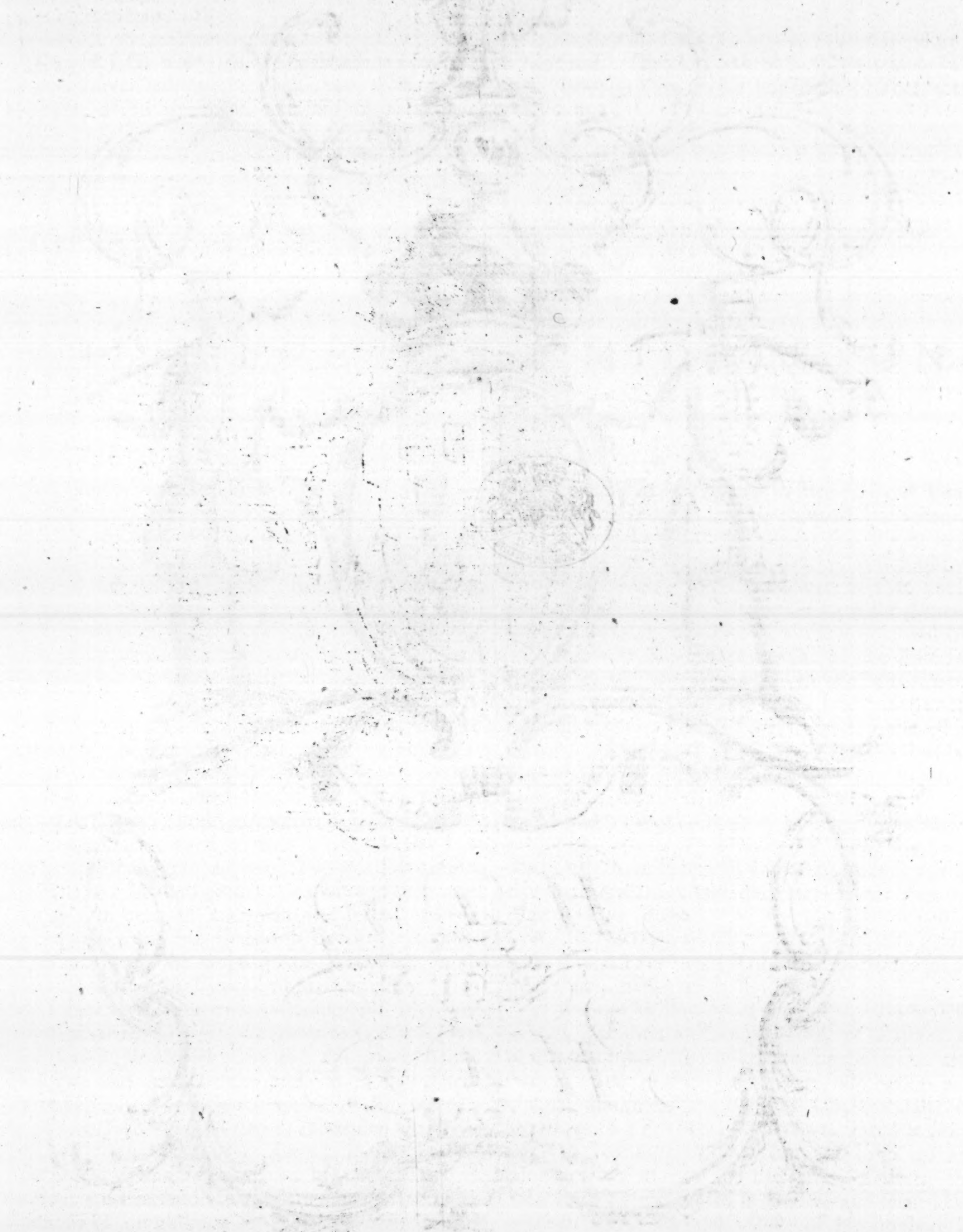
In June 1741, he married Constantine, daughter of John Kirle Ernley, of Whetham in Wiltshire, esquire; and by her ladyship, who died June 29, 1753, had issue one son, Thomas John Ernley, born August 12, 1742, who died an infant.

(TITLES.) Hay, lord Hay of Pedwardin, (viscount Dupplin, and earl of Kinnoul in Scotland.)

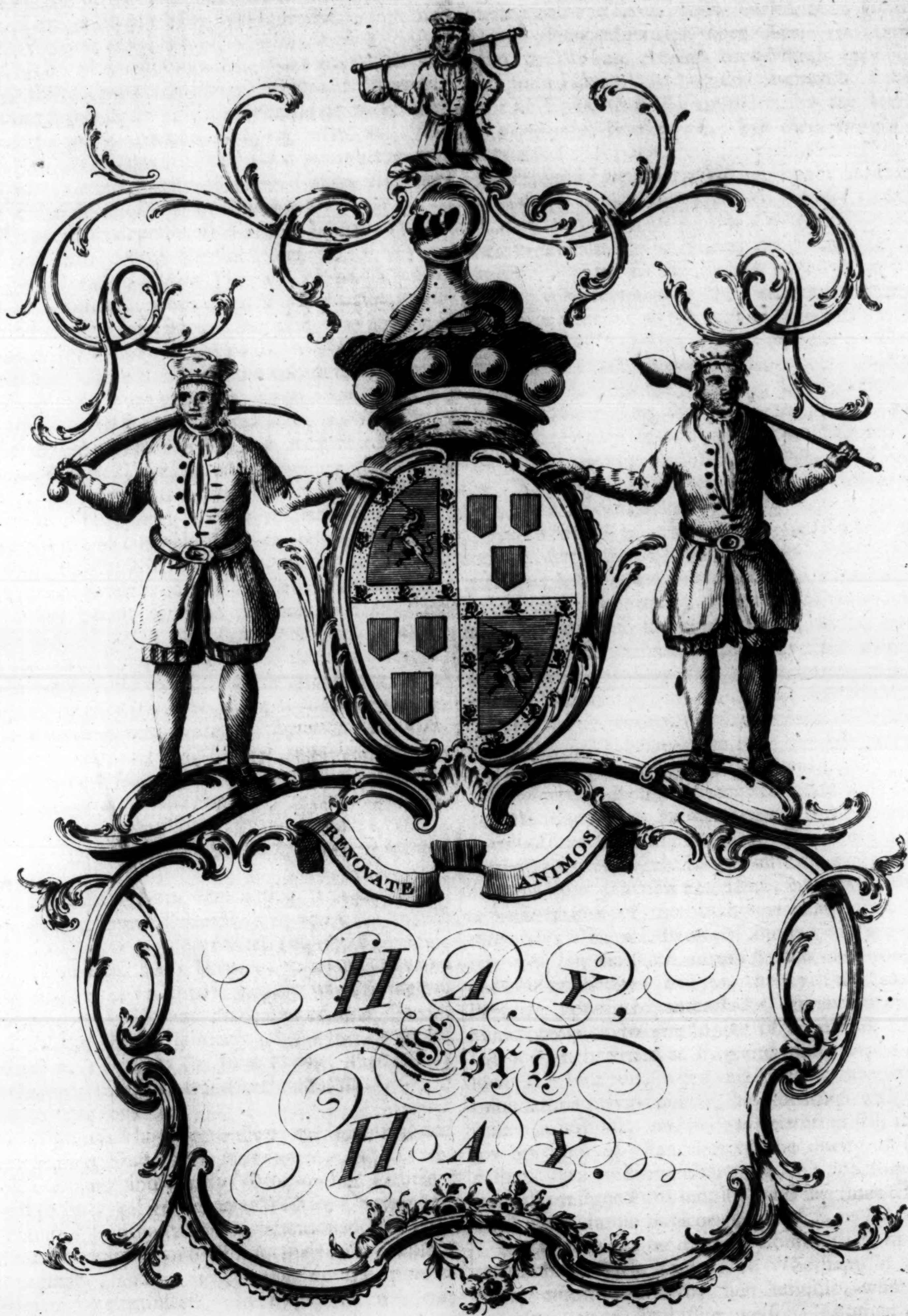
(CREATIONS.) Baron Hay of Pedwardin, in the county of Hereford, by letters patent, January 1, 1711, 10 Anne, (viscount Dupplin, May 4, 1627, 3 Charles

WILLIAM H. HARRIS, M.D. 1870

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CHICAGO, ILL. 1870



3 Charles I. And earl of Kinnoul, May 25, 1633,
9 Charles I.)

(ARMS.) Quarterly, first and fourth, sapphire, an unicorn salient, pearl, armed, crested, and unguled, topaz, within a bordure, topaz, charged with eight thistles, proper, and as many demi-roses, ruby, leaved, barbed, and seeded, proper, conjoined upon stem; second and third, pearl, three escutcheons, ruby.

(CREST.) On a wreath, an husbandman couped at the knees, habited in dark grey, with ruffet breeches, a red waistcoat, and highland bonnet,

sapphire, holding over his right-shoulder a double ox-yoke, proper.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two husbandmen, habited as the crest, their stockings ruffet, and shoes brown; the dexter bearing over his shoulder the coulter of a plough, and the other the plough-paddle, all proper.

(MOTTO.) Renovate animos.

(CHIEF SEAT.) Dupplin-house, in the kingdom of Scotland. (Brodesworth-hall, in the county of York, belongs now to his lordship's brother the archbishop.)

WILLOUGHBY, Baron MIDDLETON.

THIS younger branch of the Willoughby family claims descent from

THOMAS WILLOUGHBY, youngest of the five sons, which Margery, the daughter of Sir William Jennens, of Knotshall, in the county of Suffolk, bore to her husband Sir Christopher Willoughby, knight of the Bath. (See Vol. II. p. 401.) This gentleman applying himself to the study of the laws, was made serjeant at law in 13 Henry VIII. and, on the 28th of April, 22 Henry VIII. constituted king's serjeant; and, having received the honour of knighthood, was advanced to be lord chief-justice of the Common-pleas, on the 9th of October, 29 Henry VIII. He married Bridget, daughter and heir to Sir Robert Read, of Bore-place, knight, king's serjeant, and afterwards a justice of the Common-pleas, in 2 Henry VIII. and died on the 29th of September, in 37 Henry VIII. leaving

ROBERT WILLOUGHBY, his son and heir, then thirty-four years of age, who was seated at Bore-place in Kent; and marrying Dorothy, daughter to Sir Edward Willoughby, of Wollaton, in the county of Nottingham, knight, had issue

THOMAS WILLOUGHBY, his son and heir, who, by Catharine, his wife, daughter to Percival Hart, of Lullingston-castle, in the county of Kent, knight, had seven sons and three daughters; whereof

PERCIVAL WILLOUGHBY, succeeded him in his estate. Attending king James in his passage through Nottinghamshire, on his accession to the crown of England, this gentleman received the honour of knighthood at Worksop, in that county, on the 20th of April, 1603. He married Bridget, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Francis Willoughby, knight, (of Wollaton, in the county of Nottingham) another branch of this ancient family of the Willoughbys, descended from Sir Richard Willoughby, lord chief-justice of England, the greatest part of that long and flourishing reign of king Edward the Third. And the said Sir Richard from William de Willoughby, younger

brother of Sir Robert Willoughby, lord Willoughby, of Eresby, living in the reign of king Edward the First, and king Edward the Second, as we have before observed, under the title of lord Willoughby of Parham. Sir Francis Willoughby, before-mentioned, was the builder of that noble pile at Wollaton, which, together with the greatest part of his large inheritance, came to the said Sir Percival, who was elected knight of the shire for the county of Nottingham, in the first parliament called in the reign of king James I. and died about the beginning of the civil wars, leaving the estate to his eldest son Sir Francis Willoughby; but before we treat of him, it will be necessary to attend upon the descendants of

EDWARD WILLOUGHBY, younger brother of the afore-named Sir Percival Willoughby, and one of the seven sons of Thomas Willoughby, who married Catharine, the daughter of Sir Percival Hart. This Edward Willoughby was seated at Cossal in Nottinghamshire; and by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Atkinson, of Nottingham, gentleman, had issue three sons:

1. George Willoughby, of Cossal, who by Elizabeth, daughter of George Nevil, of Ragnall in Nottinghamshire, had issue two sons, Francis and Robert, who married two sisters, Catharine and Ursula, daughters of Thomas Cholmondely, of Brandsby in Yorkshire. Robert was seated at Radford, in Nottinghamshire; but we have no account of his issue, if he had any. Francis, the elder brother, was seated at Cossal, and served the office of sheriff for the county of Nottingham in 1687. He died on the 9th of February 1702, and was buried at Cossal. His widow, Catharine, already mentioned, survived him till January 17, 1733, when she departed this life. Their issue were three daughters and one son, Robert Willoughby, who was also seated at Cossal, and, dying unmarried June 23, 1721, was there interred. Of the daughters, Catharine, the eldest, died unmarried July 13, 1721, and was buried with her brother.

The

The other two, Elizabeth and Cassandra, are now (1768) living in Nottinghamshire, and unmarried.

2. Francis Willoughby, seated at Espley in Nottinghamshire. He died without issue, having for many years been an eminent practitioner at the bar.

3. Edward Willoughby, seated at Espley after the death of his brother Francis. He married Elizabeth, sister to Thomas Cholmondely, already mentioned, of Bransby in Yorkshire; and had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, who died without issue, and a son and successor, Francis Willoughby, of Espley, who marrying Mary, daughter of — Slack, of Wirksworth in Derbyshire, had issue two sons, Edward and Charles, of which the younger, born June 17, 1709, died unmarried, October 1, 1756, and was buried at Radford in Nottinghamshire. The elder, Edward Willoughby, now living, was originally seated at Espley; but since the death of Robert Willoughby, without issue, at Cossal, married Margaret, daughter of Francis Bird, of London, gentleman, and has issue, all now (1768) living, four sons and three daughters. 1. Robert, born November 1, 1737. 2. Mary, born October 13, 1738. 3. Edward, born October 6, 1740. 4. Cassandra, born January 1, 1741. 5. Richard, born January 4, 1748. 6. James, born July 10, 1750. 7. Frances, born February 6, 1755.

We now return to the only son of Sir Percival and Bridget Willoughby,

Sir FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY, who, dying in the year 1665, left issue by his wife Cassandra, daughter to Thomas Ridgway, earl of Londonderry in Ireland, one son, Francis Willoughby, esquire, and two daughters, Lettice, married to Sir Thomas Wendy, of Haslingfield in Cambridgeshire, knight of the Bath; and Catharine, to Clement Winstanley, esquire:

Which,

FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY, esquire, born 1635, was justly admired both at home and abroad for his eminent virtues and knowledge in all degrees of learning. He was, from his childhood, fond of study, and, when he came to the use of reason, so great a husband of his time, that he let slip no opportunities of improving himself, detesting no vice more than idleness, and, directing his studies chiefly to those sciences which were more abstruse, had a deep insight in the mathematics, and natural philosophy. Observing, in the busy and inquisitive age he lived in, that the history of animals had in a great measure been neglected, he made the study thereof his province, applying himself closely to the illustrating of it. And to that end, he made a voyage into foreign countries, to search out and describe their several species; and though he was not long abroad, yet he travelled over most part of France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and the Low-Countries: in all which places he was so diligent and successful, that not many sorts of animals, described by others, escaped his observation. He drew them out with a pencil, which afterwards, with great curiosity, were engraved on copper-plates, at the charge of his relict, Emma, daughter of Sir Henry Bernard, knight, and printed with this title: "*Ornithologiae libri tres: in quibus aves omnes hactenus cognitae in methodum naturis suis convenientem redactae accurate*

describuntur, descriptiones iconibus elegantissimis et vivarum avium simillimis, aeri incisus illustrantur, Lond. 1676." Viewed, corrected, and digested into order, by John Ray, fellow of the Royal Society. Afterwards translated into English, with an appendix added to it, by the said Mr. Ray, Lond. 1678. He hath also written "*Historiae Piscium libri quatuor, &c. Oxon. 1686.*" Which work was with great pains viewed, reviewed, made fit for use, and the two first books entirely compleated by the said eminent virtuoso, Mr. Ray, and adorned with very many cuts of several fishes, never before known in England. He had likewise published a letter, containing some considerable observations about that kind of wasps called *Ichneumones*, &c. dated August 24, 1671. See in the Philosophical Transactions, Numb. 76, page 2279. And another letter, about the hatching a kind of bee lodged in old willows, dated July 10, 1671. See in the said Transactions, Numb. 74, page 2221. He had, of the gift of Sir William Willoughby, the lordship of South Muscam in Nottinghamshire; and by his last will ordered a monument to be erected for the said William in Wollaton-church, Nottinghamshire, with the following inscription in black capitals, on a white marble.

This monument is here placed in memory of Sir William Willoughby, of Selston, in the county of Nottingham, baronet, who gave the lordship of South Muscam, in the county of Nottingham, to his kinsman, Francis Willoughby, of Wollaton, esquire. By whose order, in his will, this is here set up by Sir Thomas Willoughby, his son, that Sir William's kindness therein may be ever acknowledged by the family. He married Margaret, the sole daughter of George Abbot, esquire, by whom he left no issue. He died at Selston, February 10, 1670, in the 50th year of his age.

The said Francis Willoughby, esquire, was not only famed for his great learning, but was a gentleman of eminent humility, sobriety, temperance, exemplary chastity, justness, constancy, charity, and all other virtues that could adorn a man; and died, to the great reluctancy of all curious and inquisitive persons, especially those of the Royal Society, (of which he was a member and ornament) to his friends, and all good men that knew him, and the great loss of the commonwealth of learning, on the third day of July, 1672. He left issue by Emma, his wife, before-mentioned, two sons, Francis and Thomas; also a daughter, Cassandra, married August 4, 1713, to James, first duke of Chandos. She died without issue, July 18, 1735.

FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY, his eldest son and heir, was created a baronet, with remainder to Thomas, his brother, on the 7th of April, 1677; and dying unmarried in the twentieth year of his age, anno 1688, the title and estate devolved on the said

(First Lord) THOMAS WILLOUGHBY, who was afterwards created lord Middleton.

Whilst a commoner he served in several parliaments in the reigns of king William and queen Anne, as one of the knights of the shire for the county

WILLOUGHBY, BARON MIDDLETON.

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county of Nottingham; as also for the borough of New
 and in consideration of his great
 merits, was advanced by her majesty queen Anne
 to the dignity of a baron of this kingdom, by letters
 and title of lord Middleton, by letters
 patent bearing date January 1, 1711, to her
 Anne.

His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of
 to Sir Richard Rothwell, of Stepney, in
 the county of Lincoln, by whom he had
 four sons:

1. Francis Willoughby, the late lord Middleton.
 Thomas Willoughby, born 1695, died 1745,
 B. A. in York, and of his wife, the late
 lady, the daughter of Thomas Willoughby,
 of that place, he had four sons, the eldest
 the university of Cambridge, in the year
 1717, and died soon after.

He married Mary, daughter of Sir
 to whom he was married, and
 lived for many years, and he
 He died Decr. 1745.

who survived him till the year
 1745, and he had a son, the late
 Edmund Gascoigne, Esq. who
 married to Mary, daughter of

and died in the year 1745, and
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 and died in the year 1745, and
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summoned to meet, May 10, 1722, he served for
 Tamworth.

On the 15th of July, 1723, his lordship mar-
 ried Mary, second daughter to Thomas Edwards,
 of Exeter, in Devonshire, who was elected in
 the last parliament of queen Anne, and Sir Will.
 in Somersetshire, in the last parliament of George
 II. and first of George III. and by her ladyship,
 who died March 12, 1762, had nine daughters,
 Emma, who died young, and was buried at Mid-
 dleton, and her sons:

1. Francis Willoughby, his successor.
 Thomas Willoughby, born December 1723,
 Esq. of Exeter, who was elected in the last
 parliament of queen Anne, and Sir Will.

in November, 1728, and was elected for the county
 of Devonshire, in the last parliament of George
 III. and first of George IV. and by her ladyship,
 who died young, and was buried at Mid-
 dleton, and her sons:

1. Francis Willoughby, his successor.
 Thomas Willoughby, born December 1723,
 Esq. of Exeter, who was elected in the last
 parliament of queen Anne, and Sir Will.

in November, 1728, and was elected for the county
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 of Devonshire, in the last parliament of George
 III. and first of George IV. and by her ladyship,
 who died young, and was buried at Mid-
 dleton, and her sons:

A COMPLETE ENGLISH HERALD



county of Nottingham; as also for the borough of Newark: and in consideration of his great merits, was advanced by her majesty queen Anne to the dignity of a baron of this kingdom, by the stile and title of lord Middleton, by letters patent bearing date January 1, 1711, 10 queen Anne.

His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Sir Richard Rothwell, of Stapleford, in the county of Lincoln, baronet, by whom he had issue four sons:

1. Francis Willoughby, the late lord Middleton.
2. Thomas Willoughby, born 1695, seated at Birdfall, in Yorkshire, in right of his wife Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of Thomas Southby, of that place. He was returned to parliament by the university of Cambridge, on the 19th of December, 1720, in the room of Dr. Thomas Pask, deceased. In the succeeding parliament summoned to meet May 10, 1722, he was chosen for the same place; and in that summoned in 1727, he served for Tamworth, in the county of Stafford. He died December 2, 1742; and by his wife, who survived him till the 25th of April, 1752, had issue four daughters: 1. Elizabeth, married to Edmund Garforth, of Askam, clerk. 2. Emma, married to Nathaniel Hodgson, clerk. 3. Cassandra, died unmarried, January 20, 1750. 4. Antonina, married to Henry Hewgill, of Smeaton, clerk. Also five sons: 1. Thomas Willoughby, who, dying unmarried, was buried at Wollaton. 2. Henry Willoughby. 3. Francis Willoughby, who married Octavia, daughter and coheir to Francis Fisher, of the Grange at Grantham, Lincolnshire. 4. Rothwell, died unmarried, 1764. 5. James. The eldest surviving brother, now living and seated at Birdfall, Henry Willoughby was high sheriff of Yorkshire, in 1757; and by Dorothy, his wife, second daughter and coheir of George Cartwright, of Ossington, in Nottinghamshire (by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Digby, and coheir to her brother John Digby, esquire, of Mansfield Woodhouse) had a son, Henry, born April 24, 1761; and two daughters, Dorothy, born July 13, 1758; and Henrietta, born July 30, 1766.

3. Rothwell Willoughby, born 1696, who died April 15, 1752, unmarried, and had sepulture in Wollaton.

4. Richard Willoughby, born 1697, who died young.

His lordship departing this life April 2, 1729, was succeeded in the honours, &c. of the family by his eldest son,

(*Second Lord*) FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY, born 1692, who, whilst a commoner, served in the last parliament of queen Ann for Nottinghamshire; and also in the first of George I. In the parliament

summoned to meet, May 10, 1722, he served for Tamworth.

On the 25th of July, 1723, his lordship married Mary, second daughter to Thomas Edwards, of Filkins, in Oxfordshire, member for Bristol in the last parliament of queen Anne; and for Wells, in Somersetshire, in the last parliament of George I. and first of George II. and by her ladyship, who died March 12, 1762, had issue a daughter, Emma, who died young, and was buried at Middleton; and two sons:

1. Francis Willoughby, his successor.
2. Thomas Willoughby, born December 1728, who was, upon the death of lord Robert Sutton, second son to the duke of Rutland, in November 1762, returned knight of the shire for the county of Nottingham; and upon the new election this year 1768, is rechosen for the same place.

His lordship died July 31, 1758, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

(*Third and present Lord.*) FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY, born January 25, 1726, who is yet unmarried.

(*TITLES.*) Francis Willoughby, lord Middleton, and baronet.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baronet, April 7, 1677, 29 Charles II. baron of Middleton (the name of a town) in the county of Warwick, January 1, 1711, 10 queen Anne.

(*ARMS.*) Quarterly, first and fourth, topaz, fretty, sapphire, for Willoughby, of Parham and Eresby; second and third, topaz, on two bars, ruby, three water-bougets, pearl, for Willoughby, of Middleton and Wollaton.

(*CREST.*) On a wreath, the bust of a man, couped and affrontée, proper, crowned ducally, topaz.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) On the dexter side, a pilgrim or grey friar in his habit, proper, with his beads, cross, &c. and a staff in his right hand, topaz. On the sinister, a savage with a club in his exterior hand, wreathed about his temples and middle with ivy, all proper. Each supporter holding a banner, ruby, fringed, topaz, ensigned with an owl, pearl, gorged with a ducal coronet, collared and chained, topaz; the owl being the crest of Willoughby, of Middleton and Wollaton.

(*MOTTO.*) Verité sans peur.

(*CHIEF-SEATS.*) At Wollaton-hall, in Nottinghamshire; and at Middleton, in the county of Warwick.

TREVOR, Baron TREVOR.

ACCORDING to the Welch heralds, this noble family is descended from Rourd Wiedick, father to Eignian Yothe; which Eignian held the lands of Gaercinion, in Powysland, and was grandfather to Kariodock Urechfras, earl of Hereford and Marchiogien, in the time of prince Arthur, who began his reign anno 520.

But the first that bore this name was Tudor Trevor, earl of Hereford, son of Rheingar, grandson of Kariodock aforesaid. He married Aukaret, daughter of Howel Dha. ap Kadell, prince of North-Wales; and from him lineally descended, in succeeding ages, another Tudor, whose great grandson, Jerworth Hen. ap Owen ap Blethyn ap Tudor, had in marriage Aukaret, daughter and heir to Griffith ap Melior ap Ellidor, by Aukaret his wife, daughter and heir of Llu up Merrick ap Karadon ap Jestir ap Guergant, and had issue by her Jerworth, junior.

And although surnames were not fixed in those dominions till the reign of king Henry VIII. yet we find a like name, and of authority, in Ireland, in the annals of that kingdom, A. D. 1361, where Joane is mentioned as wife to Geffry lord Trevers.

Moreover, John Trevers, bishop of St. Asaph, was made chamberlain of Chester in 3 Richard II. A. D. 1301. and continued so to 6 Henry IV.

JERWORTH VICHAN, aforesaid, had issue four sons, and, probably, from one of them the family of Mostyn is derived; whereof, in the time of king Henry VIII. one of them took the name of Mostyn, from the place of his nativity and ancient inheritance, by advice of the judge, who disapproved the genealogical way of appellation used by the Welch, as tedious; this Mostyn at that time being called, at the panel of a jury, by the name of Thomas ap William ap Thomas ap Richard ap Howel ap Evan Vaughan, &c.

And branches of this family are some of the name of Jenkyns, and divers others, who bear the same coat of arms.

JERWORTH VOEL, another of the sons of Jerworth Vichan, married Gwladua, daughter and heir of Jerworth ap Griffith ap Brockwell, and left issue,

EDNEVET GAM, who married Giolades, daughter and heir of Madoc Eignion ap Edwyn, by whom he had several sons, whereof Jevan, the fifth, was ancestor to the Howels and the Hosiers, both of Woodcote, in the county of Salop, and the Hosiers of Creakton, in the same county.

The second son was,

DAVID, who had issue,

EDWARD AP DAVID, who had two sons, John and Richard, progenitor to the Trevors of Oswaldstree, in the county of Salop.

JOHN TREVOR, the eldest son (as likewise his brother) took the name of Trevor, and was seated at Brynkynate, and died in 9 Henry VII. 1497, having had issue by his wife Agnes, daughter and heir to Peter Cambre, of Poole, five sons, which laid the foundation of as many several branches.

1. Robert Trevor, succeeded his father at Brynkynate, who married Catharine, daughter and heir of Llewellyn ap Ithele de Mauld, and had posterity:

2. Edward Trevor, who wedded Anne, daughter of Geffry Kyffin, and from him descended (probably) colonel Mark Trevor, a loyalist to king Charles I. and by him ennobled in Ireland; whence the late viscounts Dungannon proceeded. Which colonel Mark Trevor had to wife Anne, daughter and heir of John Lewis, esquire, and relict of John Owen, esquire, son and heir of Sir Hugh Owen, of Orielton in Pembrokeshire, knight and baronet.

3. Richard Trevor, of whom hereafter.

4. Roger Trevor, of Planckenwich, who married Gwerolla, daughter of Rose Lloyd ap Gruff ap Enion, of Gedroi, and left posterity.

5. Thomas Trevor, who married Margaret, daughter of John Hanmer, of Lightwood, and left issue.

RICHARD TREVOR, third son, married Matilda, daughter and heir of Jenkyn ap David ap Gruff de Allington, by whom he had

JOHN TREVOR, of Allington, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of David ap Rees ap Kenwrick de Kwm, and had three sons, John, Richard, and Edward.

JOHN TREVOR, as eldest son and heir, succeeded at Allington, and marrying Anne, daughter of Randal Broughton, of Broughton, in the county palatine of Lancaster, had issue John, Randal, David, and Edward.

JOHN TREVOR, the eldest, possessed his father's inheritance at Allington, and had in marriage Mary, daughter to George Bruges, of London, esquire; by whom he had four sons, who had all the honour of knighthood conferred on them:

1. Sir Richard Trevor, of Allington, knight, who married Catharine, daughter to Roger Puleston, of Emrall, esquire, but died without issue male, having had four daughters, his coheirs; Magdalen, wife first to Arthur Bagenhall, in the county of Stafford; secondly to ——— Teringham, of Teringham, in Bucks, esquires, and was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1656; Mary, wife of Jever Lloyd, of Yale, esquire; Dorothy, to Sir John Hanmer, of Hanmer, in Flintshire, baronet; and Margaret, to John Griffith, of Lynn, esquire.

2. Sir

2. Sir John Trevor, of whom we shall hereafter treat.

3. Sir Sackvil Trevor, who was brought up in the sea-service; and having the command of one of those men of war, that were sent to Spain, to bring back Charles prince of Wales (after king Charles I.) That prince had been cast away in St. Andero's road in Spain, had not Sir Sackvil Trevor taken him up; after which, on that war with France, took one of their biggest ships called the Holy Spirit, on which Mr. Howel compliments him, saying, "It was one of the best exploits that were performed." He married Catharine, daughter of Sir John Savage, knight, and widow of Sir Henry Bagnal, knight, marshal of Ireland.

4. Sir Thomas Trevor, was born on July 6, 1586; a day memorable in this family for six successive principal branches, who had their birth thereon. He was observed to smile as soon as born, and was educated in the Inner-Temple, where he became autumnal reader, 18 James I. was afterwards knighted, and made solicitor-general to prince Charles; called to the degree of a serjeant at law; made judge of the Common-Pleas; and finally, chief-baron of the Exchequer; but was, with others, impeached 17 Charles I. 1641, from which he fairly disengaged himself. He married five wives; and by his first, —, daughter to William Hergest, of the county of Hereford, had issue Thomas, his son and heir, who was created a baronet on August 11, 1641, being then wrote of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex. This Sir Thomas Trevor, baronet, was made one of the knights of the Bath at the coronation of king Charles I. and married Anne, daughter and heir of Robert Jennor, of London, esquire; but, dying without issue male in the reign of king Charles II. the title became extinct.

We now return to

Sir JOHN TREVOR, the second son, before-mentioned. He was seated at Trevallin, in the county of Flint, and received the honour of knighthood at Windsor, on June 7, 1619. He married Margaret, daughter to Hugh Trevannion, of the county of Cornwall, esquire, by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters; John, his son and heir; Charles, William, and Richard, who, being bred at Merton-college, in the university of Oxford, afterwards travelled, was doctor of physick of Padua, and dying on July 17, 1676, was buried in the church of St. Dunstan in the West, in Fleet-street, London. His three daughters were, Anne, married to Robert Weldon, of the city of London, esquire; Jane, baptized in St. Margaret's, Westminster, August 31, 1635, married to Sir Francis Compton, fifth son of Spencer, earl of Northampton; and Elizabeth, the wife of William Masnam, Bart. ancestor to the present Lord Masnam.

His eldest son,

Sir JOHN TREVOR, was knighted by Charles the second, and constituted one of his principal secretaries of state, on his return from his embassy in France, in Oct. 1668, and sworn of the privy council. He died in the office of secretary of state, at the age of 47, and just a year before his father. In the Gazette of the 3d of June, 1672, the following account is given of his death: "On Tuesday the 28th past, at ten o'clock at night, died the Right Hon. Sir John Trevor, one of

his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, and of his most honourable privy council, after six days distemper of a fever, in the 47th year of his age; and was yesterday honourably interred in St. Bartholomew's, in Smithfield."

He married Ruth, daughter of John Hampden, of Hampden, in the county of Bucks, esquire; by whom he had issue four sons:

1. John Trevor, seated at Trevallin and Placetage, married Elizabeth, daughter of — Clark, and widow of John Morley, of Glynd, in Suffex. By this lady, who after his decease married thirdly the lord viscount Cutts, he had issue two daughters, Elizabeth, married to David Polhill, of Cheapstead in Kent, esquire; and Arabella, married first to Robert Heath, of Lewes, in Suffex; secondly, to Edward Montagu, brother to the earl of Hailifax. Also two sons, of which the younger, Thomas Trevor, of East Barnet, died unmarried, but the elder, John Trevor, of Trevallin, Placetage, and Glynd, married Lucy, daughter of Edward Montagu, of Horton, in the county of Northampton, which lady bore to him a numerous issue, three sons, and nine daughters. Of the sons, the two eldest, John and Thomas, died infants, and the third, named also John, and seated also at Trevallin, Placetage, and Glynd, was appointed a lord of the Admiralty in 1742, but died unmarried in 1745. The nine daughters were: 1. Elizabeth, who died unmarried 1722. 2. Lucy, married to George Rice, esquire, of Newton, in the county of Carmarthen. 3. Grace. 4. Mary. 5. Anne, married to George Boscawen, esquire, third son of viscount Falmouth. 6. Margaret. 7. Ruth, died unmarried 1764. 8. Gertrude, married first to Charles Roper, first son of Henry lord Teynham, by his second wife, Anne, baroness Dacre, of the South. 9. Arabella.

2. Thomas Trevor, of whom hereafter.

3. Richard Trevor.

4. Edward Trevor.

(First Lord) THOMAS TREVOR, second son of Sir John Trevor, being bred to the study of the law in the Inner-Temple, made such a proficiency therein, that on May 4, 1692, he was made solicitor-general. On the accession of queen Anne, he was made lord chief-justice of the Common-Pleas; and on the first of January 1711, he was created lord Trevor, of Bromham, in the county of Bedford. On March 6, 1725-6, he was appointed by his majesty, in council, lord privy-seal; and, on May 31, 1727, was declared one of the lords justices of Great-Britain. On the accession of our late sovereign, he was again, June 15, 1727, sworn lord privy-seal; and on May 8, 1730, made president of his majesty's most honourable privy-council. His lordship was likewise fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the governors of the Charter-house; and departing this life on the 19th of June, 1730, in the 72d year of his age, was buried at Bromham before-mentioned. He married to his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to John Searle, of Finchley, in the county of Middlesex, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters:

1. Anne.

2. Letitia, married in 1720, to Peter Cock, of Camberwell, esquire.

3. Elizabeth.

And two sons:

1. Thomas

1. Thomas Trevor, } successively lords Trevor.
2. John Trevor, }

His lordship married secondly Anne, daughter of Robert Weldon, esquire, and widow of Sir Robert Bernard, of Brumpton, in the county of Huntingdon, baronet; and by her, who died December 7, 1747, had issue three sons:

1. Robert Trevor, the present baron.
2. Richard Trevor, D. D. who, in 1744, was consecrated bishop of St. David's; and from thence, on the 24th of October, 1752, translated to the see of Durham. His lordship is unmarried.
3. Edward Trevor, who died young.

His lordship, departing this life on the 9th of June, 1730, was interred at Bromham, in Bedfordshire. The honours of the family devolved upon the eldest son,

(*Second Lord*) THOMAS TREVOR, who marrying Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Timothy Burrell, of Cuckfield, in Suffex, counsellor at law, had issue an only daughter, Elizabeth, married May 23, 1732, to Charles, duke of Marlborough. Her grace died Oct. 7, 1761. Her mother dying in August 1734, and her father March 22, 1733, for want of male issue, the barony fell to the next brother,

(*Third Lord*) JOHN TREVOR, who was bred to the bar, and served in two parliaments for the borough of Woodstock. At the time his brother died, he was one of the judges for the principality of Wales.

On the 31st of May, 1731, he married Elizabeth, daughter to the celebrated Sir Richard Steele, of Carmarthen, knight; and by her ladyship, who is still living, had issue one daughter, Diana Maria, born June 10, 1744.

This nobleman died at Bath of the gout in his stomach, September 27, 1764, when he was succeeded by his half brother,

(*Fourth and present Lord*) ROBERT TREVOR, who, pursuant to the last will of John Hampden, assumed the surname and arms of John Hampden, of Great Hampden, in Buckinghamshire, esquire. His lordship was several years envoy-extraordinary to the States-General; and on the 22d of November, 1746, was constituted one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland. He was appointed joint-postmaster with William earl of Besborough, June 2, 1759; and continued by a fresh grant, dated March 7, 1761, after his present majesty's accession. Afterwards, by a grant

dated November 27, 1762, he enjoyed the same post in conjunction with John, earl of Egmont; and by a fresh grant, September 10, 1763, was joint-postmaster with Thomas Villiers, lord Hyde, but resigned in July 1765. His lordship is a fellow of the Royal Society.

In 1743, he married Constantia, daughter of Peter Anthony de Huybert, lord of Kruyningen, in Zealand; and by her, who died of the small-pox, June 15, 1761, had two daughters, Maria Constantia, born February 23, 1733-4, married May 26, 1764, to Henry, earl of Suffolk. Her ladyship died February 8, 1767; and Anne, born November 9, 1751, who died April 12, 1767. Also two sons:

1. Thomas Trevor Hampden, born September 11, 1746, was chosen member of parliament for Lewes, in Suffex, at the general election in 1768. He was married in St. James's-church in Westminster, on the 13th of June, 1768, to Catherine Groeme, only daughter and heir of David Groeme, esquire, major-general in his majesty's service.
2. John Trevor, born February 24, 1748-9, now at Christ-church college, Oxford.

(*TITLES.*) Robert Trevor Hampden, lord Trevor, of Bromham.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baron Trevor, of Bromham, in the county of Bedford, by letters patent, December 31, 1711, to Anne.

(*ARMS.*) Quarterly, first and fourth, pearl a saltire ruby, between four eagles displayed, sapphire. For Hampden, second and third, party per bend sinister ermine and erminois, a lion rampant, topaz.

(*CREST.*) On a chapeau, ruby, turned up ermine, a wyvern, rising diamond, for Trevor; but for Hampden, on a wreath, a talbot passant, ermine, collared, plain, and chained, ruby.

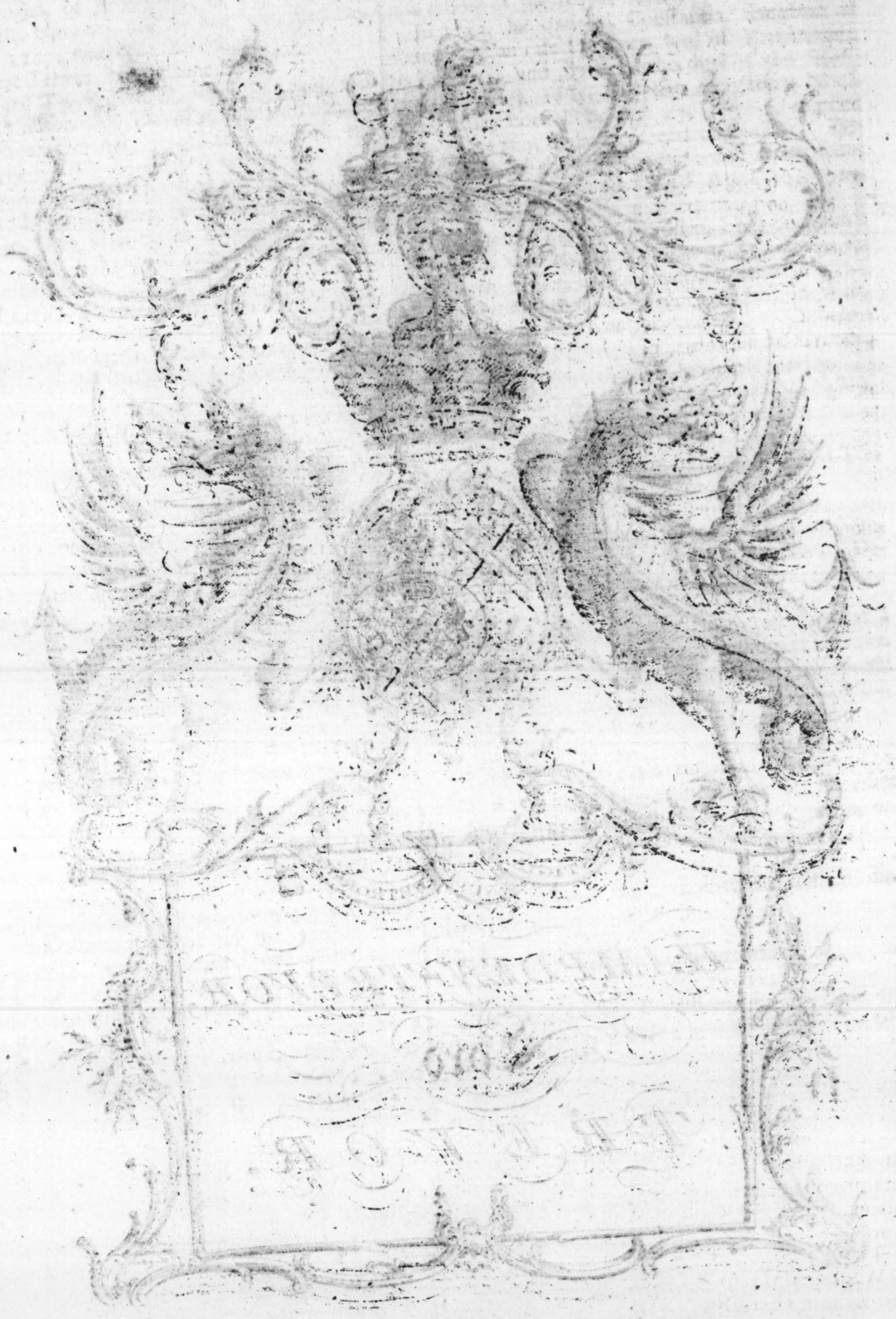
(*SUPPORTERS.*) Two wyverns regardant, diamond.

(*MOTTO.*) Vestigia nulla retrorsum.

(*CHIEF SEATS.*) Bromham, in Bedfordshire; Great Hampden, Bucks; and St. Ann's-hill, near Chertsey, Surry.



THE COMPLETE COLLECTION OF
THE REV. JOHN HENRY
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE



M A S H A M, Baron M A S H A M.

IN the northern parts of England were seated the first men of eminence of this family, particularly Sir JOHN MASHAM, knight, who died in the 29th year of king Henry VI. and was buried in the church of Thorneham, in the county of Suffolk, as appears by his last will and testament, dated December 14, 1451, 29 Henry VI. and the probate thereof the third of March following: by which he ordains his body to rest in the chancel, before the high altar of our lady of Thorneham; and bequeaths, to the making of the choir of the said church, 40s. also 6s. and 8d. to every church within the deanery of Sutton; and to every parish priest of the said churches 4d. Likewise he gives to John Masham his house and lands, on condition he keep his obit once a year as long as he liveth; and appoints the said John, and John, who was a clerk, his cousins, executors; as also the parson of Oteham, overseer. From which John, cousin and heir to the said Sir John, descended

THOMAS MASHAM, seated at Badwell-Ash, in the county of Suffolk; where he was succeeded by

JOHN MASHAM, his son and heir; who, by Catharine his wife, daughter to ——— Cage, of the same county, had issue two sons:

1. John Masham, who succeeded his father in his estate, and was ancestor to the Mashams of the county of Suffolk.

2. William Masham, which

WILLIAM MASHAM, was one of the aldermen of the city of London, and sheriff of the said city in the 25th of queen Elizabeth. He died soon after, and left issue by his wife, a native of the states of Holland (whom he married in that country) a daughter, Catharine, married to Ralph Warcop, of the county of Oxon, esquire; and a son of his own name,

WILLIAM MASHAM, who was seated at High-Laver, in the county of Essex; and by his wife, a daughter of ——— Calton (who survived him, and married to her second husband Sir ——— Castillion, knight) had issue William, his son and heir.

This

WILLIAM MASHAM, was created a baronet on the 20th of December, 1621, 19 James I. being then denominated of High-Laver; and was elected for the borough of Maldon, in Essex, to the last parliament called by king James I. as also in the first parliament of king Charles, his successor. He likewise was elected for Colchester to the two following parliaments which met in that reign; and was chosen one of the knights of the shire for the county of Essex to that parliament which met

anno 1640. In 1642, in pursuance of an act of parliament "For the speedy reducing of rebels in Ireland," he subscribed 600 l. as a voluntary gift. In the year 1648, he was taken prisoner by the lord Goring, at his coming into Essex, and carried into Colchester: but the parliament set so great a value on him, that they presently exchanged him for Mr. John Ashburnham, one of the grooms of the bedchamber to the king. On his release, he was elected one of the council of state; as also in the years 1649, 1650, and 1651. He married Winifrid, daughter to Sir Francis Barrington, baronet, and widow of Sir James Altham, of Markshall, in Essex, knight. Her grandfather was Sir Thomas Barrington, of Barrington-hall, in the county of Essex, knight; who married Winifrid, second daughter to Henry Pole, lord Montagu, eldest son and heir to Sir Richard Pole, knight, by Margaret Plantagenet, his wife, daughter to George duke of Clarence, younger brother to king Edward IV.

By this lady, Sir William Masham had issue (besides other children)

WILLIAM MASHAM, his son and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir John Trevor, knight, (sister to Sir John Trevor, knight, secretary of state to Charles II. father of the first lord Trevor) and, dying before his father, left issue four sons:

1. William Masham.

2. Francis Masham.

3. John Masham, who died unmarried.

4. Trevor Masham, who was secretary to the lord Lockhart, ambassador to France at the treaty of the Pyrenees, and attended the earl of Rochester to the king of Poland, and the earl of Essex, when he went lord-lieutenant of Ireland; but died unmarried.

And six daughters:

1. Joan, married to Mark Hildesley, of Lincoln's inn, esquire.

2. Anne, who died unmarried.

3. Elizabeth, married to ——— Knight, of Berkshire, esquire.

4. Mary, married first to ——— Brownsword, and secondly to ——— Hay, of Sussex, esquires.

5. Margaret, married to the Rev. Dr. Walker.

6. Jane, who died unmarried.

The eldest son,

Sir WILLIAM MASHAM, baronet, succeeded his grandfather; and, dying unmarried, was succeeded by his brother

Sir FRANCIS MASHAM, bart. who served in several parliaments in the reigns of king William and queen Anne, for the county of Essex, and was one of the commissioners of the Victualling-office.

office. Having survived seven of his sons, and both his ladies, he died at his seat at Oates, in Essex, on Sunday, the 3d of March, 1702-3, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His last wife lies buried in the cathedral church of Bath, where a monument is erected to her memory with the following inscription:

Near this place lies Dame Damaris Masham, daughter of Ralph Cudworth, D. D. and second wife to Sir Francis Masham, of Oates, in the county of Essex, Bart. who, to the softness and elegance of her own sex, added several of the noblest accomplishments and qualities of the other.

She possessed these advantages in a degree unusual to either, and tempered them with an exactness peculiar to herself.

Her learning, judgment, sagacity, and penetration, together with her candour, and love of truth, were very observable to all that conversed with her, or were acquainted with those small treatises she published in her lifetime; tho' she industriously concealed her name.

Being mother of an only son, she applied all her natural and acquired endowments to the care of his education.

She was a strict observer of all the virtues belonging to every station of her life, and only wanted opportunities to make those talents shine in the world, which were the admiration of her friends.

She was born on the 18th of January, 1658, and died on the 20th of April, 1708.

Sir Francis had issue by this lady one son, Francis-Cudworth Masham, esquire, one of the masters of the high court of chancery, and accomptant general of the said court; also foreign apposer in the court of exchequer. He died on the 17th of May, 1731.

The said Sir Francis Masham, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Sir William Scot, Bart. of Rouen, in Normandy, marquis de la Mezansene, in France, had issue eight sons; also one daughter, Hester, who died unmarried.

1. William Masham, who was a lieutenant in the earl of Oxford's royal regiment of horse-guards, and died without issue.

2. Henry Masham, who died in Ireland, unmarried.

3. John Masham, who died in Flanders.

4. Francis Masham, who married Isabella, daughter to — Burnet, a near relation to Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, by whom he left issue Francis, his son and heir, who succeeded his grandfather in the title of baronet; but, dying without issue, the dignity and estate devolved on the late lord Masham.

5. Winwood Masham, died in the year 1709.

6. Richard Masham, died abroad with Sir Charles Wheeler.

7. Charles Masham, died without issue.

8. Samuel Masham.

Which eighth son,

(*First Lord*) SAMUEL MASHAM, succeeded to the title of baronet, on the death of his nephew, Sir Francis Masham.

He was first page of honour to Queen Anne, whilst princess of Denmark, and to his royal highness prince George, to whom he was also one of the equerries, and afterwards a groom of the bed chamber, in which post he attended at the funeral of that prince, November 13, 1708. He was preferred to the command of a regiment of horse, and advanced, May 10, 1710, to the rank of a brigadier general of her majesty's armies, in which year he was chosen member of parliament for Ilchester. He was likewise, by queen Anne, made cofferer of her household, in May 1711, when he was re-elected to parliament for Windsor, and on the 1st of January following created a peer of this realm by the stile and title of lord Masham, of Oates, in the county of Essex. And, having obtained a grant in reversion of the office of remembrancer of his majesty's court of Exchequer, he, on the death of Simon, lord Fanshaw, on October 23, 1716, succeeded thereto.

His lordship took to wife Abigail, daughter to Francis Hill, an eminent Turkey merchant, and sister to general John Hill, of Envil-green, near Egham, in the county of Surrey; by which lady, who died the 6th of December, 1734, and was interred at Oates, he had issue two daughters,

1. Anne, married April 11, 1726, to Henry Hoare, esquire, of Stourton-castle, Wilts, elder brother to Sir Richard Hoare, knight, lord mayor of London in 1745. She died on the 4th of March following.

2. Elizabeth, born 1710, and departed this life October 25, 1724.

And three sons,

1. George Masham, who died unmarried.

2. Samuel Masham, successor to the title, &c.

3. Francis Masham, died unmarried.

His lordship departed this life, October 16, 1758, and was interred at High-Laver.

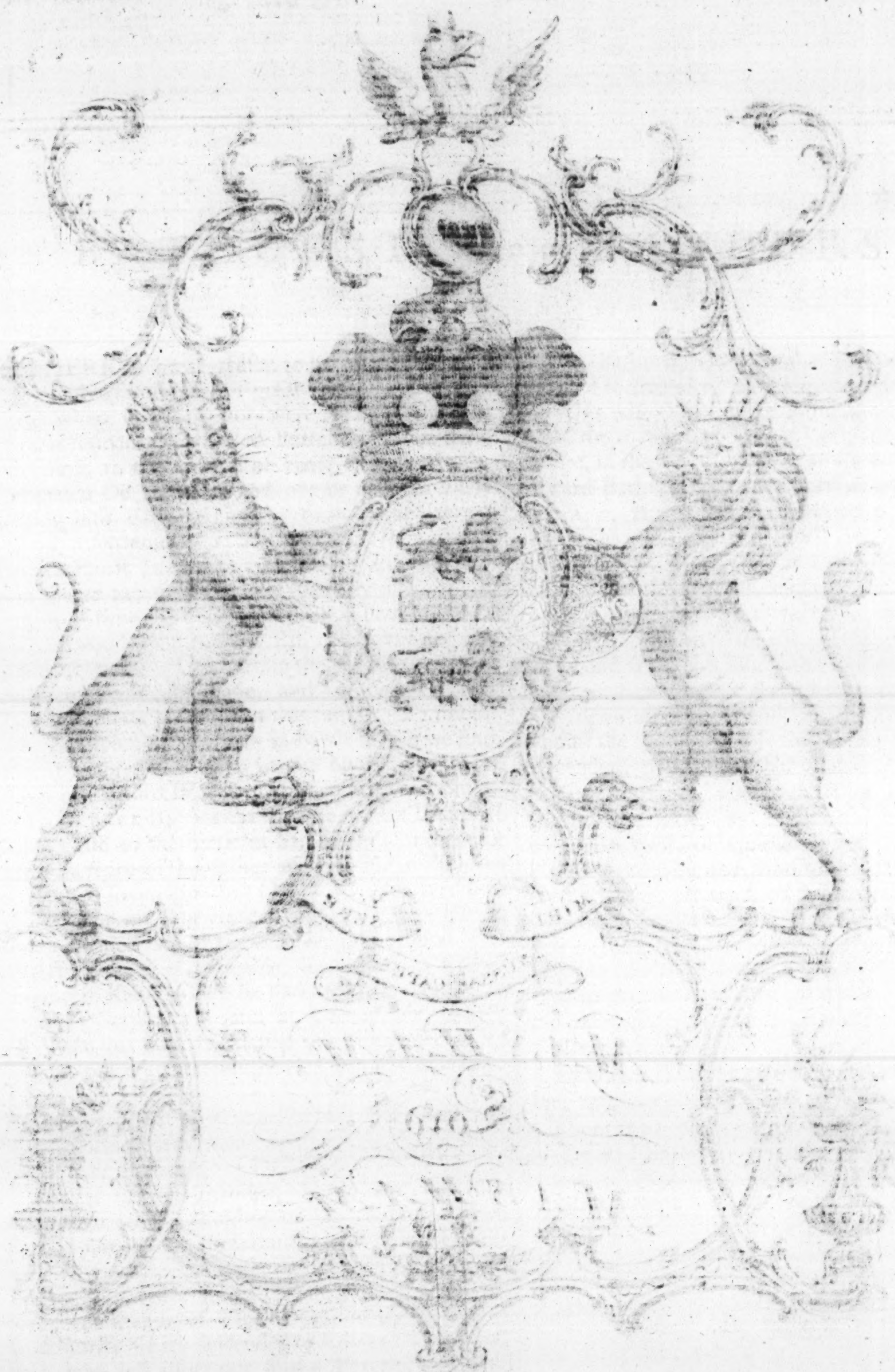
(*Second Lord*) SAMUEL MASHAM, the only surviving son, succeeded to the peerage. In 1739 he was appointed groom of the bed-chamber to Frederic prince of Wales, in which quality he walked at his funeral procession, April 13, 1751, and in January 1745-6, was constituted deputy paymaster of the forces to Thomas Winnington, esquire, his brother-in-law.

In 1756 he was appointed auditor-general to his present majesty, then prince of Wales, in which post he continued till the death of the late king, in 1759. He succeeded his father as remembrancer of his majesty's court of Exchequer, and one of the registers for the county of Middlesex, and in April 1762, was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber to his majesty.

On the 16th of October, 1736, he married Harriot, daughter of Salway Winnington, esquire, and sister to Thomas Winnington already mentioned. By her, who dying July 1, 1761, was buried at High-Laver, he had no issue. He married secondly, February 4, 1762, Charlotte, daughter to John Dives, of Westminster, esquire, one of the maids of honour to the princess dowager of Wales, but has yet no issue.

(*TITLES.*) Samuel Masham, lord Masham, and baronet.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baronet December 20, 1621,
2 (19 James





BATHURST, BARON BATHURST.

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(19 James I.) Baron Mafham, of Oates, in the county of Essex, December 31, 1711 (10 Anne)

(ARMS.) Topaz, a fess humette; ruby, between two lions, passant and guardant, diamond.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a griffon's head couped, topaz, between two wings erect, gules.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side a lion, diamond; on the sinister a leopard, guardant, proper. Each having an eastern crown, topaz.

(MOTTO.) Mihi iustia capeffere.

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Oates-hall, in the county of Essex.

BATHURST, Baron BATHURST.

THERE is great reason to presume, that this noble family was of great antiquity in Lunenburg, where their ancestors were seated. The spot of their residence was called Batters, whence they, according to the custom of those days, were denominated De Batters; and one or more of them coming into England in the time of the Saxons, gained a settlement in Sussex, which they named Batters Hurst (i. e. Batters Grove.) This appellation shared the common fate of surnames, and in length of time, by corruption, was called Bathurst; and the wood upon the spot still retains the name of Bathurst wood. To ascertain the precise time when this settlement was made, and consequently how long that estate had been in this family, is impossible. But from records now in Battle-abbey we find, that it suffered alienation in the beginning of the reign of Edward IV. when that prince, to punish

LAURENCE BATHURST (whose father Laurence lost his life in the battle of St. Alban's, 1461) for the adherence of his father and himself to the then dethroned sovereign king Henry VI. deprived him of this ancient inheritance, and gave it to Battle-abbey, which was in the same neighbourhood.

After this, it is probable, he retired to Cranebrook, in Kent, where he had a seat, and enjoying lands in Staplehurst, and at Canterbury, which had been his father's, passed the remainder of his days in peace and tranquillity. He left issue three sons,

1. Edward Bathurst, ancestor to the lord Bathurst.
2. Robert Bathurst,
3. John Bathurst,

Robert of Horsmanden, second son, had issue by his first wife, a daughter of — Saunders, two sons, John and Paul Bathurst, who in right of his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Edward Hordon, of Hordon and Finchcocks, in Kent, enjoyed the manor of Finchcocks, in the parish of Goudhurst, which descended to Edward his son and heir, who left issue four sons; Thomas Bathurst, of Finchcocks, esquire; Edward Bathurst, esquire, gentleman harbinger to king Charles; William Bathurst, merchant and alderman of London, whose son Sir Henry Bathurst, knight, of Edmonton, in Middlesex, married Catharine, daughter to Sir Thomas Wolstenholme, baronet, but had no issue; and Richard Bathurst. The rest were all married, and left issue.

John Bathurst, elder brother to Paul Bathurst, was of Horsmanden, in Kent, and left issue, by Mary his wife, Robert, his son and heir, who purchased the manor and town of Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, in the 4th of James I. and was succeeded by Edward Bathurst, his eldest surviving son and heir, born A. D. 1615, who was created a baronet the 4th of December, 1643; and, dying the 6th of August, 1674, was buried at Lechlade. His eldest son, Laurence Bathurst, esquire, died in his lifetime, leaving only two daughters, his coheirs.

The said Robert Bathurst, of Horsmanden, by his second wife, had issue John Bathurst, of Goudhurst, in Kent, whose second son, John Bathurst, was doctor of physick, and left issue five sons, from whom the Bathursts of the county of York are descended, possessing a fair estate.

John Bathurst, youngest son of Laurence Bathurst, left issue, by Elizabeth, his wife, Edward Bathurst, of Ockham, in the county of Southampton, esquire, who married Mary, daughter of George Holland, of Augmering, in Sussex, by whom he had Edward Bathurst, his son and heir; John Bathurst, an alderman of the city of London, in 1673; and Anthony.

It now remains to give an account of Edward, the eldest son of Laurence Bathurst.

Which

EDWARD BATHURST was seated at Staplehurst, and, among other children, had issue

LANCELOT BATHURST, who, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, was possessed of the manor of Francks, in the county of Kent, where he built a large mansion-house, and departed this life on the 27th day of September, 1594, aged 65. His wife was Judith, daughter of Richard Randolph, of London, who, surviving him, was married secondly to Sir Edward Kynaston, of the county of Salop. By her first husband she had issue three daughters;

1. Elizabeth, married to John Brown, esquire.
2. Mary, wedded to Edmund Peshale, esquire.
3. Susan, married to Robert Owen, esquire.

Also four sons.

1. Randolph Bathurst, of Francks, esquire, who married Catharine, daughter to Robert Argall, of East-Sutton, in Kent, esquire, by whom he had issue Sir Edward Bathurst, knight, who married

married a daughter of — Wiseman, and had issue two sons, and six daughters; from whom the family of the Francks descended, which became extinct 1738.

2. Lancelot Bathurst, } died without issue.
3. Edward Bathurst, }

4. George Bathurst, which

GEORGE BATHURST, the youngest son of the said Lancelot, in the year 1610, married Elizabeth Villiers, daughter and coheir of Edward Villiers, of Howthorp, in the county of Northampton, grandson and heir of Edward Villiers, esquire, who died seized of the manor of Howthorp, &c. 26 June, 5 Hen. VIII. and was fifth son of Sir John Villiers, of Brookesby, knight, grandfather to Sir George Villiers, father of George duke of Buckingham.

He had with her the manor of Howthorpe, in Northamptonshire, where he settled, and had issue, twelve sons and four daughters; several of which sons died in the service of king Charles the First, during the rebellion; and the five that survived were,

1. Ralph Bathurst, born 1620, who had his academical education in Trinity-college, in Oxford, where he was bred a divine; but in those times of confusion, during the civil wars, studied physick, and hereupon was employed in the service of the state, as physician to the sick and wounded of the navy, which he managed with much diligence and success, to the full satisfaction both of the generals at sea, and also of the commissioners of the admiralty. He was created doctor of physick on the 21st of June, 1653; and, after the restoration of king Charles the second, he re-assumed his former function of a divine, and became fellow of the royal society, president of Trinity-college, and one of his majesty's chaplains. Also, on the 28th of June, 1670, was installed dean of Wells. In April 1691, he was nominated, by their majesties king William and queen Mary, to be bishop of Bristol, with liberty to keep his deanery in commendam; but, being fond of a collegiate life, and intending to re-edify the chapel of Trinity college, he refused to accept thereof. He died on the 14th of June, 1704, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity-college, Oxon, which he built at his own expence: having been highly esteemed for his great learning, and accounted (as Wood, in his Fasti Oxonienses, observes) a most celebrated Latin poet, which he manifested in several copies of verses, some of which were published.

2. Villiers Bathurst, had also his education in Trinity-college, and took the degree of master of arts on the 13th of December, 1677. He was judge advocate of the navy in the reigns of king Charles the second, king William and queen Mary, and died in the same post in the reign of queen Anne, on the 8th of September, 1711.

3. Henry Bathurst, another son, also lived to an advanced age, was attorney general of Munster, and recorder of Cork and Kinsale. He died without issue.

4. Moses Bathurst, married Dorothy, daughter of Dr. John Bathurst, of Leeds and Skutterkelf, in the county of York, Esq; but, dying without issue male, his estates no less than his brother Henry's, descended to their younger brother.

5. Sir Benjamin Bathurst; of whose descendants we are principally to treat.

Which

Sir BENJAMIN BATHURST, in the reign of king Charles the Second, was elected governor of the royal African company, under his royal highness James, duke of York; also governor of the East-India company, in the years 1688, 1689. He was afterwards treasurer of the household to the Princess Anne, of Denmark, upon the first establishment of her family; and, on her accession to the throne, he was constituted cofferer of her household. In 1702, attending on her majesty, when she visited the university of Oxford, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him on the 28th of August. And the year after, on the duke of Marlborough's being elected with George I. a knight companion of the most noble order of the Garter, Sir Benjamin Bathurst had the honour of being his proxy at the instalment, his grace at that time being beyond the seas.

He died on the 27th of April, 1704, and was buried at Pauler's perry, in Northamptonshire, leaving issue by Frances his wife, daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, of Apsley, in Suffex, knight, by Frances, his wife, daughter and heir of John Petre, of Bowkay, in Devonshire, esquire, of the family of the lord Petre. Which Sir Allen was falconer to king Charles II. and treasurer of the household, and receiver-general to James, duke of York, and died in St. James's square, October 15, 1683. Sir Benjamin had issue, by his said daughter, three sons, and one daughter, Anne, married to Henry Pye, of Farringdon, in Berkshire, esquire, who died of the small pox, October 6, 1729, at Farringdon. And to each of his sons he left very great fortunes.

1. Allen Bathurst, now lord Bathurst.

2. Peter Bathurst, } of whom and their de-

3. Benjamin Bathurst, } scendants distinctly.

The youngest son,

BENJAMIN BATHURST, seated at Lydney, in Gloucestershire, was born towards the latter end of the year 1692, or the beginning of 1693. He was elected to parliament for the borough of Cirencester in the last parliament of queen Anne, and was chosen for the same borough to the two parliaments called by George I. He served for the city of Gloucester in the four parliaments convened by George II. and in the last which met 1754, he was chosen for Monmouth, which place he represented also in that parliament called 1761, upon the accession of the present king till his death, which happened on the 5th of November, 1767. He married first in 1714, to Finetta, daughter and coheir of Henry Pool, of Kemble, in Wiltshire; and by her, who died in February 1737-8, had a numerous issue, of which only six survived their infancy, four daughters.

1. Anne, born January 30, 1718, married to Charles Bragge, esquire, of Cleve-hill, in Gloucestershire.

2. Susannah, married to Powel Snell, esquire, of Guiting, in Gloucestershire.

3. Finetta, born May 5, 1724, died unmarried in June 1762.

4. Catharine, born February 17, 1731.

And

And two sons.

1. Thomas Bathurst, } both married.
 2. Pool Bathurst, }
- This Benjamin married secondly, October 22, 1741, to Catharine, daughter of Laurence Broderick, D. D. brother to Alan, the first viscount Middleton, of the kingdom of Ireland, and by this lady, who is still living, had issue seven sons, and seven daughters.

The former were,

1. Benjamin, born December 5, 1743, who died in the East-Indies in September, 1761.
2. Henry, born October 23, 1744.
3. James, born November 14, 1745, died at sea on board the Prince George when it took fire in April, 1758.
4. Charles William, born April 12, 1753.
5. Robert, born in October 1754.
6. Ralph, born in October 1755, died an infant.
7. Peter, born in November 1756, died an infant.

The daughters were,

1. Elizabeth, born November 23, 1742.
 2. Mary, born April 2, 1746.
 3. Susannah, born March 22, 1747-8.
 4. Selina, born March 2, 1748-9.
 5. Hester, born February 12, 1749, died an infant.
 6. Frances, born July 1, 1751.
 7. Jane, born in August 1758.
- We now proceed with,

Peter Bathurst, next brother to lord Bathurst, (and elder brother to Benjamin Bathurst, of whom we have just treated.) He was born May 3, 1687, and was seated at Clarendon Park in Wiltshire. In 1710, he was elected member for Wilton, in that county, and for Cirencester, in the county of Gloucester in 1727. In the next parliament, which was the eighth of Great Britain, and met first for the dispatch of business on the 14th of January, 1734-5, he sat for the city of New Sarum. In 1709, he married Leonara Maria, daughter of Charles How, of Gritworth, in Northamptonshire, third son of John How, of Longar, in that county, ancestor of the viscount How, and lord Chedworth, and by her who died in January 1720, had issue two daughters.

1. Leonora, married to Dr. George Macauley.
 2. Frances, married to Mr. Cooper.
- } These ladies are both dead.

Also several children (particularly Benjamin, born April 27, 1716,) who died young.

After the decease of his first lady, this gentleman married secondly, October 24, 1720, Selina, daughter of Robert, earl of Ferrers, and by her ladyship, who is now living, had issue five sons.

1. Peter Bathurst, whom January 8, 1723-4, succeeded to the family estate upon the demise of his father May 6, 1748. In December 1750, he married Elizabeth, daughter of — Evelyn, esquire, but has yet no issue.

2. Robert Bathurst, born December 26, 1728, late a fellow of New-College, Oxford, and now in holy orders. In June 1759, he married Mary, daughter of Peter Merrill, of Lainston, near Win-

chester, by whom in August 1766, he had twins, Peter-Merril, and Robert.

3. George Bathurst, born March 14, 1735-6, drowned at Jamaica 1753.

4. Henry Bathurst, born February 28, 1738-9, now a lieutenant-captain in the blues.

5. James Bathurst, born October 3, 1740, now a lieutenant in the East-India service.

Also ten daughters.

1. Selina, born September 3, 1721, married in July 1748, to Arthur Cole, lord Ranelagh, and after his decease, married secondly, in November 1755, Sir John Elwell, baronet.

2. Henrietta, born September 20, 1722, married in February 1755, to William, now viscount Tracey, of Ireland.

3. Catherine, born February 18, 1724-5, married in February 1752, to Sir Michael Malcolm, baronet.

4. Mary, born March 24, 1725-6, married in August 1760, to the reverend Mr. Allen; she died December 21, 1767.

5. Anne, born October 4, 1727, married in July 1754, to Robert Thistlethwayte, D. D. she died in child-bed July 11, 1763.

6. Charlotte, born January 20, 1729-30, married in August 1746, to Joseph Langton, of Newton-Park, Somersetshire, esquire; she died in child-bed in July 1757.

7. Frances, born September 7, 1731, married in November 1756, to Anthony Duncombe, lord Feversham; she died in child-bed, in November 1757.

8. Elizabeth, born March 12, 1732-3, married in August, 1757, to Sir Thomas Frederick, baronet; she died September 11, 1764.

9. Louisa, born November 24, 1734, married in May 1759, to George Byam, esquire.

10. Margaret, born November 9, 1737, yet unmarried.

We now return to the eldest son of Sir Benjamin Bathurst.

(*Present Lord.*) ALLEN BATHURST, born November 16, 1684, was immediately upon his coming of age in 1705, chosen member of parliament for the borough of Cirencester, and sat for the same, until queen Anne, in consideration of his own great merits, and the services of his then deceased father, was graciously pleased by letters-patent bearing date January 1, 1711-12, to advance him (with nine others) to the dignity of the peerage, by the stile and title of baron Bathurst, of Battlefden, in the county of Bedford. The part which his lordship bore in opposition to the ministerial measures of Sir Robert Walpole, particularly in the case of Dr. Francis Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, the South-Sea affair, continental connections, the convention with Spain, &c. &c. endeared him to his grateful country; and it was difficult to determine whether his integrity or his abilities were most the object of public commendation. In the 13th of July, 1742, when Sir Robert Walpole retired from the treasury, he was sworn of his majesty's privy council, and at the same time appointed captain of the band of gentlemen-pensioners, which place however, he resigned in 1744. In 1757, upon a ministerial revolution, he was appointed treasurer to the present king, then prince of Wales, and continued to act in that capacity

till his majesty's accession to the throne, when he was continued of the privy-council, but declined any further employ.

In 1704, he married Catherine, daughter of Sir Peter Apsley, son and heir of Sir Allen already mentioned; and by this lady, who died June 8, 1768, he had issue five daughters.

1. Frances, born in July 1708, married August 5, 1731, first to William Woodhouse, (son and heir apparent of Sir John Woodhouse, of Kimberley, in Norfolk, baronet) who died knight of the shire for the county of Norfolk, March 31, 1735; and, secondly, she married James Whitshed, of the kingdom of Ireland, and of Hampton-court, in the county of Middlesex, esquire, member of the two parliaments summoned in 1761 and 1768 for Cirencester.

2. Catherine, born November 12, 1709, married in April 1737, to Henry Reginald Courtenay, (uncle to the present viscount Courtenay) who died 1763 member of parliament for Honiton, in Devonshire, which borough he had also represented in the preceding parliament called in 1754.

3. Jane, born 1717, married in April 1744, to James Buller, esquire, of Morvail, in Cornwall, who died in 1763, knight of the shire for Cornwall, for which county he had served in the parliament summoned in 1754, having sat in the two preceding parliaments for the borough of East-loe, in that county.

4. Leonora, born in July 1718, married in September 1752, to Edward Urmston, esquire, raised to the rank of major-general, July 10, 1763.

5. Anne, born 1722, married April 13, 1752, to Dr. Benson, now chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester.

Also four sons.

1. Benjamin Bathurst, born August 12, 1711, and on November 26, 1732, married to Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir to Charles Bruce, afterward earl of Aylesbury. By this lady, now living, he had no issue. He was elected 1734, knight of the shire for the county of Gloucester, and in 1754, was returned member for the borough of Cirencester, in the same county. He died January 22, 1767.

2. Henry Bathurst, of whom hereafter.

3. John Bathurst, born 1728, now living.

4. Allen Bathurst, born in October 1729, in holy orders, and sometime fellow of New-college, Oxford, which he quitted upon being presented to the rectory of Beverston, in Gloucestershire. He died unmarried August 22, 1767.

The second son,

HENRY BATHURST, born May 2, 1714, applying himself to the study of the law, was called to the bar In January 1745-6, he was made king's council and solicitor-general to Frederic, Prince of Wales; and afterwards, in 1748, attorney-general, in which latter capacity he attended the funeral of his royal highness April 13, 1751. After that prince's decease, he was appointed attorney-general to the princess dowager, and continued in that honourable employ till May 2, 1754, when he was constituted a serjeant at law, and a justice of the court of Common-pleas. From 1735 to the time of this last-mentioned appointment, he served in parliament uninterruptedly for the borough of Cirencester.

In October 1755, he married Ann, daughter and heir of — James, esquire, and widow of Charles Phillips, esquire, but by this lady, who died February 8, 1758, he had no issue. He married secondly in June 1759, Tryphena, daughter of Thomas Scawen, of Maidwell, in Northamptonshire, and by her has issue one son,

Henry Bathurst, born May 22, 1762.

And four daughters.

1. Tryphena, born October 24, 1760.

2. Catherine, born June 14, 1764.

3. Selina Letitia, born January 2, 1766.

4. Susan, born January 3, 1768.

(TITLE.) Allen Bathurst, lord Bathurst, of Battlefden.

(CREATION.) Baron Bathurst, of Battlefden, in the county of Bedford, 1 January (1711) 10 queen Anne.

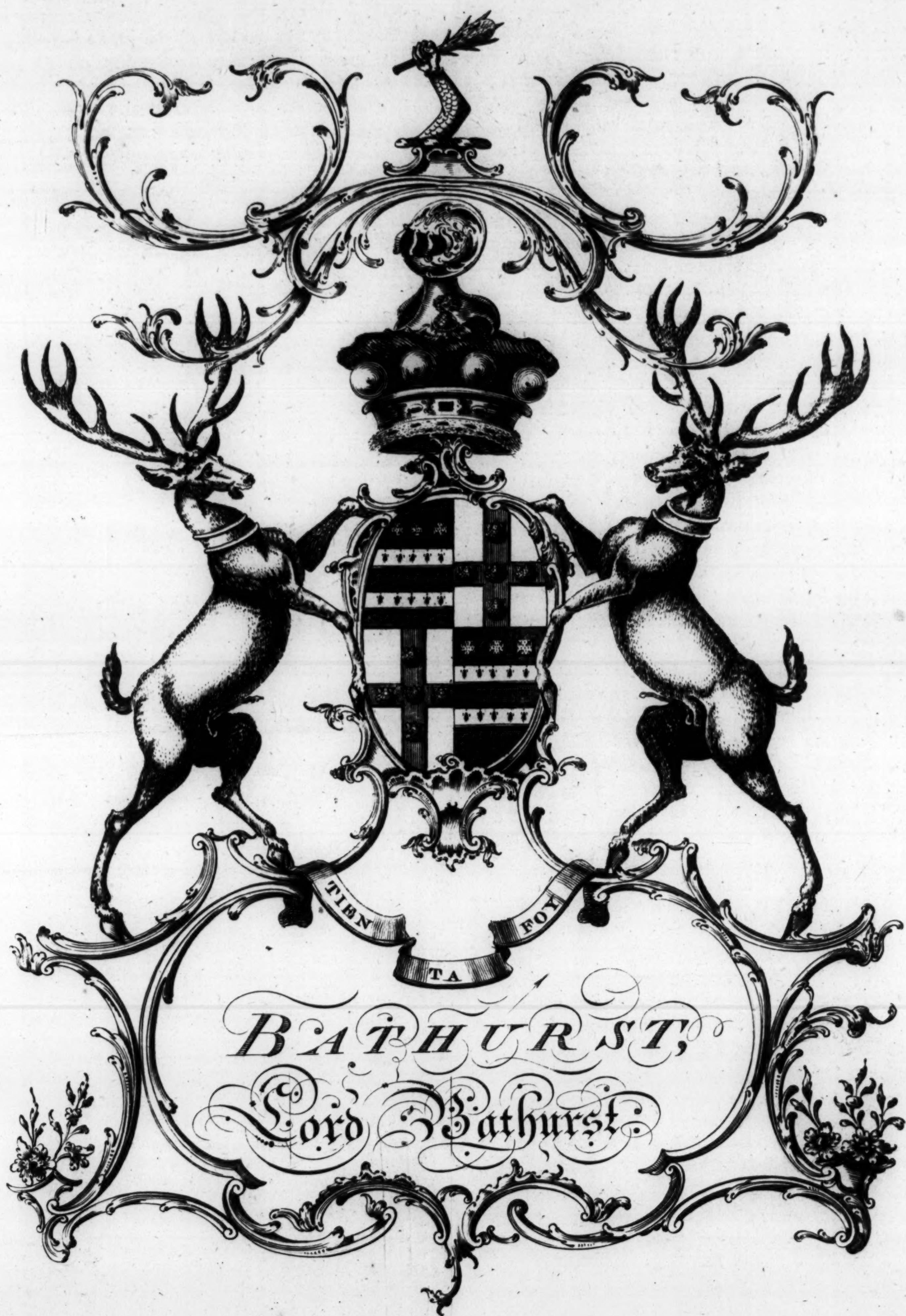
(ARMS.) Diamond, two bars, ermine, in chief, three crosses, pattee, topaz.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a dexter arm in mail, embowed, and holding a club with spikes, all proper.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two stags, pearl, each gorged with a collar gemell, ermine.

(MOTTO.) Tien ta foy.

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Cirencester, in the county of Gloucester.



O N S L O W, Baron O N S L O W.

THIS noble family were antiently seated in Shropshire, and assumed their surname from the lordship of Andeslow (since, by corruption, written Onslow) in the liberty of Shrewsbury. Their possessions were very considerable, and the first proprietor specified upon record was

ROGER DE ONDESLOW, who lived in the reign of Henry III. the time when surnames first began to prevail. He had two sons,

1. Thomas.
2. William.

THOMAS DE ANDESLOW is mentioned in deeds 9 and 31 Edward I. and dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother and heir

WILLIAM DE ONDESLOW, who left two sons,

1. Richard.
2. Thomas.

RICHARD DE ONDESLOW is mentioned in deeds in 8 Edward II. and had issue a son,

THOMAS DE ONDESLOW, who died unmarried, whereby the estate devolved to his uncle,

THOMAS DE ONSLOW (with this gentleman the name began to be written thus in 10 Edward II.) who had issue two sons, William and Thomas: the eldest of which dying without issue, the younger,

THOMAS DE ONSLOW, became possessed of the lordship of Onslow, in 15 Edward III. and had issue five sons, John, Richard, Robert, William, and Thomas, living in the reign of Richard II. and had issue Roger, from whom the Onslows of Rodington, in the county of Salop, descended, which became extinct in the male line in the reign of Henry VII.

JOHN ONSLOW, the eldest son of Thomas de Onslow, was living in 8 Henry VI. and by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Madoc Kina-ton, had two sons, and a daughter, Elizabeth; whereof Robert was heir to his brother Thomas, who was married, but died without issue. Which

ROBERT ONSLOW married Catharine, daughter of Richard Corbet, of Morton-Corbet, in the county of Salop, by whom he left issue Edward Onslow, his son and heir; and a daughter, Bridget, married to William Cotton, of Cotton, in the said county of Salop, esquire. The said

EDWARD ONSLOW, of Onslow, married Anne, daughter of Richard Houghton, of Houghton, in the county palatine of Lancaster, esquire, by whom he had issue four sons,

1. Humphry Onslow, who had three wives, but had issue only by his first, Margaret, daughter of Richard Wrottesley, of Wrottesley, in the county of Stafford, viz. Edward Onslow, of Onslow, esq; who, by Jane, daughter of Roger Foulter, of Bromhill, in Norfolk, had five sons, and three daughters;

whereof Roger, his eldest son, succeeding at Onslow, was living in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and had issue six sons and five daughters.

2. Roger Onslow, ancestor to the present lord Onslow.

3. Thomas Onslow, of whose last will and testament it is not improper to give the following abstract. It was dated the 10th of August, 1556, and the probate, May 15, 1560. He bequeaths to all the children of Thomas Onslow, his son and heir, two hundred marks, to be equally divided among them; and, if he have no children at the time of his decease, then to the said Thomas. To all the children of Isabel Onslow, his daughter, two hundred marks, with remainder to the said Isabel. To William Onslow, his brother, thirty pounds. To Arthur, son of the said William, six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence. To Edward Onslow, son to Humphry Onslow, his brother, six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence. To Fulk, son of Roger Onslow, his brother, ten pounds. To William Leighton, of Plashe, in the county of Salop, gent. four yards of fine black velvet, at twenty shillings per yard. He appoints Thomas Onslow, his son, executor; and Humphry Onslow, his brother, and Richard Onslow, son to Roger Onslow, his brother, supervisors. And bequeaths to the said Richard Onslow, for his pains taken in his affairs at divers times, one hundred marks. Also if his son Thomas Onslow, and his daughter Isabel, die before him, he then appoints the aforesaid Edward Onslow, and Richard Onslow, his executors.

4. William Onslow, progenitor of the Onslows of Cliff, in Shropshire.

The second son,

ROGER ONSLOW, resided at Shrewsbury, and by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Thomas Poyner, of the county of Salop, had issue Fulk, hereafter mentioned, and Richard.

Fulk Onslow, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was clerk of the parliament, and died on the 6th of the ides of August, 1602, aged eighty-eight, and was buried at Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, where a monument was erected to his memory. He married Mary, daughter of — Whetenhall, relict of — Scot. His brother,

RICHARD ONSLOW, esquire, was brought up to the study of the law in the Inner Temple, where he arrived to such proficiency, that he was chosen autumn reader in the 4th year of queen Elizabeth; and the same year, at a grand Christmas kept with the highest magnificence there, when the lord Dudley (after earl of Leicester) the great favourite of queen Elizabeth, had the title of Palaphilos, and

was

was constable and marshal; the next chief officer was Mr. Onslow, who had the title of lord chancellor.

He was attorney of the duchy of Lancaster, also of the court of wards; and, in the 8th year of queen Elizabeth, being recorder of the city of London, was appointed, with others of note, one of the commissioners to hear and determine all manner of treasons, and other crimes committed within the verge of the court. In the same year, June 27, he was made solicitor general, and chosen speaker of the house of commons. In the reign of queen Mary he was elected in two parliaments for Steyning in Sussex; and afterwards served for the same in the next reign, till his decease. He had a grant of the Black-friers, in the city of London, wherein he resided, and is now a considerable estate to one of his descendants; as appears from his last will and testament. Which will shews he was a person of sincere piety, sound judgment and prudence, and of great integrity. Before he begun his will, he made these awful expressions: "The wyll of God the Father, the Sone, and the Holy Ghoste, three persons and one God, be done upon me, nowe and ever. Amen.

"In the name of God, Amen. The twentieth day of Marche, in the thirteenth yeare of the raigne of our most gracyouse sovereign lady, Elizabeth, by the grace of God, queene of England, Fraunce, and Irelande, defendoure of the faith, &c. and in the yeare of oure Savoure Christe one thousande fyve hundreth three skore and tenne. I Richarde Onslowe, of the late Black-friers, in the city of London, esquier, being in good healthe of bodye, and of whole and perfecte mynd and remembrance, (praise and thanks be therefore unto almighty God) yet remembringe and consydering that as nothing is more certayne than deathe to me and all men lyvinge, so ys not eny thyng more uncerteyne then the howre and tyme thereof; and therefore being fullye minded and determyned to order and dispose thos lands, tenements, hereditaments, good, and chattels, wherewith Almighty God, of his great goodnes, hath endowed me; for the better mayntenaunce and quyetenesse of myne entyerlye beloved wyfe, and of oure children, for whom I am bownde in consyence to provide; and to prevente and take away, as much as in me lyethe, all occasyons of dyscorde, varyaunce, and unkyndenesse, which myght otherwyse aryse, or be sturred amongst them, concernynge the same; and especyallye for the more quyetnesse of my mynde in the tyme of my sycknesse unto deathe, whensoever and how soon soever yt shall please God to send yt; and that then my whole harte and mynde may be occupied and employed in godlye and hevenlye things, &c." He orders his body to be buried in such place, and in such sort, as shall seem most convenient to his executors and overseers of his last will and testament, hereafter named; wherein he wills that funeral pomp be avoided, and comely order, according to his calling, observed. And first, he wills that all debts and duties, which he owed either in law or conscience, be first truly satisfied and paid. And manors and lands being conveyed to him for his sister-in-law, Helen Brown, by the name of Helen Knevet, widow, upon special trust and confidence in him reposed, he declares that he had no interest therein, and requires his executors to grant to the

said Helen the term of years he had in the premises. He settles his manor of Awlmeare, with other lands in the county of Salop, on Edward, his second son; as also his lands in the parish of Holy-cross, near the town of Shrewsbury: and recites, that, by indenture dated January 11, in 9 Eliz. he had freely granted to Foulke Onslow, his brother, and Mary, his wife, the advowson and right of patronage of the parsonage and church of Bishop's-Hatfield, with the chapel of Tatrice, in the county of Hertford, for term of the lives of the said Foulke and Mary, and of the longer liver of them; remainder to the said Edward Onslow his son.

It further appears by his will, that he died possessed of divers lands in Buckinghamshire; and of lands and tenements in the town of Windsor, in Berkshire; the manor of Bramleigh, with the appurtenances, and view of frank-pledge, in the county of Surry; as also the manor of Knoll, with the appurtenances, and divers other lands and rents in Shalford, Womershe, Guilford, Craneley, and Hascombe, in the said county of Surry; and in Chellesfield, and Codeham, in the county of Kent: (which manors, and most of the said lands in Surry, are now in the possession of the present lord Onslow) all which he settled on Robert, his eldest son and heir; remainder to his second son, Edward Onslow. Likewise settles on them, as aforesaid, all his messuages, lands, tenements, &c. whatsoever, in the late Black-friers, in the city of London, and in the counties of Middlesex, Surry, Sussex, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Salop, or elsewhere within the realm of England.

And towards the end of his will he thus expresses himself: "Also, for the great experience which I have of the virtue, and godly disposition, and care of the said Catharine, my wife, I will and commit to her, the order, education, and bringing up of our children in virtue and learning, and more especially of our daughters, till they be married, or come to the age of one and twenty years. And I give to Catharine, my loving wife, two parts of all my lands and hereditaments, for the term of her life, to the preferment in marriage of my five daughters, at her discretion. Also I bequeath to every of my good and loving friends, Peter Osborn, John Mershe, William Leighton, of Plashe, esquires, a ring of gold, with a death's head. To Robert, earl of Leicester, my best standing cup with a cover. To the right honourable William, lord Burghley, my special good lord, my gilt bowl with a cover." And he appoints his loving wife, and Robert Onslow, his son, executors; and desires Peter Osborn, John Mershe, and William Leighton, esquires, to be overseers. The probate bears date the 25th of April, 1571.

He married Catharine, daughter and heir to Richard Harding, of Knoll, in the county of Surry, esquire, with whom he had that estate, which became the seat of his posterity. He departed this life of a pestilential fever, after five days illness, 1571, and lieth buried in St. Chad's church in Shrewsbury, between two pillars, on the south side of the chancel, towards our lady's isle, in a fair raised tomb, with the figures of him and his wife lying thereon; and on the sides and at the feet of the tomb are the figures of two sons, and five daughters, and this inscription:

Richardo Onsloweo, Salopienſi armigero, generoſa orto familia, libere educato, et ab incunabulis humanarum literarum ſtudioſiſſimò, et juris domeſtici legumque noſtrarum peritiſſimo, academiæ Templariæ facile principi oratori, ſcribæ cancel. duc. Lancaſtr. pro civitate Londonienſi oratori publico, et judici (quem recordatorem ipſi dicunt) æquiſſimo, dein regio in regni foro ſupremo oratori, ſereniſſimæ Ma. regiæ admonitori, in curia parliamenti de rebus arduis primum loquuto, majoris amplitudinis pertæſo, Ma. regiæ tutelarum procuratori, tandem febri correpto peſtilenti, in patria Hernegia in villa quintum poſt diem mortuo; ſummo cum dolore, impenſis maximis Katharina Hardinga ſuaviſſimo conjugii poſuit MDLXXIII kal. Aprilis ſecundo. Natus eſt a redempto genere humano MDXXVIII anno, mortuus anno MDLXXI. Vixit annos XLIII. Fuit ſtaturâ procerâ, fronte gratiſſimâ, voce gravi, linguâ facundâ, veritatis ſtudioſiſſimus, virtutum omnium theſaurus, ſincerus, liberalis, incorruptus.

Repaired 1742 by the right honourable Arthur Onslow, eſquire, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons lineally deſcended from this Mr. Onslow, who was ſpeaker of the houſe of commons in the eighth of queen Elizabeth, and was lineal anceſtor alſo to the right honourable Sir Richard Onslow, baronet, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons in the eighth of queen Anne, afterward lord Onslow.

Of the five daughters, Margaret was married to Richard Threll, of Drengwyke, in the county of Suffex, eſquire. Cecily, to Sir Humphry Winch, of Everton, in the county of Bedford, one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas; and Elizabeth, to Richard Hill, of Blackwall, in the county of Middleſex, eſquire; one of them, or at leaſt one of the name, was maid of honour to queen Elizabeth. His ſons were Robert, who ſucceeded his father; but, dying unmarried, Edward, his brother, became heir, was knighted by queen Elizabeth, and reſided at Knoll, in the county of Surry.

Of this

Sir EDWARD ONSLOW, though it does not appear that he was engaged in public affairs, yet Clark, in the life of Sedgwick, ſays of him, 'that he was eminent for his virtue, and ſanctity of life.' He married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Thomas Shirley, of Preſton-place, in the county of Suffex, knight, by whom he had iſſue two ſons.

1. Thomas Onslow.

2. Richard Onslow.

Alſo three daughters.

1. Elizabeth, married to Chriſtopher Gardner, of Darking, in Surry, eſquire.

2. Jane, wedded to Edward Carre, of Hillingdon, in the county of Middleſex, eſquire; and ſecondly to Sir Gerard de Aungier, of Eaſt Clendon, in Surry, after lord Aungier, baron of Longford, in the kingdom of Ireland.

3. Mary, wife to John Duncombe, of Albury, in Surry, eſquire.

THOMAS ONSLOW, the eldeſt ſon, was under age at the death of his father, and having married Mary, daughter of Sir Samuel Lennard, of Weſt

Wickham, in Kent, knight, died without iſſue, in the fourteenth year of king James the Firſt; when

RICHARD ONSLOW, his brother, on the inquisition taken after his death, was found to be his heir, and of the age of fifteen years and a half.

He was knighted by king James the Firſt at Theobalds, on the 2d of June, 1624; and, in the reign of king Charles the Firſt, ſerved in three ſeveral parliaments for the county of Surry. He eſpouſed the party that were for redreſſing the grievances of the nation; and, many unforeſeen circumſtances having brought on a rebellion, he, by order of parliament, raiſed a regiment for their ſervice, which, in May 1664, was employed in the ſiege of Baſing-houſe; but it does not appear that he was active in the army. In 1646, being aſperſed in print by one Withers, the parliament took it into conſideration, and on the ſeventh of Auguſt, that year, came to the following reſolution:

"That a charge laid upon Sir Richard Onslow, a member of the houſe, by Mr. Withers, is not ſufficiently proved. That it was falſe and ſcandalous, and injurious to Sir Richard Onslow. That Mr. Withers ſhall pay five hundred pounds to him for damages, and his book to be burnt."

On the 6th of December, 1648, having voted, "that the king's answer to the propoſitions from both houſes was a ground for them to proceed upon to the ſettlement of the kingdom's peace;" the army, the next morning, ſeized on one and forty of the principal members, then ſitting; and Sir Richard Onslow being one of them, they were conveyed into their great Victualling-houſe, near Weſtminſter-hall, called Hell; where (ſays Dugdale) they were kept all night without any beds, and were after driven as priſoners (through ſnow and rain) to ſeveral inns in the Strand, and there confined under guards of the ſoldiers, who upbraided them in their paſſage.

He was no favourer of a commonwealth; nor do we find that he ever ſat in that parliament again; it is certain he was at none of their meetings for bringing the king to his trial, or that thoſe in power nominated him one of the judges on the mournful occaſion, or that he accepted of any employment. When Cromwell, in 1653, diſſolved the laſt parliament called by king Charles the Firſt, he and his officers made choice of a number of men, of about one hundred and twenty perſons, to meet, as a parliament, to ſettle the government of the nation; and, accordingly, by his letters ſent to each of them, they met on the 4th of July, 1653; but neither Sir Richard Onslow, or his ſon, Arthur Onslow, eſquire, ſat in that aſſembly, who, on the 13th of December following, reſigned their whole power to Cromwell, the general. After which, by the advice of his council of officers, he took on him the title of Lord Protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. and was inſtalled in Weſtminſter-hall on December 16, and took his oath that he would not violate any thing contained in the inſtrument of government adminiſtered to him; wherein there was an article, "That a parliament ſhould be ſummoned to meet at Weſtminſter, September 3, 1654, &c." In this parliament, Sir Richard Onslow, and his ſon, Arthur Onslow, eſquire, were returned for the county of Surry: but the ſaid parliament, which ſat to do buſineſs on the fifth of September following,

following, being not so pliable to his purposes as he expected, he dissolved it on the 22d of January following, which was as soon as he could do it, by the instrument of government he had sworn to, and subscribed thereto.

On another parliament being called to meet at Westminster, September 17, 1656, he, and his son, Arthur Onslow, esquire, were again chosen for the county of Surry, and on the 9th of April, 1657, Sir Richard was appointed one of the select committee to attend the Protector to receive his doubts and scruples on taking the office of King. Whereupon, April 16, he delivered his opinion as follows:

"Every office ought to have a name adequate to the said office; and no other name than King can be suitable and comprehensive enough, to contain in it the common good to all intents and purposes. It is a rule, that the kings of England cannot alter the laws of England, *ratione nominis*, but are bound to govern according to the laws of England, but for any other name, there is no obligation lies upon it.

"That the very title is necessary, was declared in 9 Edw. IV. when the great controversy was betwixt king Edw. IV. and Henry VI. that sometimes one was in possession and then another; that it was necessary the realm should have a King, under whom the laws might be maintained and holden: for every action done by the King in possession was valid and good, as it was his jurisdiction royal. So likewise in 1 and 3 Hen. VII. the same opinion was held and declared, that a King *de facto* was necessary; and in all alterations from persons and families, yet our ancestors always retained the Title and the Name.

"There is a *prius*, and a *primum*. Another name may, in order and degree, be first, that is, before other men: but it was a King was *primum*, the first name that had its beginning with our laws. The customs of England are the laws of England, as well as our state's laws. The title of King and Custom are two twins born together, and have had continuance together; and therefore to say Protector, of which we know the date, with custom (of which no memory can speak) is a kind of contradiction to the original.

"Then there must be a law introductive, because Protector is a new name that our law doth not yet know. Now to ingraft a young science upon an old stock it will never grow; but there must be an eradication of the old root, and a new plantation must be made. And that all the old customs must be put into positive laws, will be a thing consisting of much time and great difficulty.

"The title of King is so incorporated, and in conjunction with our Customs, which do very much concern the people of England to be upheld; and then there is a rule *quæque res in conjunctione pro bono conjunctionis*, that ought to be done, which is for the good of the conjunction and benefit thereof; and if it be for the advantage of the single person and the people, it brings me to mind of another rule my old master Tully taught me, *Communis utilitatis derelictio contra naturam est*, it is not natural to decline that which is for a common benefit and utility.

"And therefore I shall say but this as to the Title, that as the patriarch Jacob joined together in his blessing upon Judah the law-giver and scep-

ter; the parliament of the three nations desires to preserve the title King in and upon the law. Another argument your highness was pleased to draw from providence, &c."

The earl of Clarendon recites the perplexity Cromwell was in, on refusing to accept the government under the title of a King, and that many were then of opinion his genius at that time forsook him, and yielded to the king's spirit, and that his reign was near its expiration; and that others were as confident, if he had accepted it, he could not have lived many days after. However, on the 20th of December following, Cromwell sent writs of summons, under the great seal, to several members of the house of commons (and particularly to those of the committee that had attended him) to take their place in parliament as peers, the whole being in number sixty; of which were Robert, earl of Warwick, Edmund, earl of Mulgrave, Edward, earl of Manchester, with other noblemen; and Sir Richard Onslow, Sir John Hobart, general Monk, &c.

Being in principle for monarchical government, he did not accept of being one of the council of state either under Oliver, or his son Richard; but for the most part lived retired at his seat in Surry. He, and Sir Anthony-Ashley Cooper (after earl of Shaftesbury) were close friends, whereby he was in the secret for the restoration of king Charles the Second; and with him, and many other considerable persons, procured the repeal of the oath of abjuration of the king and royal family, and were of the council of state which preceded the restoration. He served for the town of Guildford in the convention which voted the return of king Charles; Arthur, his eldest son, being elected with him. He also served for Guildford in that which was called the Long Parliament, and departed this life in the year 1664. By Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heiress of Arthur Strangeways, esquire, he had fourteen children, whereof six sons and five daughters lived to maturity.

1. Anne, was married to Sir Anthony Shirley, of Preston-place, in Suffex, baronet.
2. Catharine, to Sir Thomas Cobb, of Adderbury, in the county of Oxford, baronet.
3. Mary, to Sir George Freeman, of Betsworth, in the county of Surry, knight of the Bath.
4. Jane, to Sir George Croke, of Waterstoke, in the county of Oxford, baronet.
5. Elizabeth, to John Berney, of Swarston, in the county of Norfolk, esquire; and secondly, to Sir Francis Wyndham, of the county of Somerset, baronet.

Of the six sons,

1. Arthur Onslow, the eldest, born in 1622, succeeded his father.
2. Henry Onslow, seated at Warnham, and after at Drengwyke, in Suffex, was knighted by king Charles the Second on the 18th of May, 1664. He married —, widow of — Yates, of Warnham, in Suffex, esquire, and daughter of Sir Richard Stidolph, of Norbury, in the county of Surry, by whom he had one son, Richard, and a daughter. Which Richard left issue one son, named Denzil, of Drengwike aforesaid, and several daughters.
3. Richard Onslow, married Mary, daughter of Sir Abraham Reynardson, lord-mayor of London, but died without issue.
4. Thomas

4. Thomas Onslow, } died unmarried.
5. John Onslow, }

6. Denzil Onslow married Sarah, third daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Foot, baronet, and widow of Sir John Lewis, of Ledston, in the county of York, knight and baronet, who died August 14, 1671. He served in parliament for the borough of Haselmeer, in Surry, in the 31st of king Charles II. and, during the reigns of king William and queen Anne, was a member for the same borough, or for Guildford; also, in the 7th year of king William, was chosen one of the knights of the shire for the county of Surry, with his nephew, Sir Richard Onslow, baronet. He was seated at Purford, in Surry; and, on the accession of George I. was again chosen for Guildford, and after elected one of the knights for the county of Surry; and was one of the commissioners for victualling the navy, from 1706 to 1721, when he died representative of the said county in parliament, leaving no issue.

ARTHUR ONSLOW, eldest son of Sir Richard, was, before he came of age, elected a member for Bramber, in Suffex, in the last parliament called by king Charles I. and served, with his father, for the county of Surry, in the parliaments held at Westminster in 1654 and 1656. He also served in the two first parliaments of Charles II. for Guildford, as beforementioned, and in the three last for the county of Surry. He had for his first wife Rose, daughter and heir of Nicholas Stoughton, of Stoughton, in Surry, esquire, who died without leaving any surviving issue by him; but taking to his second wife Mary, second daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Foot, knight and baronet, lord mayor of London in 1649, who died in the ninety-sixth year of his age, on the 12th of October, 1687, he, on his decease, succeeded to the dignity of a baronet; the said Sir Thomas Foot (who was grandson of Robert Foot, of Royston, in Cambridgeshire) having a special clause in his patent, with limitation of that title to his said son-in-law, with the same precedency, viz. November 21 (12 Charles II.) 1660.

This Sir Arthur Onslow, baronet, died on the 21st of July, 1688, and was buried at Cranley; and by his second lady, before-mentioned, had issue four sons, and three daughters, who were,

1. Mary, married to Sir Robert Reeve, of Thwaite, in the county of Suffolk, baronet; and secondly to Thomas Vincent, of Fetcham, in the county of Surry, esquire.

2. Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

3. Catharine, wedded to Sir William Clark, of Shobington, in the county of Buckingham, bart.

His sons were,

1. Richard Onslow, his successor, eight years old in 1662.

2. Foot Onslow, esquire, born 1655, who served for Guildford in several parliaments in the reign of king William; particularly in the convention parliament in 1688; and, in 1694, was constituted one of the commissioners of the excise. He was first commissioner at that board, from 1699, to the time of his death, which happened on the 11th of May, 1710, and was buried at Woodford, in the county of Essex, where a tomb is erected to the memory of him and Susanna his wife, who survived him, dying on the 10th of June, 1715, aged forty-nine years. She was daughter of Thomas

Anlaby, of Etton, in the East Riding of the county of York, esquire, and was first married to Arnold Colwall, of Woodford, esquire, by whom she had issue; and she had also issue by Mr. Onslow, two sons, Arthur and Richard, and five daughters, who survived him. 1. Mary, who died unmarried; 2. Susannah, married to — Cresswell; 3. Elizabeth, married to Francis Drake, esquire; 4. Gulielma-Maria, married to — Boswell; and 5. Lucretia.

Arthur, the eldest son, was seated at Embercourt, near Thames-Ditton, in the county of Surry. He was chosen a member of parliament for Guildford in the year 1719, as also in the succeeding parliament: of which town he was recorder. In the first parliament called by his late majesty, he was chosen again for the town of Guildford, as also one of the knights of the shire for the county of Surry; and, on the meeting of that parliament, was unanimously elected speaker of the house of commons. On the 25th of July, 1728, he was sworn one of his majesty's most honourable privy council; and on May 13, 1729, appointed her late majesty's chancellor, and keeper of her great seal. In April 1734, he was constituted treasurer of the navy; which post he resigned in May 1743. And in 1737, he was elected high steward of the town of Kingston upon Thames, in the county of Surry. He was again chosen one of the knights of the shire for the county of Surry, in the parliament first summoned to meet at Westminster, June 13, 1734: also was unanimously chosen speaker thereof, on the 14th of January, 1734-5. On the meeting of the parliament in 1741, he was again unanimously chosen speaker of the honourable house of commons, being then also one of the knights of the shire for the county of Surry; and likewise chosen one of the representatives for the county, in the parliament called in 1747, and unanimously elected speaker. In these four parliaments (says Brown Willis, an industrious searcher in antiquities) "He was elected speaker by as unanimous a concurrence of all the members in general, as any of them had been by their constituents in particular: and as he has enjoyed this eminent station a longer time than any of his predecessors, so he has executed this most important trust with equal, if not superior abilities, to any of those who have gone before him." In the parliament, which met May 31, 1754, he was again chosen for the county of Surry, unanimously elected speaker, and presented the next day, June 1; and two days before the close of the eighth and last session, on March 18, 1761, the following resolutions of a full and unanimous house of commons, did honour and justice to his zeal and assiduity in the service of the public. The first was,

"That the thanks of this house be given to Mr. Speaker, for his constant and unwearied attendance in the chair during the course of above thirty-three years, in five successive parliaments, for the unshaken integrity and steady impartiality there, and for the indefatigable pains he has, with uncommon abilities, constantly taken to promote the real interest of his king and country, to maintain the honours and dignity of parliament, and to preserve inviolable the rights and privileges of the commons of Great Britain."

Upon

Upon which Mr. Speaker expressed himself thus :

“ I was never under so great a difficulty in my life to know what to say, in this place, as I am at present—Indeed it is almost too much for me—I can stand against misfortunes and distresses : I have stood against misfortunes and distresses, and may do so again : but I am not able to stand this overflow of good-will and honour to me. It overpowers me ; and had I all the strength of language, I could never express the full sentiments of my heart, upon this occasion, of thanks and gratitude. If I have been happy enough to perform any services here that are acceptable to this house, I am sure I now receive the noblest reward for them ; the noblest that any man can receive for any merit, far superior to any, in my estimation, to all the other emoluments of this world. I owe every thing to this house : I not only owe to this house that I am in this place, but that I have had their constant support in it : and to their good-will and assistance, their tenderness and indulgence towards me in my errors, it is that I have been able to perform my duty here to any degree of approbation. Thanks, therefore, are not so much due to me for these services, as to the house itself, who made them to be services to me.

“ When I began my duty here, I set out with a resolution and promise to the house to be impartial in every thing, and to shew respect to every body. The first I know I have done : it is the only merit I can assume. If I have failed in the other—it was unwillingly—it was inadvertently : and I ask their pardon most sincerely to whomsoever it may have happened—I can truly say, the giving satisfaction to all has been my constant aim, my study, and my pride.

“ And now, Sirs, I am to take my last leave of you. It is, I confess, with regret because the being within these walls has ever been the chief pleasure of my life ; but my advanced age and infirmities, and some other reasons, call for retirement and obscurity. There I shall spend the remainder of my days, and shall only have power to hope and pray ; and my hopes and prayers, my daily prayers, will be for the continuance of the constitution in general, and that the freedom, the dignity, and authority of this house may be perpetual.”

In return, the house immediately resolved, nem. con. “ 1. That the thanks of this house be given to Mr. Speaker, for what he has now said to the house, and that the same be printed in the votes of the day. 2. That an humble address be presented to his majesty, humbly to beseech his majesty to confer some signal mark of his royal favour upon the right honourable Arthur Onslow, esquire, speaker of this house, for his great and eminent services performed to his country for the space of thirty-three years, and upwards ; during which he has, with distinguished ability and integrity, presided in the chair of this house : and to assure his majesty, that whatever expence his majesty should think proper to be incurred upon that account, this house will make good the same to his majesty.”

The next day, upon the presentation of the address, his majesty was pleased to reply, “ That he had the justest sense of the long services, and great

merit, of Mr. Onslow, present speaker of the house of commons, and had already taken the same into consideration ; and that he would do therein what should appear to be most proper, agreeable to the desire of his faithful commons.”

On the 20th of the ensuing month, by letters patent, his majesty was pleased to grant to the right honourable Arthur Onslow, late speaker of the house of commons, and his son George Onslow, esquire, a pension of three thousand pounds per ann. out of the civil list revenue, to remain to the survivors of them. But as his majesty could not extend the effect of the said grant beyond the term of his own life, he recommended it to the house in the first session of the next parliament, to secure it effectually for the benefit of Mr. Onslow and his son ; and thereupon a bill was brought in, and having passed both houses, received the royal assent.

The city of London could not let so great a man retire from publick business, without testifying the approbation which his conduct throughout life, in his important station, had constantly met with in the metropolis of this country. Their thanks were, together with the freedom of their corporation, in a gold box of one hundred pounds value, presented to him by Sir Thomas Harrison, the then chamberlain of London, pursuant to a resolution made unanimously at a court of common-council, held at Guildhall, May 5, 1761. These marks of public respect he received with that modesty and satisfaction, which must ever accompany the great man, who does not over-rate, and yet cannot be unconscious of the services which his conspicuous station has enabled him to perform for the public weal.

He married Anne, one of the daughters of John Bridges, esquire, of Thames Ditton, and nieces of Henry Bridges, of Ember-court, in Surry, esq; and by her, who died on the 5th of June, 1766, had issue a daughter, Anne, who died December 20, 1751, and a son George : and dying February 17, 1768, was succeeded in his estate and pension by the said son ; who on May 13, 1754, had a grant of the place of out-ranger of Windsor forest, in the room of Peter, third lord King, deceased, which he enjoyed till May, 1763, when it was bestowed upon Benjamin Bathurst, brother to the present lord Bathurst. In the parliament, which met for the dispatch of business, May 31, 1754, he was returned member for Rye, in Sussex. At the general election, 1761, he was returned as knight of the shire for the county of Surry ; and being July 13, 1765, appointed one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, he was re-elected for the same county, which place of lord commissioner he still enjoys. In the present parliament, chosen 1768, he was again returned knight of the shire for Surry. He is also high-steward for Kingston. This George Onslow married, June 26, 1753, Harriot, daughter of Sir John Shelly, of Michael Grove, Sussex, baronet, by his wife Margaret, youngest sister of Thomas Pelham Holles, duke of Newcastle, and by her had issue a daughter, Henrietta, and two sons, John and Henry, which three died young, also two sons now living, (1768) Thomas, born March 15, 1755, and Edward, born April 9, 1758.

Richard Onslow, esquire, second son of the said Foot Onslow, has been elected member for Guildford

ford in the five last parliaments. Being colonel of a regiment of foot, and adjutant-general of his majesty's forces, he was, February 20, 1741-2, constituted brigadier-general of his majesty's forces. In 1743, serving the campaign with his majesty, he was promoted at Hanau, July 13, to the rank of major-general; and April 30, 1745, resigning the command of the king's own regiment of foot, he was constituted captain of the first troop of grenadier guards. On October 10, 1747, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general; and on February 15, 1752, appointed governor of fort William in Scotland. He died lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, and colonel of the second troop of horse grenadiers, March 17, 1760. He married Rose, sister to the aforesaid Anne Bridges, who died in little more than a year after her marriage, without children. And he afterwards married Pooley, daughter of Charles Walton, of Little Bursted, in Essex, esquire, and niece of Sir George Walton, knight, one of the vice-admirals of his majesty's fleet, by whom he had issue three daughters, Mary and Anne, who died infants, and Elizabeth, married to the reverend George Hamilton, brother to the earl of Abercorn. Also three sons, 1. George. 2. Richard, born June 23, 1741, a captain in the royal navy, and unmarried. 3. Arthur, born August 31, 1746. The eldest son George Onslow, upon the decease of his father, 1760, was elected in his place member of parliament for Guildford, being then a captain in the first regiment of foot-guards. At the general elections in 1761, and 1768 he was elected for the same borough. He was appointed, 1765, out-ranger of Windsor forest for life. On July 20, 1752, he married Jane, daughter of the reverend Thomas Thorpe, of Chillingham, in Northumberland, by whom he has had issue two sons, Richard, born Jan. 13, 1754; George, born April 7, 1764, who died young; and a daughter, Pooley, born March 3, 1758.

We now return to,

(*First Lord*) RICHARD ON SLOW, (the eldest son of Sir Arthur Onslow) of whom we are principally to treat. He was born in the year 1654, and was a member for Guildford in the three last parliaments called by king Charles II. as also in that called by king James II. and, in the convention parliament, was one of the knights of the shire for the county of Surry; which he afterwards constantly represented, whilst he continued a commoner, except in the 9th of queen Anne, when, by a powerful interest made against him, he lost his election by a few votes, but was returned for the borough of St. Maw's, in Cornwall.

In the reign of king William he was one of the lords of the admiralty; and, November 16, 1708, was unanimously chosen speaker of the house of commons, and sworn of the privy council to queen Anne, on the 17th of June, 1710. He was also high steward of the borough of Guildford, and governor of the Levant company.

On the accession of George I. he was again sworn of the privy council, and constituted one of the lords of the treasury, and chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer. Also, on resigning those offices, in October 1715, was made one of the tellers of the Exchequer during life. And, in consideration of his great merits, and in particular

for having on all occasions strenuously asserted the rights and liberties of his country, and been indefatigable in supporting the protestant interest, was, by letters patent bearing date the 25th of June, 1716, created a peer of Great Britain, to him and the heirs male of his body, by the stile and title of lord Onslow, baron of Onslow, in the county of Salop, and of Clandon, in Surry; with limitation, for want of issue male of his body, to his uncle, Denzil Onslow, of Pyrford, esquire, and the issue male of his body; and, in default, to the heirs male of the body of Sir Arthur Onslow, baronet, father of the said Sir Richard.

His lordship was constituted lord-lieutenant of the county of Surry, July 6, 1716, and died universally lamented, on December 5, 1717, being very much esteemed for his great humanity, affability, and other shining qualities; and lies buried at Merrow, in Surry. He gave the sum of two hundred pounds, in his life-time, for purchasing lands and tenements to be settled on the incumbent of the united churches of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary's in Guildford.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Tulse, knight, lord-mayor of London, and by her (who died at Croydon, November 25, 1718) had two sons,

1. Thomas Onslow, his successor.
2. Richard Onslow, who died young.

Also two daughters,

1. Elizabeth, first married to Thomas Middleton, of Stansted Montfichet, in the county of Essex, esquire, (who died one of the knights of the shire for that county) and secondly to Samuel Baldwin, esquire. She died 1736.
2. Mary, married to Sir John Williams, of Stoke, in the county of Suffolk, knight, one of the aldermen of the city of London.

The eldest son,

(*Second Lord*) THOMAS ON SLOW, had, for several years, been chosen a member of the house of commons, first for Gatton, in the first year of queen Anne, and for the city of Chichester, in the fourth year of her reign; and afterwards, whilst he was a commoner, for the county of Surry, and the boroughs of Haslemere and Blechingley, in the said county. On the death of his father, he was, December 9, 1719, by king George I. appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Surry, and one of the tellers of the Exchequer, in which he was continued by his late majesty; and, in 1737, was made custos rotulorum of the county of Surry, and also high steward of the town of Guildford; he was also governor of the Turkey company. His lordship departed this life in June 1740, and was buried at Merrow.

He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Mr. Knight, of the island of Jamaica, and niece and heir of colonel Charles Knight, of the said island, with whom he had a great fortune; and by her (who died April 19, 1731, and was buried at Merrow) had an only son, Richard, his successor, born in the year 1713. Which,

(*Third and present Lord*) RICHARD ON SLOW was chosen a member for the borough of Guildford, and, succeeding his father, was constituted lord lieutenant of the county of Surry; and on January 29, 1740-1, his majesty being present in council, his lordship took the oaths appointed to be

taken thereupon. This post he still enjoys. In 1752, his lordship was installed a knight companion of the most honourable order of the Bath.

His lordship, on the 16th of May, 1741, married Mary, daughter of Sir John Elwill, baronet, but has yet no issue. His lordship is doctor of laws.

(TITLES.) Richard Onslow, lord Onslow, baron of Onslow and Clandon, and baronet.

(CREATIONS.) Baronet, November 21, (1660) 12 Charles II. and baron Onslow, of Onslow, in Shropshire, and of West Clandon, in Surry, June 25, 1716, 2 George I.

(ARMS.) Pearl, a fess, ruby, between six Cornish choughs, proper.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a falcon, proper, legged and belled, topaz, feeding on a partridge, proper.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two falcons with wings disclosed, proper, legged and belled, topaz.

(MOTTO.) Semper fidelis.

(CHIEF SEAT.) At West Clandon, in Surry.

MARSHAM, Baron ROMNEY.

THIS noble family took their surname from the town of Marsham, in Norfolk, where their ancestors were seated. We have not, however, any particular account of them till the latter end of the 15th century, when we find they had changed their place of residence; for at that time

THOMAS MARSHAM lived in the parish of St. Bartholomew's, in London, and was one of the aldermen of that city. He married Magdalen, daughter of Richard Springham, merchant of London, and had issue six sons, and four daughters. He was buried in Islington church, on the 12th of March, 1624.

Of which sons,

JOHN MARSHAM, the second, born in the said parish of St. Bartholomew's, August 23, 1602, was put to Westminster school, and from thence sent to St. John's college, in Oxford, where he was entered a commoner in 1619. He took the degree of master of arts in 1625, in which year he went into France, and staid the winter at Paris. The two following years he travelled into most parts of that kingdom, visited Italy, and some parts of Germany, and then returned to London, where he studied the common law in the Middle Temple. In 1629 he went through Holland and Guelderland to the siege of Bois-le-duc; and, leaving that place, took his rout by Flushing to Bologne, and Paris, to attend Sir Thomas Edmonds, ambassador-extraordinary to the court at Fontainebleau, to swear the French king to the peace. After his return home, he took to his former studies, and, in the beginning of the year 1637-8, was sworn one of the six clerks in chancery. On the breaking out of the civil wars, he followed his majesty and the great seal to Oxford, and therefore was put out of his place by the prevailing party, and was plundered in his estate, and lost to an incredible value. On the declension of the royal cause, he retired to his studies in London, and compounded for his estate. In 1660 he was

returned to parliament by the city of Rochester, restored to his former post of master in chancery, and had the honour of knighthood conferred on him; being then wrote of Whorn's-place, in Kent, which he purchased; and, three years after, was created a baronet. He was an accomplished gentleman, and excellent historian; for which reason father Simon, in his writings, called him *The Great Marsham of England*. And Wood, in his history of the Oxford writers, observes, that "Monsieur Carcary, the king of France's library-keeper, and all the great and learned men of Europe, his contemporaries, acknowledged him to be one of the greatest antiquaries, and most accurate and learned writers of his time; as appears by their testimonies under their hands and seals, in their letters to him, which would make a volume in folio."

He wrote *Diatriba Chronologica*, Lond. 1649. *Chronicus Canon Ægyptiacus, Ebraicus, Græcus, et Disquisitiones*, Lond. 1672. The preface to the second volume of the *Monasticon Anglican*. which he called *ΠΡΟΠΥΛΑΙΟΝ* Johannis Marsham. And at his death he left other works unfinished; 1. *Imperium Persicum*. 2. *De Provinciis et Legionibus Romanis*. 3. *De Re Nummaria*; and others.

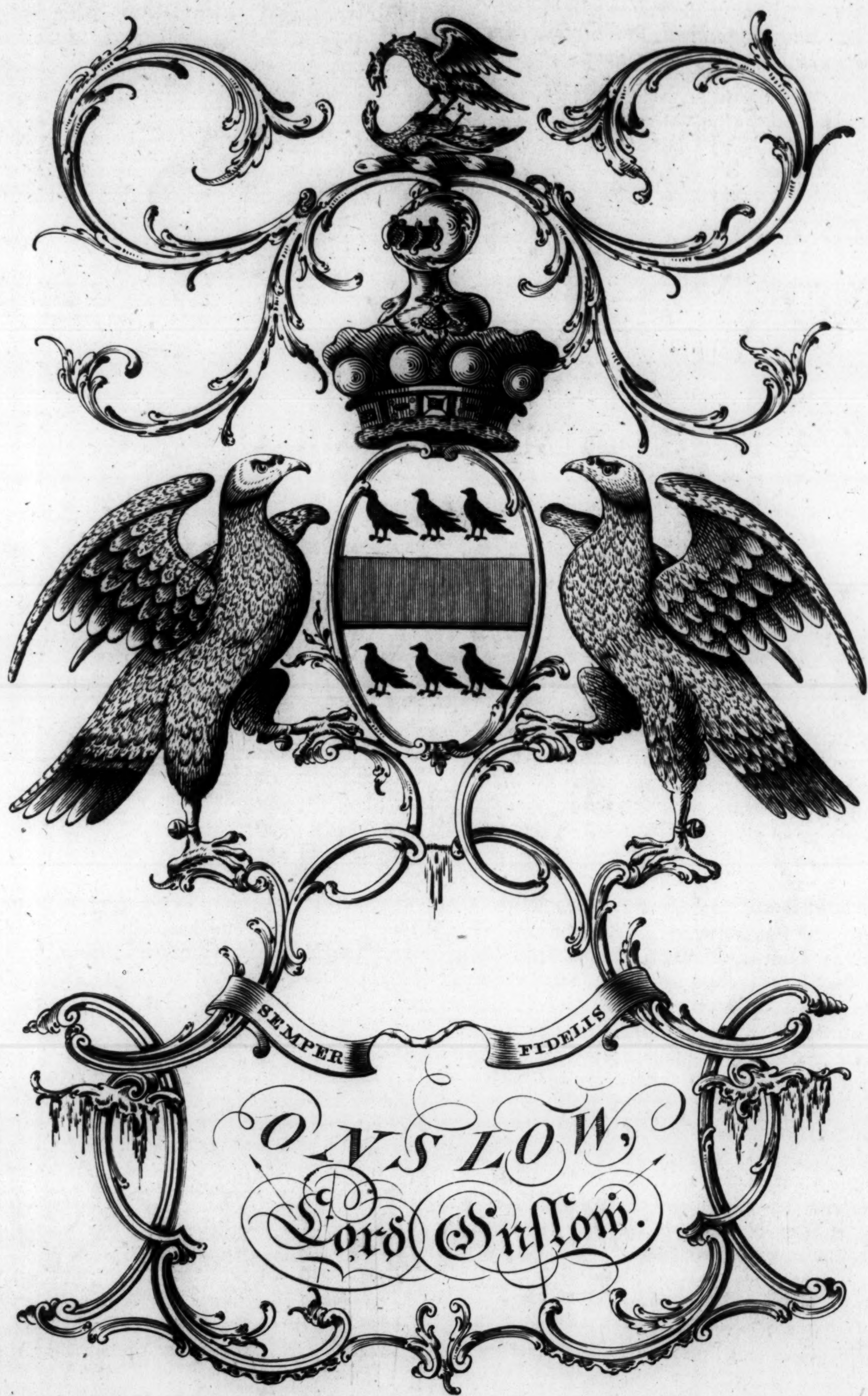
He died at Busby-hall, in Hertfordshire, on the 25th of May, 1685; and his body was buried at Caxton, near Rochester, in Kent. He left issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir William Hammond, of St. Alban's, in East Kent, two sons,

1. John Marsham, of Caxton, baronet.

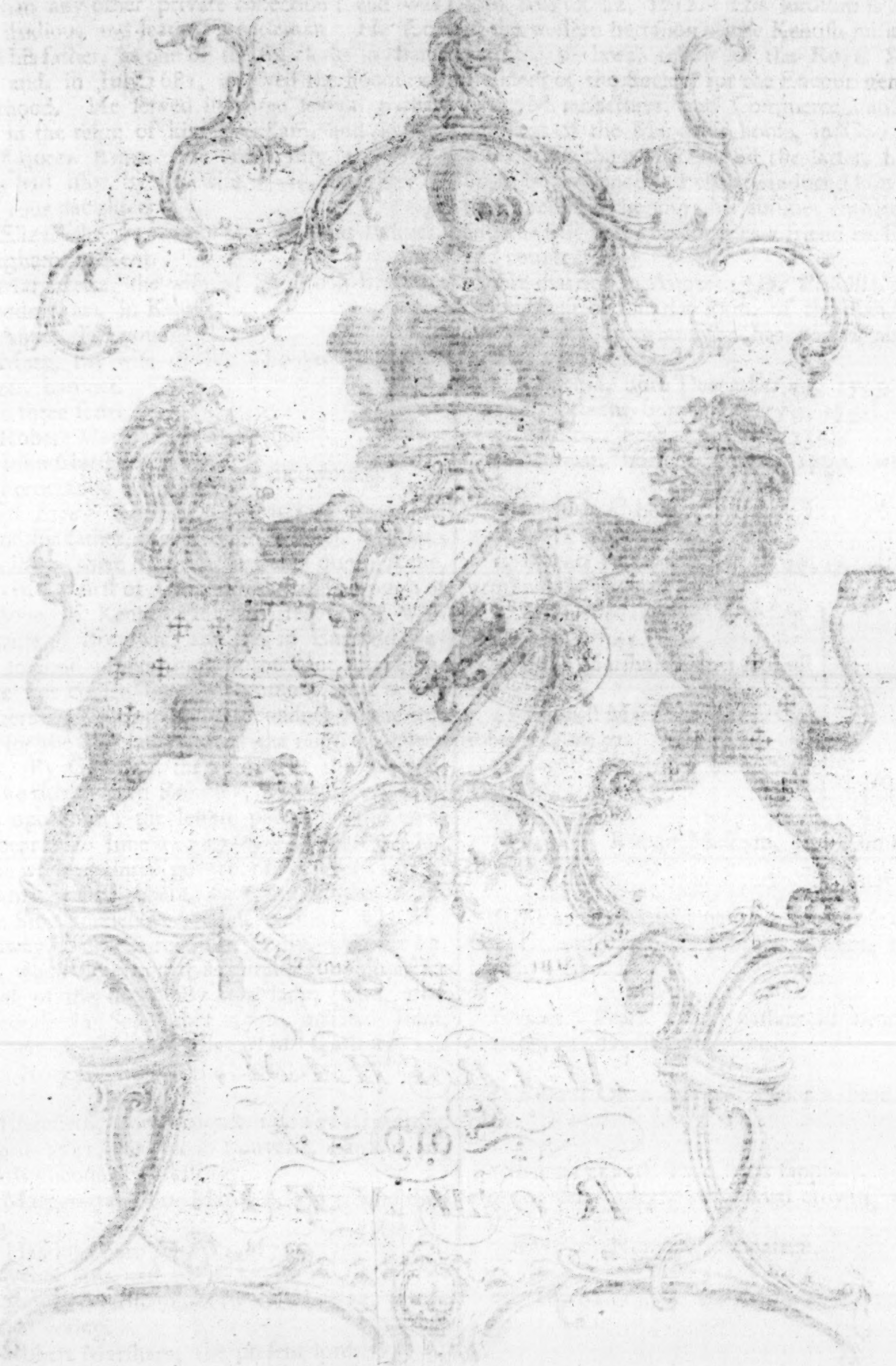
2. Robert Marsham, of Busby-hall, in Hertfordshire, ancestor to the present lord Romney.

The eldest son,

Sir JOHN MARSHAM, baronet, was a studious and learned gentleman, and made a great progress in writing the history of England, in a more exact and correct manner than any extant. He was possessed of his father's library, which, tho' diminished by the fire that happened in London in 1666, yet was very considerable, and highly to be valued for



Mr. Robert Clarkson, of the City of New York, had the cabinet of Queen Victoria, and the Queen's own private collection, and was a leading member of the British Museum. He died in 1882, and his collection was sold to the British Museum. The British Museum is the largest and most important collection of the world, and it is the only one of its kind. It is the only one of its kind, and it is the only one of its kind.





for the exquisite remarks in the margin of most of the books. He was succeeded in dignity and estate by his only son, who dying unmarried, the estate and title of baronet devolved on his brother Sir Robert Marsham, of Busby-hall before-mentioned.

Which

Sir ROBERT MARSHAM, by the gift of his father, had his cabinet of Greek medals, more curious than any other private collection; and was also a studious and learned gentleman. He succeeded his father, as one of the six clerks in chancery; and, in July 1681, received the honour of knighthood. He served in three several parliaments in the reign of king William, and in the first of queen Anne. He died July 15, 1703, having had issue by his wife, —, daughter of —, four daughters.

1. Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Thomas Palmer, of Wigham, in Kent.

2. Margaretta, the wife of Sir Brook Bridges, of Goodnestone, in Kent.

3. Anne, died young.

4. Mary, the wife of Sir Thomas Hales, of Howlets, baronet.

Also three sons.

1. Robert Marsham, his successor.

2. John Marsham,

3. Ferdinando Marsham, } died young.

(First Lord) ROBERT MARSHAM, upon the death of his father, succeeded as baronet. He was chosen in the three last parliaments of queen Anne, as also in the first of George I. for the borough of Maidstone, in Kent. He had great merit with the house of Brunswic, and was in England, reputed so good a friend to the protestant succession, that he was chosen by the commons, one of the managers for looking into the conduct of the ministry for the four last years of the reign of queen Anne. By George I. the dignity of the peerage, with the title of lord Romney, in Kent, was conferred upon him; the letters patent for this creation bear date June 25, 1716. In the following year he was appointed governor of Dover castle.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of the unfortunate Sir Cloudesley Shovel, baronet, who was cast away upon the rocks of Scilly, October 22, 1707, when he was rear-admiral and commander in chief of the fleet. By this lady, (who, after his decease in September 1732, married John, lord Carmichael, afterwards earl of Hyndford, and died in November 1750) he had issue three daughters.

1. Elizabeth, born August 15, 1711, married in April 1741, Sir Jacob Bouverie, baronet, afterwards viscount Foulkstone.

2. Margaretta, born March 2, 1713, who died young.

3. Harriot, born May 11, 1721.

Also four sons.

1. Shovel Marsham, born October 15, 1709, who died young.

2. Robert Marsham, the present lord.

3. John Marsham, born November 14, 1715.

4. Thomas Marsham, born April 5, 1722. } died young;

His lordship departing this life November 2, 1724, was succeeded in his honours by his only surviving son,

(Second and present Lord) ROBERT MARSHAM, born August 22, 1712. His lordship is colonel of the western battalion of the Kentish militia, and a doctor of laws, fellow of the Royal Society, president of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; and vice-president of the Magdalen-house, in Goodman's-fields. To the acceptance of the latter, his lordship's benevolence and charity induced him; to the three preceding honours his abilities entitled him; and the first sets him forth as a friend to his king and country.

He married in August 1742, Priscilla, daughter and heir of Charles Pym, of the island of St. Christopher, by whom he has had a numerous issue, five daughters.

1. Priscilla, born December 20, 1745.

2. Elizabeth, born February 9, 1751.

3. Frances, born April 2, 1755.

4. Harriot, born May 28, 1760, who died young.

5. Charlotte, born November 12, 1761.

Also five sons.

1. Robert Pym, born April 27, 1743, died November 28, 1762.

2. Charles Marsham, born September 28, 1744.

3. John Marsham, born August 26, 1748.

4. Shovell Marsham, born October 21, 1757. } died young;

5. Jacob Marsham, born February 28, 1759. }

(TITLES.) Robert Marsham, lord Romney, and baronet.

(CREATIONS.) Baronet, 12 August (1663) 15 Car. II. and baron of Romney in Kent, 25 June, (1716) 2 Geo. I.

(ARMS.) Pearl, a lion passant in bend, ruby, between two bendlets, sapphire.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a lion's head erased, ruby.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two lions sapphire, semee of cross-crosetts, gorged with naval crowns, topaz.

(MOTTO.) Non sibi, sed patriæ.

(CHIEF-SEAT.) At the Mote in the county of Kent.

C A D O G A N, Baron C A D O G A N.

THIS noble family is of ancient Welch extraction, both by the male and female line. In

THE MALE LINE

they claim descent from

ELISTAN DRUDD, (or *the famous*) son of Kuhdlyn, earl of Hereford. He was prince of the territories between Wye and Severn, in the time of the Saxon heptarchy, and was born in the ninth year of Athelstan, king of the Saxons, who was his godfather. In the year 933, he married Gladys or Laodicea, daughter and sole heir to Rhyn, the son of Edw-Owen. His son

KADWYN, married Joan, daughter of Brochwel ap Ardham, and was father of

LHEWELYN, lord of Bwyllt and Radnor, who, by his wife Joan, daughter of Rees ap Aaron, lord of Lhangathan, had issue

SISSYLLHT, lord of Bwyllt, who married Margaret, daughter of Eynon ap Sissyllht, of Machafam. Their son

HOWEL, lord of Pen Bwyllt, married Maud, daughter of Trahaern ap Gwgan, and had issue

MEREDITH BENGÔCH, lord of Bwyllt, who married Joan, daughter of Cadwallan, lord of Melienydd and Kerry, and by her was father of

LHEWELYN MOCLYN, lord of Bwyllt, who took to wife Cadwgan ap Thomas, ap Rodi, ap Owen, ap Gwyoneth, and their son

GRIFFITH ap Lhwelyn, of Bwyllt, esquire, married a lady and heiress not inferior to himself in nobleness of descent, having for her lineal ancestor, Tudor the Great, king of South Wales. The pedigree stands as follows, in

THE FEMALE LINE.

TUDOR *the Great*, king of South Wales, was father of

GRIFFITH, prince of South Wales, whose son

REES, prince of South Wales, in 17 Hen. II. took Caermarthen from the Flemings, and got Denavan-castle, and all Cardigan. He married Gwenllian, daughter of Madoc ap Meredith, prince of Powis, and dying May 4, 1199, was buried at St. David's. His son

GRIFFITH, prince of Cardigan, married Maud, daughter of William, lord Bruce, and had issue

OWEN ap Griffith, prince of Cardigan, whose wife, was daughter to Gwyon Sans, lord of Gwedegadah, and whose son

MEREDITH ap Owen, was lord of Ys y coed, and married Eleanor, daughter of Mac'gwn Vychan, and had a son

OWEN ap Meredith, lord of Ys y coed, who was married to Angharad, daughter of Lhwelyn, ap Meredith, lord of Coed-Owen. Their son

LHEWELYN ap Owen, lord of Ys y coed, married Eleanor, daughter of Henry, earl Barrie, in France, by Eleanor, eldest daughter of Edward I. king of England. The produce of this match was

THOMAS LHEWELYN, lord of Ys y coed, who, by Eleanor, his wife, had an only daughter and heiress, the lady whom we have already mentioned as the wife of Griffith ap Lhwelyn of Bwyllt, esquire.

THIS JUNCTION

of two such noble and ancient families, could but prove an accession of honour to

RICHARD GRIFFITH, of Bwyllt, esquire, the son of Griffith ap Lhwelyn, last mentioned, and the ancestor to the present lord Cadogan. He married Angharad, daughter of Morgan ap Jevon, and had issue

REES ap Richard, of Dôl y gaer, in Brecknockshire, whose wife Gwenllian, bore to him

WILLIAM ap Rees, of Dôl y gaer, who married Jane, the daughter of William Barrie. Their son

WILLIAM KADWGAN or Cadogan, was the first who used this as a surname, which he has transmitted down to his posterity. He married Lucy, daughter and heir of John Gunter ap Jenkyn ap Gunter, and their son

GRIFFITH CADOGAN, married Jane, daughter of William Kamys, and had issue

PHILIP CADOGAN, whose wife Alice, daughter of John Glandon, of Uhandkewy, bore to him,

WILLIAM CADOGAN, who marrying Janet, daughter of John Evans Meyrie, had issue

WILLIAM CADOGAN, seated at Trostre, in Monmouthshire, who married Catharine, daughter of Howell ap Cemma, and was father of

WILLIAM CADOGAN, seated also at Trostre, who married Anne, daughter of George, son of Arnold, and had issue two sons, William, and Henry. Which

HENRY CADOGAN, was seated at Trostre, aforesaid, and also at Llanbeder, in the county of Pembroke; and having married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Stradling, a younger son of the Stradlings, of St. Donat's-castle, in Glamorganshire, had issue

WILLIAM CADOGAN, who was born at Cardiffe, February 5, 1601, and went over to Ireland with the earl of Strafford, where taking to a military life, he was in 1641, appointed captain of horse, and

and in 1649, being a major, was (according to Sir Richard Cox) sent from Dublin, with a party to discover the enemy, and to slacken their march, and did memorable service not only in destroying the country towards Teeroghan, but in cutting off a great many of the enemy. He likewise engaged those wicked traitors Phelim O'Neile, and Owen O'Rowe; and being very serviceable in the reduction of Ireland, was constituted governor of the borough and castle of Trim, in that kingdom: in which post he died, March 10, 1660-1, and was buried at Trim, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

Hic juxta conditæ sunt exuviae clarissimi viri Gulielmi Cadogan, armigeri, qui prænobili Thomæ Comiti Straffordiae, Hiberniæ sub auspiciis Caroli primi proregis, fuit a secretis; necnon ob eximias animi dotes acceptissimus, postea perduellione sæviante dirâ, pro religione, rege, patriaque, majori titulo decoratus, fortiter dimicavit. Deinde burgo et castro Trimensi meritorum ergo præfuit, ac contra nefarios proditores Phelinum O'Neile et Audonem O'Rowe strenue propugnavit. Natus est 5^{to} die Februarii, anno 1600, Cardiffia, oppidi apud Cambrienses non obscuri; antiquâ et illustri prosapia ortus; filius nempe primogenitus Henrici Cadogan de Lanbedder, filii natu secundi Gulielmi Cadogan de Trostre-yarch in comitatu Monmothiæ armigeri, qui a principibus Cambro-Britannicis paternum genus deduxit. Matrem habuit equestri et celebri gente Stradlingorum castro de Sancto Donato in agro Glamorganensi prognatam; scilicet Catharinam filiam Thomæ Stradling de Merthur-Maur in eodem agro armigeri, filii Roberti fratris junioris Domini Thomæ Stradling de castro Sancto Donato equitis aurati ejusdem. E vivis excessit 14^o die Martii anno domini 1660, ubi primum viderat, quo nihil magis in votis habuit, auspiciatissimum Regem Carolum Secundum ex iniquo exilio reducem et saluum.

His son,

HENRY CADOGAN, who was a counsellor at law, died on the 13th of January, 1713-14, and was buried at Christ-church, in Dublin. He married Bridget, daughter to Sir Hardress Waller, knight, by whom he had two sons,

1. William Cadogan, late earl of Cadogan.
2. Charles Cadogan, now lord Cadogan.

Also a daughter,

Penelope, married to Sir Thomas Pendergast, baronet, colonel of a regiment of foot, who was killed at the battle of Tanniers, near Mons, A. D. 1709, leaving issue the present Sir Thomas Pendergast.

The eldest son,

(First Lord and only Earl) WILLIAM CADOGAN, took to a military life from his youth, and, by his merit, gradually rose to be general of his majesty's forces. He eminently distinguished himself in the wars under king William, both in Ireland at the battle of the Boyne, and in Flanders.

In 1701 he was made quarter-master general of the army, when, on the king of Spain's death, a new war threatened Europe, and king William, sensible of his own declining health, declared the

earl of Marlborough general of the foot, and commander in chief of the forces in Holland.

In 1703, he was constituted colonel of a regiment of horse; and a brigadier-general on the 25th of August, 1704; having that year gallantly behaved both at Schellemburg, and at the battle of Hochstet. He was in the heat of the action at the attack of Schellemburg, wherein he had several shots in his cloaths, and was slightly wounded in his thigh. June 11, 1705, he was elected member of parliament for Woodstock. And the same year, at the forcing of the French lines near Tirlémont, July 18, he also behaved with remarkable bravery at the head of his regiment, which first attacking the enemy, had such success, that they defeated four squadrons of Bavarian guards, drove them through two battalions of their foot, and took four standards.

In 1706, he was in the battle of Ramelies; after which the duke of Marlborough sent from his camp at Meerlebeck, June 3 N. S. brigadier Cadogan, with six squadrons of horse, and his letter to the governor of Antwerp, to invite him and the garrison to the obedience of their lawful sovereign, king Charles III. who acquainting his grace that ten battalions were in the city and castle of Antwerp, who seemed inclined to surrender upon honourable terms, the duke thereupon sent him an authority to treat with them. And after some conferences, wherein they prayed they might have leave to go to the elector of Bavaria, to receive his directions upon the conduct they were to observe on the summons; which his grace did not think fit to grant. Thereupon finding his grace determined to reduce them, and that brigadier Cadogan, already posted near the city, had the duke's orders to give the garrison no more than four hours time to consider of the capitulation offered them, they complied therein; and the garrison, consisting of six French, and six Spanish regiments, were allowed to march out in three days, and be conducted to Quesnoy. But of the Walloon regiments, consisting of 600 men each, only 372 men marched out; the rest entering into the service of king Charles, except some few who were not in condition to serve; and returned to their respective dwellings. Afterwards, towards the close of the campaign that year, he was taken prisoner; of which our Gazette, No. 4252, gives this account, from the duke of Marlborough's camp at Helchin, before Menin, August 16: "The army made a general forage this morning within a mile of Tournay, with a guard of 6000 foot, and 800 horse. The foragers came home without loss; but brigadier Cadogan, as he was posting two advanced squadrons nearer to the town, had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, and was carried into Tournay." But he remained there only three days, the duke of Vendôme sending him, August 19, to the duke of Marlborough's camp, upon his parole; and five days after, he was exchanged for the baron Balavicini, a major-general in the French service, taken at the battle of Ramelies. And on January 1, 1706-7, he was promoted to the rank of major-general of her majesty's forces.

On Mr. Stepney's decease in 1707, he succeeded him as minister plenipotentiary in the government of the Spanish Netherlands; of which our Gazette, No. 4320, gives this account: "Brussels, December 5, 1701. Mr. Cadogan, major-general

ral of her majesty's armies, arrived here on the 29th of the last month, where he is to reside with the character of envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the queen of Great Britain." And he soon after, in conference, brought to a conclusion the negociation for the speedy exchange of prisoners; and, having shared in the most difficult enterprizes throughout the war, was constituted a lieutenant-general on the 10th of January, 1708-9.

In 1709, the day before the battle of Tanniers, near Mons, when the two armies were in sight of each other, and an officer from the French having made a signal for a truce, several of both sides met in a friendly manner; and the French, inquiring for an officer of distinction, desired him to acquaint the duke of Marlborough that the Marshal de Villars had some affair of importance to propose to his grace, and that he would be pleased to send a trusty person to whom he might communicate the same. Whereupon his grace sent general Cadogan to know what marshal Villars had to offer, whereby being nearer the French army, than otherwise he could have been, he improved the opportunity so effectually, that, by viewing their intrenchments in the corner of the wood at Tanniers, he directed the colonel of the artillery, whom he took with him, to observe where he dropped his glove, and there, in the night, to plant his cannon; which, by enfilading their lines the next morning, greatly contributed to the forcing them, and was the principal means of obtaining that victory. Also on the siege of Mons, which ensued, being (as he ever had been) indefatigable in serving the common cause, and going voluntarily into the trenches to animate the troops that were in the attack of a ravelin, he received a dangerous wound in his neck, his aid de camp being also wounded by his side, of which he soon expired. In March 1711 he was at the Hague, at the desire of the council of state of the States General, to assist in consulting the operations of the ensuing campaign.

When the duke of Marlborough was disgraced, and went abroad, he resigned all his employments, chusing, as he had a share in his grace's prosperity, to be a partaker in his adversity.

On the accession of George I. he was made master of the robes, and colonel of the second regiment of foot-guards; also envoy extraordinary, and plenipotentiary to the States-general. In the year 1715 he was appointed governor of the Isle of Wight. And, having extinguished the remains of the rebellion in Scotland, he was elected a knight of the most antient order of St. Andrew; with which he was invested, together with the earl of Sutherland, on June 29, 1716; all the knights of the order, who were in town, being present at a chapter held at St. James's. And the next day he was created a peer of this realm, by the title of lord Cadogan, baron of Reading, the preamble to the patent reciting his great merits and shining character, as follows:

"It being the greatest concern to the grace and ornament of virtue, to the kindling in the minds of men a generous zeal for the public, to the glory of the commonwealth, as well as to the reputation of our own royal justice and favour; that those who have in a singular manner, either in peace or war, deserved well of their country, should be distinguished with singular marks of public honour; we have therefore thought fit to call up in-

to the order of peers of this kingdom our dearly beloved William Cadogan, lieutenant-general of our forces; a person illustrious by his descent from the honourable and most antient stock of the Britons, but much more illustrious by his virtues. For, that which is truly his own, a certain nobleness of manners flowing from a soul adorned with the gifts of nature and of art, far excels all advantages of the most noble descent. In conversation, the most agreeable easiness, composed of all the sweetness of behaviour, and affability of discourse. In his regards to his friends, an untainted faithfulness, and an unwearied readiness to do all good offices. In his charity to those in want, an uncommon beneficence and liberality. In the difficulties of business and great affairs, such an unintermitted and unshaken perseverance, as if he never tasted what it was to indulge his own ease, or the pleasures of conversation; and yet in the entertainments of conversation, such an open and taking agreeableness, as if no thoughts of business could ever find admittance. In all his counsels and votes in the house of commons, a sacred regard to the public good, and the true liberty of his country. In the exploits of war, an undaunted bravery and a greatness of soul, have, upon every occasion, shone forth in the brightest light, particularly in the late war against France, conducted by the wisdom and magnanimity of the most illustrious JOHN duke of MARLBOROUGH; with a glory which hath made his name outshine all the heroes of antiquity, and will render it the wonder of posterity: a war, in which, through the course of ten years, the cause of true religion, of the universal liberty of our own countries, and the countries of our allies, of all right and law, contended against the open attempts of tyranny and slavery. A war prosecuted with so resolute and determined a zeal, that not only the summer, but even the winter itself was seldom free from action; and always attended with such unparalleled success, that, through that whole time, no one battle was fought which was not gained, no one town besieged which was not gloriously taken: in that war, carried on with so unequalled a glory, under the conduct and command of so consummate a general, he bore a faithful and unwearied part, both in the councils of the cabinet, and in the labours of the field.

"Afterwards, in the late war at home, against the madness of the most unnatural rebels and traitors, in the heart of winter, in the midst of the most piercing frosts and deepest snows, he shewed a conduct and an application in the highest degree faithful, and in the most signal manner successful.

"And lastly, in the late treaty for fixing such towns and fortresses, as might be truly a barrier to the United Provinces, our ever faithful and inseparable allies; he manifested such a constancy of attention, such a regard to right and justice, such a dexterity in business, as is very seldom equalled, never exceeded. And this with so good effect, that it may justly be said to have once more revived and established the antient friendship and intercourse of good offices between Great Britain, and not only the United Provinces, but also the most serene and august house of Austria. Upon all which accounts, moved by his own great merits, and assured of the approbation of all good men, we have resolved to promote him into the rank of our peers. Know ye therefore, &c."

His

His lordship soon after was again sent ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States of Holland, and arriving at Brussels, Sept. 15, N. S. 1716; signed at the Hague the treaty of defensive alliance between Great-Britain, France, and the States-General. He set out for Utrecht Jan. 23, 1716, to wait on the king, expected there that afternoon; who was pleased to command his attending him to Great-Britain. And Mr. Leathes, his majesty's secretary at Brussels, was appointed to reside at the Hague, during his lordship's absence.

On his return, he was sworn of the privy council, the 30th of March, 1717; and in the month of July following, was constituted general of all his majesty's foot forces employed, or to be employed in his service. The following year he was again appointed ambassador extraordinary at the Hague, where he arrived Sept. 17, 1717; and, having brought his negotiations to a conclusion, embarked at the Brill for England, Nov. 7, and put to sea the same evening. On the 8th of May (1718) 4 Geo. I. he was advanced to the dignity of baron of Oakley, viscount Caversham, and earl of Cadogan (with remainder of the barony of Oakley to Charles his brother) the more to illustrate that employment, as the preamble to his patent sets forth:

"Whereas we thought fit, about two years since, to give the rank and dignity of a peer of this realm to William lord Cadogan, by the title of baron of Reading, in consideration of his great and eminent services; and particularly of those performed by him during the war in Flanders, and, after that, in the late rebellion in Scotland, as it is more fully set forth in the preamble of our patent for creating him baron of Reading; and we having great reason to be extremely satisfied with the services he has since done in several important negotiations transacted by him, as our ambassador extraordinary in Holland; and with his conduct and behaviour in his station of general of our foot, and commander of our forces next under the duke of Marlborough; and he having continued to give us upon all occasions, and in the most difficult times, singular and undoubted proofs of his zeal for our service, and of his steady, firm, inviolable, and unalterable affection to our person and government; and we having farther an intention to send him speedily into Holland, to negotiate with the States-General their entering into the alliance between ourselves, the emperor, and the French king; which is an affair of the utmost consequence to the good of these our kingdoms in particular, and of Europe in general; and we having likewise given him orders to make a publick entry, in quality of our ambassador extraordinary at the Hague, to assure the States, in the most solemn manner, of our constant friendship and affection to their commonwealth. For these reasons, and to give a greater lustre and dignity to the commission we now employ him in, we have thought fit to confer upon him a new degree of honour, and to create him earl of Cadogan in Denbighshire, viscount of Caversham, in Oxfordshire, and baron of Oakley, in Buckinghamshire. Know ye therefore, &c."

He set out for the Hague immediately after, where he arrived on the 15th of May, 1718, N. S. and on the 18th was visited by the publick ministers, and by the president of the States-General

in the name of that body. Ten days after he was at Antwerp, where he conferred with the marquis de Prie, governor for the emperor in the Netherlands, for putting an end to the difficulties that had long obstructed the execution of the barrier treaty; and bringing him to comply with what was demanded, he returned to the Hague, 2 June following, and communicated to the States his transactions at Antwerp, who appeared sensible of his friendly offices, and of the great obligations they were under to his Britannick majesty. And having fixed for his publick entry the king his master's birth-day, it was the most splendid and magnificent appearance that had been beheld there, and judged by all to be of a noble and beautiful contrivance. He laboured with great diligence to adjust the difficulties which deferred the finishing of the convention for the entire execution of the treaty of barrier, and had frequent conference with the imperial ministers and the States-General for that purpose.

On Feb. 2, 1720, his Majesty's full powers were dispatched to his lordship, for signing, in conjunction with the ministers of the several allies, the treaty of quadruple alliance, and with the minister of the king of Spain, the proper instruments for receiving his catholick majesty's acceptance of the terms of peace stipulated in the treaty; and for treating of a cessation of arms between the several powers engaged in the war; which was not brought to a conclusion till June 7 following; when the ratifications were accordingly exchanged with the minister of Spain.

In 1722, on the duke of Marlborough's decease, he was constituted general and commander in chief of his majesty's forces, master general of the ordnance, and colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards. Also, June 23, 1723, was declared one of the lords justices of Great-Britain during his majesty's absence.

His lordship married Margareta-Cecilia Munter, daughter of William Munter, counsellor of the court of Holland, by his wife Cecilia Trip, of Amsterdam; and by her left issue only two daughters; Sarah, married to Charles duke of Richmond; and Margaret, married to Charles-John count Bentinck, second son to William earl of Portland, by his second wife. And dying on the 17th of July, 1726, was buried in Westminster-abbey, leaving his countess surviving. Her ladyship deceased in Holland, 1750, and was there interred. As they left no male issue, the titles of viscount and earl became extinct, and the barony of Oakley devolved on his brother.

(Second Lord) CHARLES CADOGAN, who whilst he was a commoner, served in parliament for the borough of Reading, as also for Newport, in the county of Southampton. His lordship was in the horse service, under his grace the duke of Marlborough, in Flanders; and, after having been colonel of a company in the second regiment of foot-guards, was constituted, by our late sovereign, colonel of his majesty's own regiment of foot; also, in June, 1734, colonel of a regiment of dragoons. On the 18th of December, 1735, he was promoted to the rank of a brigadier-general, and July 17, 1739, made major-general of his majesty's forces; also on April 30, 1743, colonel of the second troop of horse-guards, and constituted lieutenant-general; in Nov. 1749 governor of Sheerness;

Sheerness; and 13 June, 1752, governor of Gravesend and Tilbury. Upon the accession of his present majesty, 1760, he was continued in his military employs; and March 9, 1761, was raised to the rank of general of the horse. He is fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the trustees for the British Museum.

His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Hans Sloan, bart. president of the College of Physicians, and by her has an only son,

CHARLES SLOAN CADOGAN, born Oct. 29, 1728, who was elected member of parliament Jan. 31, 1748-9, for the town of Cambridge. To the three succeeding parliaments, 1754, 1761, and 1768, he was returned for the same place. In April, 1764, he was appointed surveyor of the king's gardens and waters, and after that treasurer to his late royal highness Edward duke of York. On the 28th of May, 1747, he married Frances, daughter of Henry Bromley, lord Montfort, and has issue six sons:

1. Charles-Henry Cadogan, born December 10, 1749.
2. William-Bromley Cadogan, born January, 22, 1751.
3. Thomas Cadogan, born February 7, 1752.

4. George Cadogan, born December 1, 1754.
5. Edward Cadogan, born December 12, 1758.
6. Henry-William Cadogan, born March 25, 1761.

(TITLES.) Charles Cadogan, lord Cadogan, baron of Oakley.

(CREATION.) Baron of Oakley, in the county of Berks, May 8, (1713) 4 Geo. I.

(ARMS.) Quarterly, first and fourth, ruby, a lion rampant reguardant, topaz; second and third, pearl, three boars heads coupé, diamond.

(CREST.) Out of a ducal coronet, topaz, a griphon's head, emerald.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a lion reguardant, topaz on the sinister, a griphon reguardant, emerald; each gorged with a double tressure flowered and counterflowered, ruby.

(MOTTO.) Qui Invidet Minor est.

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Caversham, in Oxfordshire.

MORTON, Baron DUCIE.

THE paternal ancestors of this noble family, assumed their surname in the reign of Edward I. from Morton, in Staffordshire; which manor, together with several others, had been granted to one of them by that monarch, for signal services performed in Scotland. The first, however, from whom we can lineally deduce the present lord Ducie, flourished near the end of the fourteenth century, and was called

MATTHEW MORTON, and was seated at Morton, which had then been the family-place of residence for about two hundred years. He married Isabel, daughter and heir of Robert Knightly, of Engleton, a younger brother of the house of Knightly. Their issue were three sons.

1. James Morton, from whom the Mortons of Flaxeyarde and Utkinton, in Cheshire, are descended.

2. Thomas Morton.

3. John Morton, a priest.

The second son,

THOMAS MORTON, was seated at Engleton, aforesaid, and marrying Margery, daughter of Sheppard, of Oakley, in Staffordshire, had issue four daughters, all married; and one son,

MATTHEW MORTON, who married Alice, daughter of Thomas Dicken, of Marchall, in Staffordshire, and dying before his father, left issue

EDWARD MORTON, seated at Engleton, who married Margery, daughter of Ralph Brown, of Carewall, in Staffordshire. Their son,

MATTHEW MORTON, of Engleton, married Sarah, daughter and heir of Francis Martyn, of Stafford, and had issue

EDWARD MORTON, of Engleton (Mr. Collins denominates this gentleman of Engleton and Morton; but that must be a mistake, the lordship of Morton having continued with the elder branch, descendants of James Morton, mentioned above.) He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Robert Ducie, esquire; and as their son upon his advancement to the peerage, chose the title of Ducie, in compliment to his maternal descent, it will not be foreign to our purpose to treat of the ancestors of the said Elizabeth Ducie.

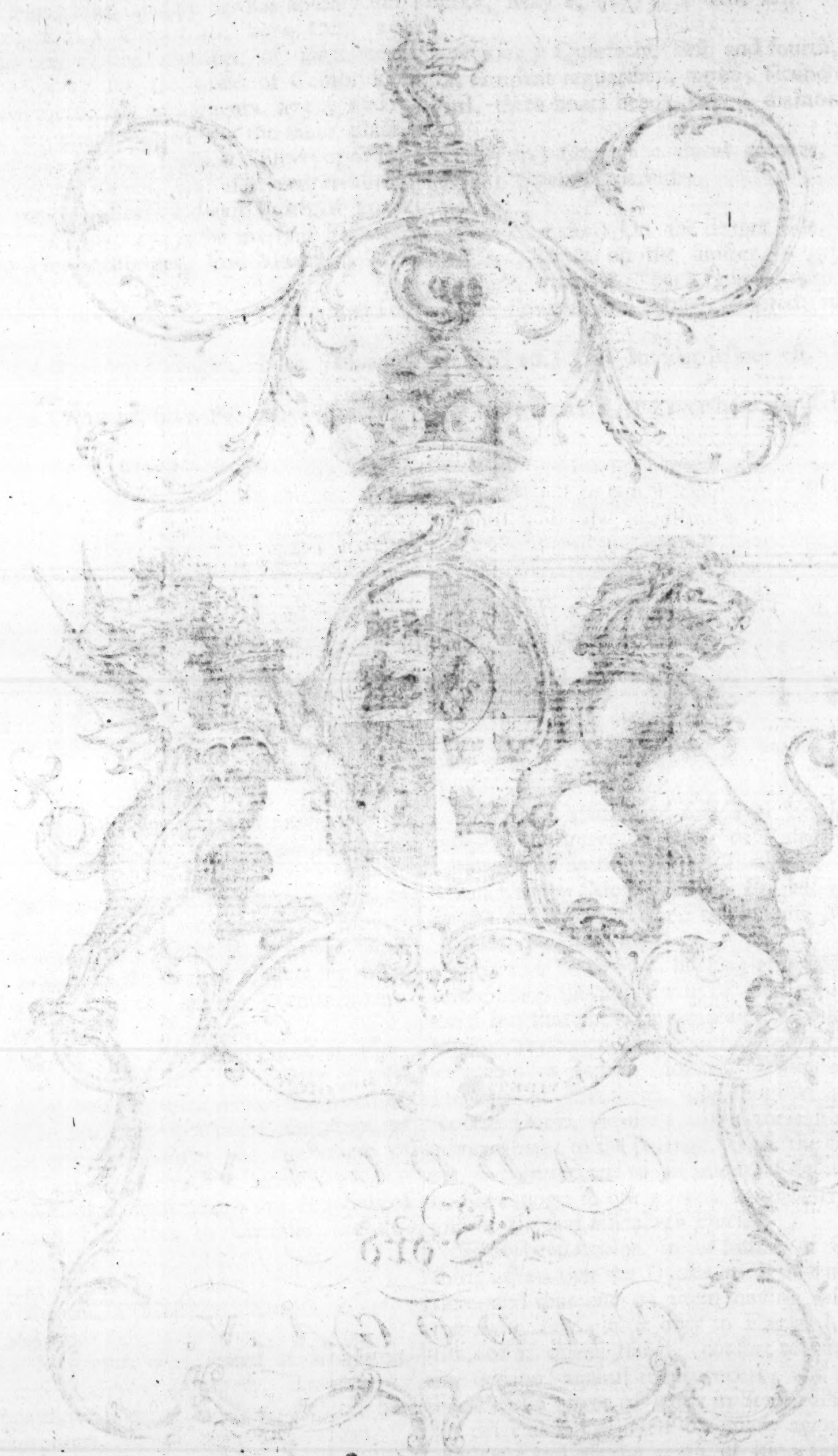
Sir Robert Atkins, in his history of Gloucestershire, asserts that the Ducies are of Norman extraction, and that one of them having raised there a regiment, brought it over to England, to the assistance of queen Isabel, (consort to king Edward the Second) against the Spencers; and for his services had a grant of lands in Staffordshire, which his descendants enjoyed for many ages, till about the latter end of the reign of king Henry VIII. when the greatest part was sold by James Ducie, esquire, who had to wife first, Eleanor, sister to Edmund, lord Sheffield; and, secondly, Alice, sister



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sister to Sir Richard Piper, of Belston, in Derbyshire, knight, by whom he had issue Richard, his son and heir; and Henry, second son, who married Mary, daughter, and at length heir, of Robert Hardy, by whom he had, amongst other children, Sir Robert Ducie, knight and baronet, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Pyot, alderman of London.

Which Sir Robert was free of the company of merchants in London (commonly called merchant-tailors) and in 1628, 18 Jac. I. was one of the sheriffs of that city, whereupon he was knighted; and, being one of the aldermen of the city of London, was, in the fifth year of king Charles the First, advanced to the dignity of a baronet, by letters patent, bearing date November 28, 1629. He was lord-mayor of the city of London in 1631, 7 Car. I. and, being immensely rich, king Charles made choice of him for his banker; and, on the breaking out of the rebellion, owing him 80,000l. he lost all the money. Nevertheless, he is said to leave at the time of his death, to the value of 400,000 l. in land, money, &c. to his four sons, who were Sir Richard Ducie, baronet, Sir William Ducie, Robert Ducie, seated at Little Aston, near Shenston, in Staffordshire, who died June 2, 1654, having married Mary, daughter of Sir Gabriel Lowe, of Newark, Gloucestershire; and Hugh Ducie, knight of the Bath, 1661.

Sir Richard Ducie, the eldest son, was a great sufferer in the time of the rebellion against king Charles the First; and being taken prisoner by Waller, remained for some time under confinement; and, dying unmarried, was succeeded in dignity and estate by his brother, Sir William Ducie, baronet.

Which Sir William Ducie, baronet, was made one of the knights of the Bath, at the coronation of king Charles the Second. He had his principal residence at Tortworth, in the county of Gloucester, where he lies buried; but died at Charlton, in Kent, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, on the 9th of September, 1697; having been created, by king Charles the Second, lord viscount Down, of the kingdom of Ireland. He married Frances, daughter of Francis, lord Seymour, of Troubridge, grandfather of the late duke of Somerset; but leaving no issue, his estate descended to Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Robert Ducie, esquire, his brother.

Which Elizabeth, was married to Edward Morton, of Engleton, as already observed, in the county of Stafford, esquire, and left issue

(*First Lord*) MATTHEW DUCIE MORTON, her son and heir, who served under king William during the war in Flanders, till the conclusion of the peace of Ryswick. And, in the reign of queen Anne, was twice chosen one of the knights of the shire for the county of Gloucester; as also in the first parliament called by George I. who, in 1717, constituted him vice-treasurer and paymaster of Ireland, whereupon he was re-chosen for the said county; also, on the 13th of June, 1720, was advanced to the dignity of a peer of this realm, by the stile and title of lord Ducie, baron of Morton, in Staffordshire.

His lordship married Arabella, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Prestwich, of Holm, in the county palatine of Lancaster, baronet. By her, who died March 14, 1750, and was buried at

Tortworth, he had issue three sons and four daughters.

1. Matthew Ducie Morton, his successor.

2. Rowland Lewis Ducie Morton, who was colonel of a company in the foot-guards, and, in November 1739, was appointed colonel of a regiment of marines. This gentleman died unmarried.

3. Charles Ducie Morton, esquire, who married Anne, daughter to — Wyat, of Windsor, in Berkshire, esquire, and had issue by her a son named Benjamin, who died young. He married a second lady, by whom he had one daughter, now living. The father is dead.

His daughters were,

1. Elizabeth, married to Richard Symms, of Blackheath, in the county of Kent, esquire, and secondly, on the 5th of February, 1729-30, to Francis Reynolds, of Strangeways, Esq; only son and heir of Thomas Reynolds, Esq; formerly a South-sea director.

2. Mary.

3. Arabella,

} died unmarried.

4. Penelope, married to Thomas Stourton, esquire. She died without issue.

The said Matthew, lord Ducie, departing this life at his house in Jermyn-street, the 2d of May, 1735, was buried at Tortworth, and succeeded by Matthew, his eldest son and heir. Which

(*Second and present Lord*) MATTHEW DUCIE MORTON, in the life-time of his father, was elected for the boroughs of Calne and Cricklade, in Wiltshire, in the last parliament of George I. and was a member for Tregony, in Cornwall, in the first parliament of George II. On February 14, 1754, he was appointed lord-lieutenant of and in the counties of Gloucester, and of Bristol, and of the city of Gloucester, and county of the same, and custos rotulorum of Gloucestershire. He was also appointed constable of St. Briavels, and keeper of the deer and woods in the said forest, and was likewise appointed vice-admiral of Gloucestershire. These offices his lordship resigned in November 1758, and they were immediately conferred on John Thinne How, second lord Chedworth.

His lordship, April 23, 1763, obtained a new peerage by the stile and title of baron Ducie, of Tortworth, in Gloucestershire, with limitation to his heirs male, and in default of such issue, to Thomas Reynolds, esquire, and the issue male of his body, and in default of such issue, to Francis Reynolds, esquire, brother of the said Thomas, and his heirs male. These are sons of his lordship's daughter Elizabeth, married as above. She died Sept. 4, 1755, and was buried at Manchester, leaving issue,

1. Thomas Reynolds, born October 26, 1733.

2. Francis Reynolds, born March 28, 1739.

And two daughters.

1. Mary, married to Thomas Leigh, of Adlington, in Cheshire.

2. Arabella.

(*TITLE*.) Matthew Ducie Morton, lord Ducie, baron of Morton, in Staffordshire, and lord Ducie, of Tortworth, in the county of Gloucester.

(*CREATIONS*.) Lord Ducie, baron of Morton, in the county of Stafford, by letters-patent, 13 June (1723) 6 Geo. I. and lord Ducie, of Tortworth, April 23, 1763 (3 Geo. III.)

(ARMS.) Pearl, a chevron, ruby, between three square buckles, diamond.

(CREST.) Out of a wreath, a moor-cock rising proper, comb and wattles, ruby.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two unicorns, pearl, armed, maned, tufted, and hoofed, topaz, each gorged with

a ducal coronet, party per pale, topaz, and ruby.

(MOTTO) Perseverando.

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Woodchester, Spring-park, in the county of Gloucester; and at Tortworth, in the same county.

K I N G, Baron K I N G.

THAT the dignity of peerage is not confined in England, as in most other countries, to those who can produce a long train of glorious and honourable ancestors, is no less evident than useful. This eminent reward of personal merit has frequently and judiciously been conferred by a succession of illustrious monarchs. To this discretionary exercise of the royal prerogative, we are indebted for many conspicuous personages, who have from time to time displayed their extraordinary abilities in the upper house of parliament to the satisfaction of their peers, the emolument of their country, and the honour of their sovereign. Few, if any, have been raised to this dignity from a private station, with more justice than

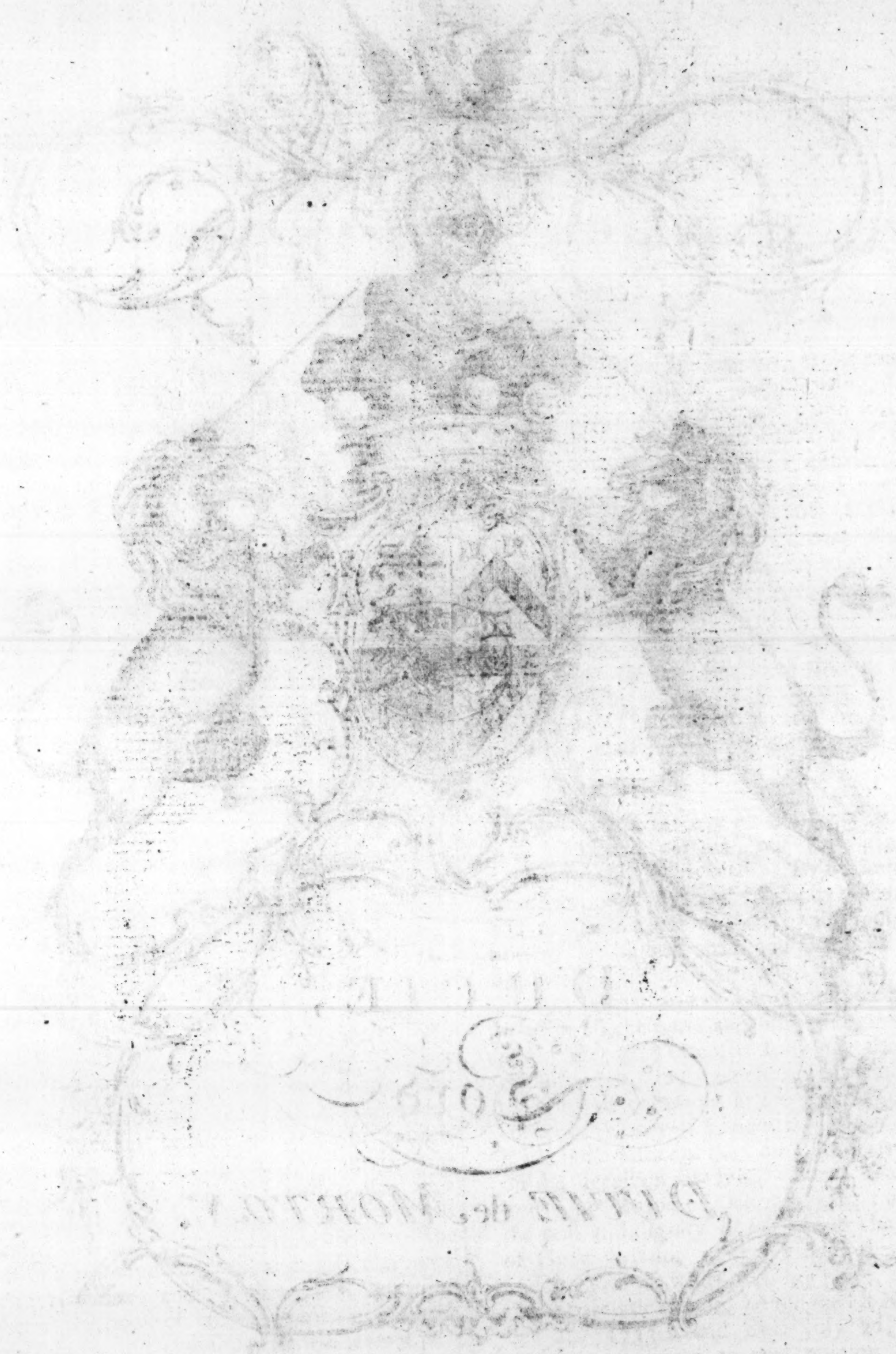
(First Lord) PETER KING, the son of Jerome King, of Exeter, and his wife, who was sister to the great Mr. Locke. This connection probably laid the foundation of this gentleman's future good fortune; for Mr. Locke could not but observe the uncommon genius of his nephew, and observing, could not but endeavour to cherish it. The first proof of a public nature he gave of his talents, was a learned treatise, entitled *an Enquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of the primitive Church*. This met with general approbation, and induced his uncle to wish that he was employed in some more beneficial study. He accordingly proposed the law, and the young gentleman was immediately admitted of the Inner Temple. He soon became an eminent council and pleader at the bar, insomuch that he was chosen recorder of the city of London, the 27th of July, 1708; and, on the 12th of September following, her majesty queen Anne conferred the honour of knighthood on him, as a particular mark of her royal favour; and, in that reign, he was a member of the house of commons for the borough of Beer-Alston, in Devonshire, in five several parliaments; as also in the two last parliaments called by king William, being first chosen in 1699.

In the first year of George I. (in Michaelmas term, 1714) he was made lord-chief justice of the Common-pleas; and, on the 5th of April following, was sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy-council. Also, in consideration of his great merits, was created, on the 29th of May, 1725, a peer of this kingdom, by the stile and title

of lord King, baron of Ockham, in the county of Surry; and on the first of June following, declared lord high chancellor of England; and was one of the lords justices for the administration of the government during his majesty's absence. Also May 31, 1727, was again appointed one of the lords justices. And, on the demise of George I. his late majesty, June 15, 1727, was pleased to deliver him the great seals, and he took the oath of lord chancellor. And departing this life on Monday the 22d of July, 1734, at his seat at Ockham, in Surry, was interred in the parish-church there, on the 29th of the same month, where a monument is erected to his memory, with a fine marble statue of his lordship, and an inscription on a marble pedestal, relating these farther particulars.

He was born in the city of Exeter of worthy and substantial parents; but with a genius greatly superior to his birth. By his industry, prudence, learning, and virtue, he raised himself to the highest character and reputation, and to the highest posts and dignities. He applied himself to his studies in the Inner Temple; and to an exact and complete knowledge in all the parts and history of the law, added the most extensive learning, theological and civil. He was chosen a member of the house of commons in the year 1699; recorder of the city of London in the year 1708; made chief justice of the Common-pleas 1714; on the accession of king George I. created lord King, baron of Ockham, and raised to the post and dignity of lord high chancellor of Great Britain, 1725. Under the labour and fatigues of which weighty place, sinking into a paralytic disease, he resigned it November 29, 1733; and died July 22, 1734. Aged 65, a friend to true religion and liberty. He married Anne, daughter of Richard Seys, of Boverton, in Glamorganshire, esquire, with whom he lived to the day of his death in perfect love and happiness. And left issue by her four sons, John, now lord King, Peter, William, and Thomas; and two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne.







KING,
Lord
KING.

Of these ladies, the former died December 17, 1749; and the latter June 26, 1751, both unmarried. Their mother died in July 1767, and was buried at Ockham.

(*Second Lord*) JOHN KING, his eldest son and heir, succeeded in honour and estate, and was appointed out-ranger of his majesty's forest of Windsor, July 1, 1726. He was a member for Launceston, in the parliament summoned to meet 13 June, 1734. His lordship, in May 1726, married Elizabeth, daughter to Robert Fry, of Yearty, in the county of Devon, esquire, which lady departed this life in the 23d year of her age, on the 28th of January, 1733-4, leaving no issue. And his lordship afterwards, being in an ill state of health, was advised for change of air, to go to Portugal, and, in his voyage to Lisbon, departed this life, on board his majesty's ship the Ruby, the 10th of February, 1739-40, and was buried at Ockham.

Whereupon the honour and estate descended to

(*Third Lord*) PETER KING, who, on the 18th of April, 1740, was appointed out-ranger of Windsor Forest, in the room of his said brother, John, lord King; and he dying March 22, 1754, unmarried, was succeeded in the honour and estate by his brother,

(*Fourth Lord*) WILLIAM KING, who was currier of London and Middlesex, but died unmarried April 16, 1767, buried at Ockham, and the honour descended to his brother,

(*Fifth and present Lord*) THOMAS KING, born March 19, 1712, who married in 1734, Wilhelmina-Catherina, daughter of John Troye, one of

the judges of the sovereign council of Brabant, by whom he has issue,

1. Peter King, born at the Hague, October 6, 1736.
2. Thomas King, born in London, April 11, 1740.
3. Ann, born at Delft, January 10, 1735.
4. Wilhelmina, born at the Hague, March 4, 1738.

(*TITLE.*) Thomas King, lord King, baron of Ockham.

(*CREATION.*) Lord King, baron of Ockham, in Surry, 29 May (1725) 11 Geo. I.

(*ARMS.*) Diamond, three spear-heads erect, pearl, embued, ruby, on a chief topaz, as many pole-axes, sapphire.

(*CREST.*) On a wreath, a dexter arm couped below the elbow, and erect, habited sapphire, and thereon three ermine spots gold, turned down silver, the hand proper, grasping a truncheon diamond, the top broken off, and the bottom enamelled, pearl.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) Two English mastiffs reguardant proper, each having a plain collar ruby.

(*MOTTO.*) Labor ipse voluptas.

(*CHIEF SEAT.*) At Ockham, in the county of Surry.

MONSON, Baron MONSON.

SIR William Monson, the admiral, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, dedicating the account of his services to his son Sir William Monson, recites, that his ancestor had an antient house called after his name; and an old pedigree of this family derives the present lord Monson, of whom we are now to treat, from John Monson, Mounson, or Munson, as variously wrote in antient times. Which

JOHN MONSON, was living in the reign of king Edward the Third; and, in 2 Rich. I. 1378, was denominated of East Reson, in Lincolnshire. He left issue

JOHN MONSON, his son and heir, who was in the wars of France under that victorious monarch, king Henry the Fifth, in the fifth year of his reign, when he had letters of safe-conduct going into Normandy.

He left issue another

JOHN MONSON, who took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Hansard, knight, and had

issue Sir John Monson, of South Carlton, in the same county, knight.

Which

Sir JOHN MONSON, lies buried in South Carlton church, under a marble tomb, whereon are the effigies, in brass, of a knight and his lady, and the arms of Monson impaling gules, three water-budgets ermine, for Meers, with this inscription:

Hic jacet Johannes Munson, Miles, qui obiit 26 die Maii anno dom. 1542, et Dorothea uxor ejus, &c.

He had by a former wife Beatrix, daughter of — Thurst, merchant, a son, Thomas (who was of South Kelsey, and had many children, but left no issue male.) By the lady mentioned in the inscription, daughter of — Meers, of the Marsh, he had three sons, William, Robert Munson, of Belton, and George, of Northorpe, in the county of Lincoln.

WILLIAM MONSON, the eldest son and heir, with his wife, lie buried at Carlton, with the following inscription to their memory :

Hic jacet Willielmus Munson, arm. qui obiit 15^o die Octobris; anno 1558, et Elizabetha uxor ejus, filia Roberti Tirwhit, militis, qui obiit 8^o die Octobris, anno domini 1546, &c.

They had issue four sons.

1. William Monson,
 2. Gilbert Monson,
 3. Edmund Monson,
 4. John Monson, of whom hereafter.
- Also a daughter, Anne, who died unmarried.
The youngest son,

JOHN MONSON, was wrote John Munson, senior, esquire, in 32 Hen. VIII. when he was possessed of lands in Bekyngham and Boyle, in the county of Nottingham. He married Mary, daughter to Sir Robert Hufsey, of Blankney, in the county of Lincoln, and coheir to her mother Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Say, knight, by whom he had issue two daughters, and four sons, viz.

1. Robert Monson, who died without issue.
2. Sir John Monson.
3. George Monson, of Southam, esquire.
4. William-George Monson, who, by Eleanor, his wife, had issue two sons, Robert, baptized at North Carlton, January 27, 1571; and George, baptized at the same place, June 29, 1578; in which year his father deceased, and was buried in North Carlton, March 21, 1578. A memorial in the church of South Carlton, gives this account of the death of John Monson, esquire.

Hic jacet Johannes Munson, filius et hæres apparens Willielmi Munson, arm. qui obiit 17^o die Novembris anno domini 1552.

Sir JOHN MONSON, second son of the said John Monson, succeeded in the inheritance at Carlton. He was knighted at Greenwich in 28 Elizabeth, and likewise lies buried at South Carlton, and a monument is erected there to his memory. The crest to his arms is a moon griping the sun, or; and his motto, Prest pour mon pays. The inscription is as follows :

Æternitati sacrum et beatissimæ memoriæ, Johannis Monson, eq. aur. Johannis Monson, armigeri, ex Maria, Rob. Hufseii, eq. aur. filia, filii; Janæ insuper Dightonæ, Rob. Dightoni, arm filia conjuge ejus; ex qua xiii liberos sustulit, mares vii, Johannem, Thomem, eq. aur. Guliel. eq. aur. Rob. Rober. alterum, eq. aur. Anthon. et Joann. Fœminas item vi, Elizabetham. Jocosam, Mariam, Annam, Janam, et Katharinam. Concordi postquam et mutua semper veneratione vixerant, vitæ prior maritus concessit, vidua diu superstite, summa vitæ et morum sanctitate, eorum etenim neuter, neque ex eorum posteris quisquam matrimonia iteravit. Officii et pietatis memor, Tho. Monson, eq. aur. fil. et hæres, sumptu suo, comitantibus fatrib. Gulielmo, Rob. et Anthonio, lachrymasq. et

manus miscentib. piæ sibi et suis et posteris eorum

Ille
Vixit A ——— M ——— D ——— H
Illi

Ob. 20 die Decembris, anno domini 1593.

By the inquisition taken at the castle of Lincoln, March 23, in 36 Elizabeth, he is said to de cease on December 20, in 36 Elizabeth, and that by Jane his wife he had issue John, his son and heir, who died in his life-time; Thomas, of the age of twenty-seven years at his father's death; William, John, Robert, and Anthony; and that he died possessed of the manor of South Ingleby, alias Ingleby-Dawbeny, in the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham, lands in Brauneby, and advowson of the church; Broxholm, with the appurtenances; lands in North Carlton; a capital messuage, and lands in South Carlton, called Read's lands; the manor of North Kelsey, called Monson's manor; the manor of Buxton juxta Lincoln, called Salfar's lands, and advowson of the church; the manor of Keelby, and lands in Caberne and Wilton; the manors of South Carlton, and Owsferby; the rectory of Kirby, and advowson of the church of Dunington upon Bane, all in the county of Lincoln; and the manor of Dunham, with the appurtenances, in Nottinghamshire: to all which the said Thomas, his son, was found to be his heir.

He had issue by Jane his wife, daughter of Robert Dighton, of Little Sturton, in the county of Lincoln, esquire, who survived him several years, and was buried at South Carlton, October 17, 1624, thirteen children, seven sons, and six daughters, as mentioned on his monument, whereof three sons died infants: the four surviving were Sir Thomas, Sir William, Sir Robert, and Anthony Monson, esquire; seated at Northrop, in the county of Lincoln. The six daughters were, Elizabeth, married to Sir Valentine Brown, of Lincolnshire; Joyce; Mary, married at South Carlton, on the 3d of June, 1588, to Thomas Reresby, of Thriberg, in Yorkshire, esquire; Anne, married to Sir Edward Dymock, of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire, knight; Jane, who died young; and Catharine, married to Sir Thomas Griffin, of Dingley, in Northamptonshire, knight.

Sir William Monson, second surviving son, was, from his youth, in the sea service, and served many years in several capacities, till merit raised him to the degree of an admiral, by commission from queen Elizabeth. In the expedition under the earl of Essex, on the Spanish coast, in 1596, when Cadiz was sacked and taken, he, with many more, for their valour, were knighted. The next year, being likewise in commission under the said earl, in order to intercept the Spanish plate-fleet, this Sir William, and the earl of Southampton, had their station on the west side of Gratiara, and were the first discoverers of that fleet; but the earl of Essex, and most of the ships, being at some distance, the Spaniards escaped into Tercera, all but three ships that were taken. He was afterwards employed in several stations; and in the year 1602, had, with Sir Richard Levison, the principal command of a royal fleet, to annoy the coasts of Spain. This service they performed so effectually, that, for many days together, no vessels dared to go in or out of their

their harbours. But their chief glory was the taking a vast carack of 1600 tons, just arrived from the Indies at Sefimbra, a small city of Portugal, fortified with a castle of twelve great guns, under which the carack lay; and on the west side had eleven gallies, each of them with five guns, mounted, and their stems foremost. These advantages of the enemy did not deter the admirals from venturing on her; and, after seven hours dispute, the Marquis of Sancta Crus (who was on board with 300 Spanish gentlemen) capitulated, delivering the carack and cargo, worth a million of ducats.

These services recommended Admiral Monson to the favour of king James, and king Charles the First. In 1617, he was called to give his advice before the lords of the council, how the pirates of Algiers might be suppressed, and the town attempted; which he set forth, and is printed in the Collection of Voyages, Vol. III. p. 231. In 1635 he was vice-admiral of that fleet under Robert, earl of Lindsey, which departed from Tilbury-Hope the 26th of May, with direction and resolution to give no occasion of hostility, or to make any nation enemy to his majesty; only to defend his and the kingdom's honour, lavishly taxed by the vain boasting of French and Hollanders, which joined off Portland the last of May, to question his majesty's prerogative of the narrow seas. But this fleet made good our seas and shores, gave laws to our neighbour nations, and restored the antient sovereignty of the narrow seas to the king, as was due to his progenitors. He has recited (printed in the collection of voyages) the names of the ships he served in, during the reigns of queen Elizabeth, king James, king Charles, as follows: "In the Charles, whereof I had no command, in 1588, (the year of the Spanish invasion); in the victory, in which voyage I was vice-admiral to my lord of Cumberland, 1589; in the Garland, 1591; the Lion, 1593; the Rainbow, 1595; the Repulse, 1596; the Rainbow, 1597; the Defiance, 1599; the Garland, 1600; the Nonpareille, 1601; the Swiftsure, 1602; the Mary Rose, 1602; the Mere-Honour, 1602; the Mere-Honour, 1603; the Vengeance, 1604; the Rainbow, 1605; the Assurance, 1606; the Rainbow, 1607; the Vengeance, 1609; the Assurance, 1610; the Rainbow, 1611; the Adventure, 1612; the Assurance, 1613; the Lion, 1614; the Nonfuch, 1615; the James, 1635.

He lived till the civil wars, with an untainted reputation for conduct and bravery, dying in February 1642, and was buried in St. Martin's in the Fields, London. He was seated at Kinnerley, in Surry, and by his wife, Dorothy, daughter of Richard Wallop, had issue three sons, John, William, and Robert. and one daughter, Jane, married to Sir Francis Hayward.

Their father, Sir William Monson, compiled large tracts of naval affairs, in six books, published in a collection of voyages, printed it in 1703, and the third edition of it in 1745; wherein his capacity in maritime business, and the excellency of his natural parts, sufficiently appear; the whole being written with a true zeal for the publick, and without prejudice or affectation.

He dedicates them to Sir William Monson, his eldest surviving son; and the excellent advice he gives him, is likewise a good instance of his abili-

ties, and virtuous inclination; and the small estate he declares he leaves him, after so many toils and dangers, plainly shews the honesty of his life. After commending his works to him, he says, "That so beholding the eighteen years wars by sea, which for want of years, you could not then remember, and comparing them with the eighteen years of peace, in which you have lived, you may consider three things: first, that after so many pains and perils, God has lent life to your father to further your education. Secondly, what proportion his recompense and rewards have had to his services. Lastly, what just cause you have to abandon the thoughts of such dangerous and uncertain courses; and that you may follow the ensuing precepts, which I recommend to your frequent perusal." He then mentions the small estate he leaves him, after so many toils and dangers of his life, and reminds him to rate his expences accordingly. After which, challenging his right to dispose of his interest in it, he thus concludes: "And because you shall know that it is no rare or new thing for a man to dispose of his own, I will lay before you a precedent of your own house, that so often as you think of it, you may remember it with fear, and prevent with care. Your grandfather's great-grandfather was a knight by title, and John by name; which name we desire to retain to our eldest sons. God blessed him with earthly benefits, as wealth, children, and reputation. His eldest son was called John, after his father, and his second William, like unto yourself and brother: but, upon what displeasure I know not (though we must judge the son gave the occasion) his father left him the least part of his fortune, yet sufficient to equal the best gentlemen of the shire; and particularly the antient house called after his name. His other son, William, he invested with what your uncle now enjoys, both the sons, whilst they lived, carried the port and estimation of their father's children; though afterwards it fell out, that the son of John, and nephew to William, became disobedient, negligent, and prodigal, and spent all his patrimony; so that, in conclusion, he and his son extinguished their house, and there now remain no memory of them. As for the second line and race, of whom your uncle and I descended, we live as you see, tho' our estates be not great, and of the two, mine much the least; which notwithstanding, is the greater to me, in respect I achieved it with the peril and danger of my life; and you will make my satisfaction in the enjoyment of it the greater, if it be attended with that comfort I hope to receive from you." After which he gives him excellent instructions and advice how to behave in all parts of life, and concludes with these words: "Let me, good son, be your pattern of patience; for you can witness with me, that the disgraces I have unjustly suffered (my estate being through my misfortunes ruined, my health by imprisonments decayed, and my services undervalued and unrecompensed) have not bred the least distaste or discontent in me, or altered my resolution from my infancy: that is, I was never so base as to insinuate into any man's favour, who was favoured by the times; I was never so ambitious as to seek or crave employment, or to undertake any that was not put upon me. My great and only comfort is, that I served my princes both faithfully and fortunately; but, seeing my services have been no better

accepted, I can as well content myself in being a spectator, as if I were an actor in the world."

The first book of his tracts is chiefly a collection of every year's actions in the wars against Spain, on our own and the Spanish coasts, and in the West Indies. A brief narrative; for no more is said, but the force they were undertaken with, and the success of the enterprize; yet the design is to shew the reasons, either why they miscarried, or why so little advantage was made where they succeeded. In some he is more particular than in others; and what perhaps may be still of use, he at last sets down the abuses in the fleet, and the methods for redressing them. His second book continues somewhat of the method of the first, beginning with fatherly instructions to his son; whence he proceeds to the peace with Spain, which puts an end to the warlike naval actions, yet not to his command, being employed against pirates. He inveighs against the Dutch, shews the ill management of a design against Algier, and makes very notable remarks on the attempt upon Cadiz, by king Charles the First; proposing methods how Spain might have been much more endangered, with other particulars about the shipping of England, and sovereignty of the seas. The third book only treats of the admiralty; that is, of all things relating to the royal navy, from the lord high admiral, to the meanest person employed ashore, and to the cabin-boys at sea; and from a compleat fleet to the smallest vessel; and part of it, with instructions for all officers; the size of all sorts of guns, all sorts of allowances on board the king's ships, and excellent directions for fighting at sea; an account of all the harbours in these three kingdoms, with many more curious matters, accurately handled. The fourth book is of another nature from any of the rest, being a brief collection of Spanish and Portuguese discoveries, and conquests in Africa, Asia, and America, with some voyages round the world, and somewhat of English and French plantations. The fifth book is full of projects and schemes, for managing affairs at sea, to the best advantage for the nation. The sixth, and last, treats of fishing, to shew the infinite addition of wealth and strength it would bring to England, with all instructions necessary for putting such a design in execution.

Sir Robert Monson (third surviving son of Sir John) served in two parliaments for the city of Lincoln, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and was buried in the church of North Carlton, on the 15th of September, 1638, leaving issue five daughters, his coheirs; Jane, married to Roger Molineux, esquire; Catharine, to John Povey, esquire; Anne, on the 13th of August, 1635, at North Carlton, to Arthur Readhead, of Holden, in Yorkshire, esquire; Sarah, to Sir Vincent Corbet, of Morton Corbet, baronet, and was created (for life) viscountess Corbet, of Linchlade, in Buckinghamshire, by letters patent bearing date the 23d of October, 1679; and Mary, youngest daughter, was married on January 14, 1633, at North Carlton, to Molineux Disney, of Norton-Disney, in Lincolnshire, esquire.

Anthony Monson, esquire, the youngest son, seated at Northrop, in Lincolnshire, had by Faith, his first wife, daughter to Robert Smith, of the city of Lincoln, (who was buried at South Carlton, on the fifth of December, 1619) five sons: John;

Anthony, baptized 16 January, 1607; Thomas who died young in 1614; Christopher, baptized 5 November, 1615; and Stephen, who died young in 1618. Also several daughters; whereof Jane, born 22 November, 1632, was married to John Osbaldiston, esquire, and was buried at South Carlton, 29 May, 1624. John, the eldest son of the said Anthony, left issue Anthony, his son and heir, born in 1625; who, by Faith, his wife, daughter to Sir Philip Tirwhit, of Stainfield, in the county of Lincoln, had issue Anthony, and eight other children.

Sir THOMAS MONSON, (eldest surviving son and heir of Sir John) had his education in Magdalen-college, in Oxford; and served in parliament for Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, in 27 Elizabeth, and that being dissolved, September 14, 1586, and another called to meet October 29, the same year, he was returned for the same place; also in the next parliament, which met February 4, 1588, the memorable year of the Spanish invasion, and held to March 29 following, when it was dissolved. He was afterwards knighted, and in the 39th of that reign, served in parliament for the city of Lincoln. About the year 1605, when he took the degree of master of arts at Oxford, he was master of the armoury, and master falconer to his majesty king James the First; and, in truth (says A. Wood, my author) such a one, as no prince in christendom had the like. He had the dignity of a baronet conferred on him, 29 June, 1611, being the 27th in order of precedency. He was afterwards twice brought to his trial, on suspicion of being concerned in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury; but his innocence clearly appearing, he was discharged. He was a person of fine breeding, and a great lover of music, which he much delighted in, being himself an excellent master in the profession. He lived to a very advanced age, even to the time of the civil wars, the sad effects whereof he very much lamented; and, during those troubles, wrote a book, by way of advice to his grandson, entitled *An Essay on Afflictions*, which was printed in 1661-2, with another (he had also written) concerning Adoration, Alms, Fasting, and Prayer. He was buried at South Carlton, May 29, 1641, having survived Margaret, his wife, more than ten years, who was daughter to Sir Edmund Anderson, (constituted lord-chief justice of the Common-pleas, 11 April, 1 Jac. I.) and was buried at South Carlton, August 3, 1630. He had issue by her three daughters.

1. Bridget, married to Sir John Read, of the county of Suffex.
2. Elizabeth, to Sapcot, lord viscount Beaumont.
3. Magdalen, to Thomas Cotton, of Gray's-Inn, esquire.

Also five sons.

1. Sir John Monson.
2. Sir William Monson, who was created by king Charles the First, viscount Castlemain, in the kingdom of Ireland; but unmindful of the favours of his sovereign, and his own allegiance, he sided with the rebels; for which he was degraded of his honours soon after the restoration. He married three wives; first, Margaret, daughter of James Stewart, earl of Murray, and widow of Charles Howard, earl of Nottingham; secondly, Frances, sister of Sir Thomas Alston, baronet, by whom

whom he had a son, Alston; thirdly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Reresby, knight, and widow of Francis Foliambe, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth.

3. John Monson, who married Ann Mayne.

4. Lodowic Monson, } died young.

5. Thomas Monson, }

Sir JOHN MONSON, baronet, (eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas) was born in the parish of St. Sepulchre's, London; and, spending some time in one of the Inns of Court, made such proficiency in the study of the law, that his opinions therein were much esteemed; and, had he thought fit to have been of the long robe, would have been much followed. He was made knight of the Bath at the coronation of king Charles the First, and served in the two first parliaments called by that king; in the latter as one of the knights of the shire for the county of Lincoln; and in the other for the city of Lincoln. On the breaking out of the civil wars, he retired to Oxford, and was there created doctor of the civil laws in the year 1642, being at that time universally esteemed; and Mr. Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, says of him, "That he was as wise a man as any of his contemporaries in Oxon, and assisted in all councils, and was at all treaties, particularly in that concerning the surrender of the garrison of Oxford to the parliament in 1646, and afterwards suffered much for his loyalty; but at length was permitted to enjoy a quiet retirement." Having married Ursula, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Oxenbridge, knight (by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Cock, of Broxburn, in the county of Hertford, knight) he became possessed (1645) of the manor of Broxburn, &c. at which seat he afterwards resided, for the most part of his life, having made a fair park about the manor-house, keeping a free and bountiful table, very hospitable to his neighbours, and very charitable to the poor; as Sir Henry Chauncey, in his *Antiquities of Hertfordshire*, says of him: also, "That he was qualified with excellent parts, both natural and acquired, which rendered him a great patriot to his country, being endowed with a rare spirit, a wise understanding, and a singular judgment, which naturally led him to a strict observance of all moral duties, but made him somewhat severe in acts of justice. He was exemplary in his devotions, firm to his church, and loyal to his prince;" and having lived to the age of eighty-four years, was buried with his ancestors in South-Carlton, on December 29, 1683. Ursula, his wife, (by whom he had issue an only son, Sir John Monson, who died in his life-time) surviving him, and having lived to an advanced age, was buried by her husband, December 10, 1692.

Which

Sir JOHN MONSON, born in 1628, served for the city of Lincoln, in the parliament that restored Charles II. was made knight of the Bath at his coronation, and was a justice of peace, and one of the deputy-lieutenants for Hertfordshire. "He was (says Sir Henry Chauncey) admired by all that knew him, being a gentleman of a cheerful temper, ready wit, quick apprehension, good elocution, free from partiality, of great prudence and moderation, and, in all things, well accomplished for business, which made him acceptable in all companies, and his death generally lamented." He deceased October 14, 1674, aged about forty-six

years, in the life-time of his father (as before was said) and was buried at South-Carlton, on the 24th of the same month; having had, by Judith his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Pelham, knight and baronet, (great-grandfather to Thomas, the present duke of Newcastle) a numerous issue, ten sons; whereof five lived to men's estate, Henry, William, George, James, and Philip; the other five, John, Thomas, Robert, Charles, and Robert, died young. And a daughter, Bridget, was married to Sir Charles Barrington, of Hatfield Brad-dock, in the county of Essex, baronet. Of which sons, George was grandfather to the present lord Monson.

James Monson, who was the ninth son, died in his 28th year of his age, in 1683; and Philip Monson, tenth son, died the year after, at the age of twenty-two.

The eldest,

Sir HENRY MONSON, baronet, (successor to his grandfather) was elected for the city of Lincoln in the two last parliaments called by king Charles the Second, and in that parliament called by king James the Second. He was a gentleman much esteemed, all the good qualities of a christian, friend, and benefactor, being inherent in him. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles, lord Cheney, viscount Newhaven, and dying without issue on the 6th of April, 1718, was buried at South Carlton, leaving his lady surviving, who was buried near him, on the 29th of April, 1725.

Sir WILLIAM MONSON, his next brother, succeeded him in title and estate, and served in parliament for the city of Lincoln, in the reign of king William; also was elected for the borough of Aldborough, in Yorkshire, in the first parliament called by George I. He married Letitia, sister to the late earl Pawlet; and, dying on the 7th of March, 1726-7, without issue, was succeeded in the title of baronet, by

(First Lord) Sir JOHN MONSON, knight of the Bath, his nephew, son and heir of George, his youngest surviving brother. And his lady, who survived him, died on the 25th of April, 1734.

Which George Monson, esquire, married Anne, daughter to Charles Wren, of the isle of Ely, esquire; and by her (who, surviving him, died in the 67th year of her age, on the 20th of June, 1732) had issue five sons.

1. John Monson.

2. George Monson, who served in parliament for Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, and died unmarried July 7, 1739.

3. Charles Monson, esquire, who was chosen a member for the city of Lincoln, in the parliament summoned to meet June 13, 1734; also in the next parliament summoned to meet June 25, 1741; and in the parliament, which sat first on business, November 12, 1747. In May 1737, he was appointed deputy-master of his majesty's forces, which he held till 1745, when he chose to resign it.

4. Henry, doctor of laws, and fellow of Trinity-hall, in Cambridge, and his majesty's professor of the civil law in that university, died unmarried August 26, 1764.

5. William Monson, esquire, who was several years at Madras, called Fort St. George, in the service of the East-India company; and, soon after his return to England, was appointed one of the

commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, and died October 28, 1753, unmarried.

The eldest son John, first lord Monson, whilst a commoner, was chosen member for the city of Lincoln, in the parliament summoned to meet May 10, 1722. On June 17, 1725, he was installed one of the knights companions of the most honourable order of the Bath; and, on the decease of his uncle, Sir William Monson, baronet, March 7, 1726, succeeded to that title, and also to his estate. He was again chosen one of the members for the city of Lincoln, in the parliament which sat first on business, January 27, 1727-8. And, on the conclusion of the session, his late majesty, taking into consideration his attachment to his royal family, his great merits and abilities, was pleased to advance him to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by the stile and title of lord Monson, baron Monson of Burton, in the county of Lincoln, by letters patent bearing date the 28th of May, 1728, in the first year of his reign. On the 25th of June, 1737, his lordship was appointed first commissioner of trade and the plantations; and was sworn of the privy council at Hampton court, July 21 following. On May 7, 1745, on a new commission passing, he was continued first lord commissioner of trade and the plantations.

His lordship married Margaret Watson, third and youngest daughter to Lewis, earl of Rockingham, to whose memory, at her ladyship's expence, a stately monument is erected in the church of Rockingham. His lordship departed this life on the 18th of July, 1748, at his house in Piccadilly, and lies buried at South Carlton; and his lady, surviving him, died at her house in South-Audley-street, February 24, 1752, and was buried by his lordship.

They left issue three sons,

1. John Monson, successor to the honours.
2. Lewis Monson, created lord Sonds. See the account of his lordship.
3. George Monson, born April 18, 1730. In the two parliaments summoned, the one in 1754, and the other in 1761, he was elected member of parliament for the city of Lincoln. Being in the army, he was appointed a major in the 79th regiment, August 18, 1757; lieutenant-colonel, September 29, 1760; and soon after colonel commandant of the 96th regiment of foot, which was raised 1761. He served several years in the East Indies, was at the conquest of Manila, in Luconia, the principal of the Philippine isles; and at length, when peace was declared, returned to Lon-

don, in 1764. He married Ann, daughter of Henry Vane, earl of Darlington, but has yet no issue.

The eldest son,

(Second and Present Lord) JOHN MONSON, born July 23, 1727, succeeded as lord Monson. On November 5, 1765, he was appointed warden and chief justice in Eyre of the forests south of Trent, in the room of John, earl of Bredalbane. His lordship is doctor of laws, and vice-president of the Lock-hospital, near Hyde park-corner.

June 23, 1752, he married Theodosia, daughter of John Maddison, of Harpswell, in the county of Lincoln, esquire, and has had issue,

1. John Monson, born May 25, 1753.
2. George-Henry Monson, born October 17, 1755.
3. Evelyn-Tyrwhit Monson, born October 8, 1756, died an infant.
4. Charles Monson, born March 11, 1758.
5. William Monson, born December 15, 1760.
6. Thomas Monson, born May 10, 1764.
7. Katherine, born September 12, 1754.
8. Charlotte-Grace, born March 29, 1759.
9. Theodosia-Margaret, born September 20, 1762.
10. Harriot-Anne, born June 16, 1766, died an infant.

(TITLES.) John Monson, lord Monson, and baronet.

(CREATIONS.) Baronet, June 29, 1611, (9 James I.) and baron Monson, of Burton, in the county of Lincoln, May 28, 1728, (1 George II.)

(ARMS.) Topaz, two chevrons, ruby.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a lion rampant, sustaining a pillar, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a lion, topaz, having a collar and chain, sapphire; the collar charged with three crescents, gold. On the sinister, a griffon, pearl, its collar and chain as the dexter, and its fore-legs, sapphire.

(MOTTO.) Prest pour mon pays.

(CHIEF-SEATS.) At South-Carlton, and Northop, both in the county of Lincoln; and at Broxburn, in the county of Hereford.



CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

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G O D O L P H I N, Baron G O D O L P H I N.

THE surname of this antient and noble family was confessedly assumed, as most others were, from their possessions. In the county of Cornwall, before and since the conquest, we read of a lordship, called Godolphin; and at this day there is a hill famous for tin mines in that county, which bears the same name. This name, which was anciently written Godolgha, signifies in Cornish, a White Eagle, which will as easily account for the arms and supporters, as a play upon the word Dolphin will for the crest of this family.

We cannot positively ascertain how long their ancestors were seated in Cornwall before the conquest; but at that time we find

JOHN DE GODOLPHIN, who among other possessions was lord of the manor of Godolphin; and by his wife Margaret, daughter of Roger de Trewargon, of Trewargon in Cornwall, had issue

RICHARD his son and heir, father of

JAMES DE GODOLPHIN, whose son

JOHN DE GODOLPHIN, left issue

THOMAS DE GODOLPHIN, whose successor

EDWARD DE GODOLPHIN, marrying Maud, daughter of William Boteler of Canerton, esquire; had issue,

WILLIAM DE GODOLPHIN, from whom proceeded

THOMAS DE GODOLPHIN, his son and heir, father of

EDWARD DE GODOLPHIN of Godolphin, esquire; Which Edward, by his wife Christian, daughter of Thomas Prideaux, esquire; had issue

ALEXANDER GODOLPHIN, esquire; who married Mary, daughter of Sir John de Fregour, and had WILLIAM his son and heir, father of

DAVID GODOLPHIN, of Godolphin, esquire;

Which David Godolphin, esquire; taking to wife Meliora, daughter of John Cowling, of Trewarnewith, Esq; left issue only

ELEANOR his daughter and heir, married to John Rinsley, esquire; of an antient family in the same county; but being a great heiress, it was covenanted, that his descendants should bear the name of Godolphin. They had issue

THOMAS GODOLPHIN, of Godolphin, Esq; who took to wife Isabel, daughter of — Benne, of Boskenna, in the county of Cornwall, esquire; and was succeeded by

JOHN his son and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Beauchamp, of Bennerton in the county of Cornwall, esquire; and by her was father of a son of his own name,

JOHN GODOLPHIN, esquire; who wedded Elizabeth, daughter of John Killigrew, esquire; and was succeeded by his son and heir, another

JOHN GODOLPHIN, esquire; who was sheriff of

Cornwall in 19 Henry VII. and in 23 Henry VII. he and Sir Robert Willoughby, lord Brook, steward of the mines in Cornwall and Devonshire, had a pardon for all forfeitures, penalties, &c. relating to the tin-works and courts. He married Margaret, daughter of John Trenouth, Esq; and had issue a daughter Elizabeth, wedded to William Canell, esquire; as also two sons, William and John Godolphin, whose descendants were seated at Morewale and Trewarnewith, in the county of Cornwall.

The eldest son,

WILLIAM GODOLPHIN, esquire, married Margaret, daughter and one of the three coheirs of John Glinne, of Moreval, and Lowewater, by whom he had issue two sons, Sir William Godolphin, and Thomas Godolphin, esquire; from whom the present lord Godolphin is lineally descended.

Sir WILLIAM GODOLPHIN was a person of great note in the reign of king Henry VIII. who, for his services, conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and constituted him warden and chief steward of the Stannaries. He lived to a great age, was several times chosen one of the knights of the shire for Cornwall; in the parliaments of king Henry VIII. and king Edward VI. was also sheriff of the said county in 21, 25, 30 Henry VIII. 3 Edward VI. and 10th year of queen Elizabeth. He likewise acquired much fame, by his conduct and intrepidity, in several military commands, particularly at the siege of Bologne. Mr. Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, ranks this Sir William Godolphin among the principal worthies of that county, giving this account of him, "He demeaned himself very valiantly beyond the seas, as appeared by the scars he brought home, no less to the beautifying of his fame, than the disfiguring of his face." He took to wife Blanch, daughter of Robert Langden, esquire; by whom he had three daughters, Margaret, married to Sir Robert Verny; Grace, married to Sir John Sydenham of Brimpton in the county of Somerset; and Anne, wedded to Sir John Arundel, of Talvern in the county of Cornwall; but leaving no issue male, the estate devolved on his nephew Francis Godolphin, esquire, son and heir of his brother Thomas Godolphin, esquire,

Which THOMAS GODOLPHIN was at the siege of Bologne, with his brother Sir William Godolphin; and on Thursday, August 14, 1544, he, Mr. Harper, and Mr. Culpepper, were hurt with one shot from the town. He married — daughter of Edmund Bonithon, esquire; and left issue two sons, Francis, and William Godolphin, esquire, one of the members for Helston, in the parliament of the 28th of queen Elizabeth, and had to wife one of the two coheirs of Guarigan.

Sir FRANCIS GODOLPHIN, who succeeded his uncle Sir William, in the lordship of Godolphin, and his other estates, was knighted by queen Elizabeth at Richmond, on Sunday, November 20, 1580. He was thoroughly attached to a country life; but, at the same time, was in so much esteem among men of rank, that his name was perfectly well known at court, and he enjoyed several trusts and honours from his sovereign, which immediately concerned the county wherein he was feated. The opinion the county entertained of him, was exemplified by their electing him their representative in the parliament held in 31 Elizabeth. In the next parliament he was elected for the borough of Lestwithiel, which met at Westminster in the 35th of that reign. According to Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, this knight was in the commission of the peace, and of the quorum; as also the first in the lieutenancy of that county; and colonel of a regiment of twelve companies armed with four hundred and seventy pikes, four hundred and ninety muskets, and two hundred and forty calivers. He was also a governor of Scilly, which (according to Carew) "was reduced to a more defensible plight by him, who with his invention and purse, bettered his plot and allowance, and so tempered strength with delight, and both with use, as it serveth for a sure hold and a commodious dwelling." It appears from Fuller, in his Account of Worthies, that this industrious knight kept in his service a Dutch mineral man, and taking light from his experience, built thereon far more profitable conclusions, practising a most saving way to make tin of what was before rejected for refuse. He likewise undertook the coinage of silver out of mines in Wales and Cornwall; and Charles I. for his encouragement and saving of expence, granted him the power of coinage at Aber-rusky, in Cornwall; and the pence, groats, shillings, and half-crowns, &c. of this silver, had the ostrich feathers (the cognizance of the prince of Wales) stamped upon them. Mr. Carew says further of him, that he distinguished himself in the defence of his country in July 1595, shewing the greatest courage and most approved conduct, in resisting the Spaniards who landed near Penzance, in Cornwall. We shall conclude our account of this gentleman with the character Mr. Carew gives him.

"Sir Francis Godolphin, knight, whose zeal in religion, uprightness in justice, providence in government, and plentiful housekeeping, have won him a very great and reverend reputation in his country: and these virtues, together with his services to her majesty, are so sufficiently known to those of highest place, as my testimony can add but little light thereto, but by his labour and invention in tin matters, not only the whole country hath felt a general benefit, so as the several owners have thereby gotten very great profit out of such refuse works as they had before given over for unprofitable; but her majesty hath also received increase of her customs by the same, at least to the value of 10,000*l.* Moreover in those works which are of his own particular inheritance, he continually keepeth at worst three hundred persons or thereabouts; and the yearly benefit that out of those his works accrueth to her majesty, amounteth *communibus annis* to 1000*l.* at the least, and sometimes to much more; a matter very remarkable,

and perchance not to be matched again by any of his sort and condition in the whole realm."

He was twice married; first, to Margaret, daughter of John Killigrew, of Arnwick, in Cornwall, by whom he had three sons.

1. William Godolphin.

2. John Godolphin, who married Judith, daughter of Thomas Meredith, of Ashley-castle, in Cheshire, and had two sons; Sir William, and Dr. John Godolphin, who both married and had issue. The latter was grandfather of Mary Godolphin, who married Henry Godolphin, dean of St. Paul's, and was mother of the present lord Godolphin.

3. Francis Godolphin, died without issue.

Also six daughters.

1. Blanch, married to George Keckwith, of Catch-French, esquire.

2. Ursula, married to John Credye, esquire.

3. Thomasin, to Sir George Carew, afterwards earl of Totness.

4. Jane,

5. Elizabeth.

6. Margaret.

He married secondly, Alice, relict of Sir John Glanville, a justice of the King's Bench, who survived him. He was succeeded by

Sir WILLIAM GODOLPHIN, his heir, who signalized himself by his valour on the Spanish invasion in 1600, being intrusted by the lord Montjoy, lord-deputy of Ireland, with his own brigade of horse, at the battle fought near Kinsale, where he was wounded. In the first parliament called by king James I. he was elected knight of the shire for Cornwall, on the decease of Sir Jonathan Trelawney, and died in 1613. He married Thomasin, daughter and heir to Thomas Sidney, of Wrighton in Norfolk, esquire; and had three sons, and a daughter Penelope, born 1607, married to Charles Berkley, viscount Fitz-Harding. Of the sons which were Francis, Sidney, and William; the latter had the command of a regiment, and performed many signal services for king Charles I. in the West. Sidney, the second, lost his life at Chegford in the county of Devon, in behalf of king Charles I. 1642, and

Sir FRANCIS GODOLPHIN, the eldest, born 1605, succeeded his father. He was elected for the county of Cornwall in the first of king Charles I. and for St. Ives in the third; also to the parliament in 1640. He secured the island of Scilly for that king, and was made knight of the Bath at the coronation of king Charles II. He married Dorothy, daughter to Sir Henry Berkeley, of Yarlinton, in the county of Somerset, knight, and had sixteen children, of which we shall note five sons.

1. William Godolphin, who was created a baronet April 29, 1661, but died unmarried August 17, 1710, and was buried in the south isle of Westminster-abbey, on the 3d of September following. He bequeathed his fortune, which was very considerable, to his nephew, Francis Godolphin, afterward earl of Godolphin.

2. Francis Godolphin died unmarried in the year 1675.

3. Sidney Godolphin, whose line is now extinct, but of whom we must treat as he was first advanced to the honours of the peerage.

4. Henry Godolphin, father to the present lord.

5. Charles Godolphin, born 1651, was chosen member of parliament for Helston, which parliament

ment met at Oxford March 21, 1680-1, and served in every parliament afterwards both in the reign of king James and that of king William; by which last monarch he was appointed one of the commissioners of the customs. To this office he had a re-appointment by queen Anne, January 23, 1711-12; and was also register-general of all the trading ships belonging to Great-Britain. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Godolphin, of Coulston, Wilts. Against the wall, on the west side of the cloisters in Westminster-abbey, is a large neat marble monument erected to his memory, and within the pediment, the arms of Godolphin, impaling Godolphin, below which is the following inscription:

Here rest in hope of a blessed Resurrection, CHARLES GODOLPHIN, Esq; brother to the Right Honourable Sidney, Earl of Godolphin,

Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, who died July 10, 1720, aged 69,

And Mrs. GODOLPHIN, his wife, who died July 29, 1726, aged 63.

Whose excellent qualities and endowments can never be forgotten, Particularly the public-spirited zeal with which he served his country in parliament; and the indefatigable application, Great skill, and nice integrity, with which he discharged the trust of a Commissioner of the Customs for many years.

Nor was she less eminent for her ingenuity, wit, sincere love of her friends, and constancy in religious worship.

But as charity and benevolence were the distinguishing parts of their characters;

So were they most conspicuously displayed by the last act of their lives;

A pious charitable institution by him designed and ordered,

And by her completed, to the glory of God, and for a bright example to mankind.

The endowment whereof, is a rent charge of one hundred and eighty pounds a year, issuing out of lands in Somersetshire; and of which, one hundred and sixty pounds a year are to be applied for ever, from the 24th of June, 1726, to the educating eight young gentlewomen, who are so born, and whose parents are of the church of England; whose fortunes do not exceed three hundred pounds, and whose parents, or friends, will undertake to provide them with decent apparel. And after the death of the said Mrs. Godolphin, and William Godolphin, esquire, her nephew, such as have neither father nor mother; which same young gentlewomen are not to be admitted before they are eight years old, nor to be continued after the age of nineteen; and are to be brought up at the city of New Sarum, or some other town in the county of Wilts, under the care of some prudent governess, or school-mistress, a communicant of the church of England; and the overplus, after an allowance of five pounds a year, for collecting the said rent-charge, is to be applied to the binding out one or more poor children apprentices, whose parents are of the church of England.

In perpetual memory whereof, Mrs. FRANCES HALL, executrix to her Aunt Mrs. GODOLPHIN, has, according to her will, and by her order, caused this inscription to be engraved on their monument, 1727.

We now return to

(First Earl) SIDNEY GODOLPHIN, third son of Sir

Francis, who by his wisdom, unblemished integrity, and many rare accomplishments, rose to high honours, and left a shining example to posterity. He was from his youth in the service of king Charles II. who, when prince of Wales, coming into Cornwall, there took particular notice of him; and after his restoration made him one of the grooms of his bed-chamber. In the year 1663, being in waiting on the king at Oxford, he had the degree of master of arts conferred on him. He was returned for Helfton in Cornwall, in that called the long parliament, which began at Westminster the 8th of May, 1661, and served for that borough and St. Maws, in all parliaments whilst he continued a commoner. In February 1678, the French king having taken Ghent and Ipres, it gave such an alarm to Holland, as disposed them to a peace on any terms; whereof king Charles II. having notice by his ministers, he had that confidence in Mr. Godolphin's penetration and judgment in affairs of state, and the interests of his country, that he dispatched him immediately into Holland, to bring the last and surest account he could get of the States resolution on that grand affair, and to return with the greatest speed he could. He performed this commission so much to the satisfaction of his majesty and his ministry, that the king seeming resolved to go into a war against France, he again posted into Holland about the middle of April, to know the final resolutions of the States-General. He had been there but a very short time, before he wrote to court, that the Dutch absolutely desired the peace, even upon the terms proposed by France; and had resolved to send Monsieur Van Lewen to England, to dispose the king to be contented with them.

Soon after Mr. Godolphin's return, Sir William Temple was appointed to go into Holland, on the resolution of the king and council, to enter into a war against France, in case the French persisted in their refusal to evacuate the towns they were to deliver to the Spaniards by a time prefixed. And upon this dispatch Sir William Temple remarks, "That Mr. Godolphin, who had been so lately in Holland, told him, that if he brought the States to the treaty his majesty proposed on this occasion, he would move the parliament to have his statue set up." Thus heartily did Mr. Godolphin engage, to stop the growth of the power of France, which he then thought was dangerous to Europe. And Sir William Temple, in a letter to him from the Hague (July 29, N. S. 1678) after giving an account of his negotiation, makes this conclusion: "In short, the king is once more at the head of all the affairs in Christendom: what use he will make of it, is in his own hands, and those of his ministers and servants that are about him. Among whom, as I know no man that wishes better at heart to his majesty and his kingdoms than you do, so I am sure no man can wish better to you in all points than I do, nor more desire the occasions of expressing the sincere truth and passion as well as esteem, wherewith I am, and shall be always." On the dismissal of the earl of Danby from being lord high-treasurer of England, he was constituted (March 26, 1679) one of the commissioners of the treasury; and by his notable dexterity in business, and assiduity, was soon after considered as one of the ablest men belonging to the court, and

and sworn February 4, 1679-80, one of his majesty's privy-council.

When the house of commons grew warm in the prosecution of the popish plot, and were often addressing the king, to bestow pensions on one or other of the evidences, without raising the necessary supplies for his majesty's service, he thought it became him to take notice of it, and among other particulars said, "That since they were so forward in their addresses to his majesty to give such pensions, he thought it would be necessary for them to consider the means to enable him to do it." By his prudent management he gained a great transcendancy in the council, and Sir William Temple informs us, "That the earl of Sunderland, Mr. Hyde, and Mr. Godolphin, were esteemed to be alone in the secret management of the king's affairs, and looked upon as the ministry."

In the year 1680, finding the parliament insisting on the exclusion of the duke of York, he declared openly for it; as at that time the interest of England, and affairs of Europe, made a league against France indispensibly necessary, which could not be done without a good understanding at home. And on the debate in council, concerning the duke's stay, or going back into Scotland before the parliament met, he joined absolutely in the reasons and advices of his going away; and tho' the rest of the council were of the contrary opinion, yet the king fell in with his and lord Sunderland's reasons. He excused himself from carrying his majesty's message to the house (January 4, 1680-1) "That he could never consent to the exclusion of the duke;" and thereupon Sir William Temple delivered it. But so far was it from giving satisfaction, that the house resolved and declared, "That until a bill be passed for the exclusion of the duke of York, they cannot give any supply to his majesty, without danger to his majesty's person, extreme hazard of the protestant religion, and unfaithfulness to those by whom they were entrusted."

On the resignation of Sir Lionel Jenkins, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, April 14, 1684, he was sworn into that office on the 17th of April, in the council held at Hampton-court. But not liking his place of secretary of state, and desiring to be again in the treasury, where his management had given great satisfaction both to the king and his people, he was by his majesty declared first commissioner of the treasury, on the 24th of August following. And in consideration of his great merit and services, was, on the 8th of September, 1684, advanced to the dignity and title of a baron of this kingdom, by the name and stile of baron Godolphin, of Rialton in the county of Cornwall.

On the accession of king James II. to the throne, when the earl of Rochester was constituted lord high-treasurer of England, he was declared lord-chamberlain to the queen. But on the removal of the earl of Rochester, his lordship was again appointed one of the commissioners of the treasury, January 5, 1686-7.

On the landing of the prince of Orange, and king James being resolved to go in person to the West, his lordship was in the number of those, to whom he committed the administration of affairs in his absence. And on the king's return from Salisbury to London, the marquis of Halifax,

the earl of Nottingham, and the lord Godolphin, were specially deputed by king James, to go to the prince, and to ask him what it was that he demanded; whereupon waiting on his highness at Hungerford, after conferring with the earls of Oxford, Shrewsbury, and Clarendon, they received the prince's answer, on Sunday the 8th of December 1688. On their coming to London, they were much surprised to hear of his majesty's sudden departure, who after his return from Feverham to Whitehall, and missing of Mons. de Zuylestein (who was sent to desire his stay at Rochester) he made choice of the lord Godolphin to wait on his highness, to propose his going back to Rochester.

In the debate on the vacancy of the throne, his lordship, and many other noble peers, of their tender regard to the succession, voted for a regency: nevertheless, when their majesties king William and queen Mary were proclaimed king and queen of England, knowing his great abilities and integrity, they constituted him one of the lord-commissioners of the treasury; and the management thereof seemed wholly to depend on his lordship, none of the other commissioners (who were Charles lord Mordaunt, afterwards earl of Peterborough, Henry lord Delamere, afterwards earl of Warrington, Richard Hambden, esquire; and Sir Henry Capel) having ever been employed in that intricate office before. He was also sworn of their majesty's privy-council, December 16, 1688; and in November 1690, on an alteration in the commission of the treasury, his lordship was constituted first lord-commissioner of it, the other four being Sir John Lowther, vice-chamberlain of the household, Richard Hambden, esquire, chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Stephen Fox, and Thomas Pelham, esquire, after lord Pelham.

In the year 1695, his lordship was declared one of the seven lords justices, for the administration of the government, during the king's absence beyond the seas; as he was the year following, as also in the year 1701, when he was again made first lord commissioner of the treasury, having been removed from that board in the year 1697.

On the accession of queen Anne to the throne of these realms, he was constituted May 6, 1702, lord high-treasurer of England, being truly qualified by a train of long experience in the treasury, which justly recommended him to her majesty's choice. And on the 12th of May 1702, his lordship being accompanied by a great number of the nobility, and other persons of quality, and attended by the officers of the exchequer, with several others of the revenue, went to Westminster-hall, where the usual oaths were administered to him, as well in the court of chancery, as the exchequer. Under his lordship's administration in this high office, public credit revived, which before was in a sinking condition, and the war carried on with success, and the nation entirely satisfied with his prudent management. He omitted nothing that could engage the subject to bear the burthen of the war with cheerfulness, and it was owing to his lordship's advice, that her majesty contributed 100,000*l.* out of the civil list, towards it. He was also one of those faithful and able counsellors, who advised her majesty to declare in council, "That she judged the selling of offices and places in her household and family, to be highly dishonourable to her, prejudicial to her service, and a discouragement to virtue and

true

true merit, which could and should recommend persons to her royal approbation; and that her majesty was resolved to prevent such selling of the fame, &c." And so true a friend was his lordship to the established church, that considering how contemptible some of its clergy were by the poor allowance for their support, he likewise advised her majesty to settle her revenue of the first-fruits and tenths of the clergy to augment small vicarages.

His lordship was much concerned at the heats and animosities about the bill to prevent occasional conformity, thinking it an ill time for such disputes, when all parties ought to unite against the common enemy. At that time it was, there rose to a great height, the distinction of high and low church; and though his lordship voted for that bill, yet the party that espoused it, gave out that he made interest against it. But the esteem he had gained by his wisdom and counsels, was apparent in the addresses of congratulation to her majesty on the glorious victory obtained at Hockstet. In that from Fowey in Cornwall, presented by the honourable George Granville, esquire, afterwards lord Lansdown, complimenting his grace the duke of Marlborough, "That he had not only retrieved the reputation of the English arms, but raised it to a degree of glory greater than ever, and has his veins full of the blood of their countrymen;" it is further added, "Nor do we esteem it a less happiness, that the same providence furnished your majesty with a person from among us, to be entrusted with the management of the revenues, whose frugal and faithful administration has appeared to be such, both in that high station, and in your councils, that your people might almost believe themselves in full peace at home, were it not for the fame of the victories abroad."

The queen had so great a sense of his services, that at a chapter held 6th of July the same year (1704) at St. James's, her majesty, and twelve knights companions being present, his lordship was elected a knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and on the 30th of December was installed at Windsor, in the chapel-royal of St. George, within the college in the castle at Windsor, by George duke of Northumberland, constable of the said castle, and the earl of Pembroke, lord president of the council, commissioned by the sovereign; and a grand entertainment was made for the company in the guard-chamber of the castle. On the 16th of April 1705, he was constituted lord-lieutenant, and custos rotulorum of the county of Cornwall.

And his lordship so managed affairs before the end of the same year, that her majesty was impowered by the parliaments both of England and Scotland, to appoint commissioners to treat about an union. The commission for England bore date the 10th of April, 1706, and his lordship was the fourth nominated.

This grand affair was set on foot by king James I. but no prince before her majesty, nor any councils but hers, could effect it: for by the assiduity and dexterity of the lord Godolphin, all obstacles were removed, and the long desired union of the two kingdoms happily brought to bear. It is to his lordship's honour, that though he had a great share in the favours of our succeeding princes, he never sought new titles: but having done great services, her majesty now thought it highly necessary to advance such a faithful servant to the dignity of an

earl, by the style and title of earl of Godolphin, and viscount Rialton, by letters patent bearing date the 29th of December, 1706.

On the incorporating of the two kingdoms, the treasury of Scotland being entirely determined, her majesty was pleased to constitute the earl of Godolphin, lord high-treasurer of Great-Britain. Yet soon after, some persons having endeavoured to lessen his lordship in her majesty's esteem, the house of commons in their address of the 13th of March 1708, expressed themselves to this effect: "That there could be nothing so dangerous and fatal to the safety of her majesty's person, and the security of the present happy establishment, as those persons who endeavoured to create divisions and animosities among her faithful subjects; or by any artful methods lessen her just esteem for those who so eminently, and in so distinguishing a manner, commanded her armies, and managed her treasure, to the honour and glory of her majesty abroad, and entire satisfaction of her people at home; and therefore they begged leave to beseech her majesty to discountenance all such persons and designs, in the most remarkable manner." To which address her majesty made answer, "That she thought all those who endeavoured to make divisions among her faithful subjects, must be her's and the kingdom's enemies; and that she should never countenance any persons who should go about to lessen the just esteem which she had for those, who had done, and continued to do her the most eminent services." And further to satisfy the nation, the queen removed from their offices several persons, who at that time were thought to be forming a party in opposition to the lord high-treasurer.

But such was the inveteracy of many of the clergy, on their mistaken notions of the church being in danger (by his lordship's bringing some into offices, who were known friends to the protestant religion and succession) that they continually maligned him; and Dr. Sacheverel's sermon and trial having spirited up the change among the people, her majesty August 8, 1710, was persuaded to remove his lordship from the office of lord high-treasurer of Great-Britain, to the great regret of all her majesty's allies, and of all who had at heart the true interest of their country.

His lordship laboured under an indisposition of the stone and gravel for some years, which growing more violent upon him, he departed this life, aged 67, at his grace the duke of Marlborough's house at St. Alban's, on the 15th of September, 1712; and on the 8th of the next month, was buried in Westminster-abbey, where his daughter-in-law, the duchess of Marlborough, erected a monument to his memory, against the south wall of the south isle, on which is his busto.

The character of this great man has been so truly described by several hands, that words cannot be more properly adapted, to leave a greater reverence to his memory. Dr. Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, in his Memoirs of his own Times, gives this account of him in the reign of king Charles II. "That he was considered as one of the ablest men that belonged to the court. He was the silentest and modestest man, that was perhaps ever bred in court. He had a clear apprehension, and dispatched business with great method, and with so much temper, that he had no personal enemies: but his silence begot a jealousy which has hung

long upon him. His notions were for the court. But his sincere and incorrupt way of managing the concerns of the treasury, created in all people a very high esteem for him. He loved gaming the most of any man in business I ever knew; and gave one reason for it, because it delivered him from the obligation to talk much. He had true principles of religion and virtue, and was free from all vanity, and never heaped up wealth: so that all things being laid together, he was one of the worthiest and wisest men that has been employed in our time; and he has had much of the confidence of four of our succeeding princes."

And by another author, his lordship is thus characterised; "My lord Godolphin was useful to his friends, and inoffensive to his adversaries. His birth, his education, and good qualities, had fitted him to engage the favour and affection of his prince, which he obtained to a good degree, and used with great moderation: he was in many high employments, and was found equal to them all; he was made noble, and no one envied him, nor wondered at it, because they saw he was ambitious only to deserve that honour, without pretending to, or seeking it. After full forty years attendance on the court, and the great deservings from it, he received the treasurer's staff, not only with the expectation, but the wishes and the satisfaction of the whole kingdom. His great abilities, and long experience in all sorts of business; his general knowledge of all the branches of the revenue; his quick apprehension, wonderful dispatch, almost unerring judgment, together with his integrity and honesty, and his most plain and upright dealing; these things had so prepared his way, and gained him universal credit and esteem, that every body thought no place could be bestowed better, nor would be better filled. Thus he obtained his office without any enmity or ill-will. The great ones were not heard to wonder at his strange advancement, nor did the common people gaze upon him like a meteor, blazing and burning out upon the sudden, portending change, and threatening ruin. Nor did he use his office, or employ his power, to any one's offence or provocation. He was a man of few words, but great truth; few promises, but strict performance. He would not so much as by a kind look, an unusual familiarity, or any affected freedom of discourse or gesture, raise any hope or expectation of promotion, place, or office, where he intended no such favour; so that he deceived none, and disappointed few, whose hopes out-ran all manner of encouragement. And every body knows he kept no state; he had no ostentation, pride, insolence in his behaviour. He was by nature grave, reserved, and taciturn, but without arrogance or scorn of others: and when he most relaxed, and let himself into the greatest freedoms, they were such as might be told abroad, without any hazard of his fame or virtue." To which may be added, he was a great encourager of literature, and a good judge of poetry. He promoted Dr. Davenant for his ingenious essays on peace at home and war abroad: And having a sight of Mr. Addison's poem on the glorious campaign of the duke of Marlborough, when it was carried on as far as the applauded simile of the angel, he so far approved of it, that he bestowed on the author, in a few days after, the place of commissioner of the appeals, vacant by the removal

of the famous Mr. Locke to the council of trade, which was also done by his lordship's interest.

He married Margaret, at that time maid of honour to Catherine queen of England, fourth daughter and one of the coheirs of Thomas Blague, esquire, (groom of the bed-chamber to king Charles I. and king Charles II. colonel of a regiment of foot, and governor of Wallingford during the civil war; colonel of a regiment, and governor of Yarmouth and Landguard fort, after the restoration) by whom he had issue Francis, his successor, of whom she died in childbed, and was buried at Breague, in the county of Cornwall, the 16th of September, 1678. And his lordship was so much affected with her death, that he ever after continued a widower.

Which

(*Second Earl and first Baron of Helston*) FRANCIS, earl of Godolphin, was born on the 3d of September, 1678, and in his younger years was bred at Eton school, and afterwards at King's college in Cambridge. As soon as his lordship came of age, he was returned to parliament for the borough of Helston, and was chosen one of the knights of the shire for the county of Oxford, in the parliament of the 7th year of queen Anne. In the year 1702, he was made one of the tellers of the Exchequer. On January 6, 1704-5, at the splendid entertainment made by the lord mayor and court of aldermen, for the entertainment of his grace the duke of Marlborough, after his glorious success against the enemy at the battle of Hockstet, his grace was accompanied in one of her majesty's coaches by his lordship, the duke of Somerset, and the prince of Hesse, followed by a great train of other coaches; and in 1705, was made lord-warden of the Stannaries in Cornwall. On his lordship's resignation of his place of one of the tellers of the exchequer, he was constituted cofferer to her majesty queen Anne, as he was likewise (on the 3d of October 1714) to George I; who, October 14, 1715, appointed him lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Oxfordshire. On the 25th of May 1723, his lordship was declared groom of the stole, and first gentleman of the bed-chamber to George I. who, the next day, making known his intentions to his privy-council, that some affairs called him abroad for the summer, his lordship was appointed one of the lords-justices, and of the privy-council, during his majesty's absence: and was also one of the lords-justices, when the king went abroad in the years 1725, and 1727. On the accession of our late sovereign, he was again July 24, 1727, appointed groom of the stole, and first gentleman of his majesty's bed-chamber, and lord-lieutenant of Oxfordshire; which honour he resigned in January, 1734-5. On July 7, 1733, his lordship was appointed governor of the islands of Scilly, and on the 23d of January following (8 George II.) was created baron of Helston, in the county of Cornwall, and to his heirs male, with remainder to the heirs male of Henry Godolphin, doctor in divinity, late dean of St. Paul's and provost of Eton college, deceased. Likewise May 16, 1735, his lordship was sworn lord privy seal, which he resigned in a few years.

His lordship married Henrietta, eldest daughter and coheir of his grace John, duke of Marlborough, who for his unparalleled services to the nation,



tion, and, the confederated powers of Europe, had his honours entailed by act of parliament on his daughters, and their heirs male, by virtue whereof she was dutchess of Marlborough, on her father's decease; and was one of the ladies of the bedchamber to her late majesty queen Anne. Her grace departed this life on the 24th of October, 1733. His lordship had issue by her,

1. William, marquis of Blandford, who had all the advantages of education at home, and travelled through most parts of Europe for his greater accomplishment. In April 1720, his lordship, accompanied by the lord Spencer, were at Geneva, and from thence passed into Italy. He was one of the representatives for the borough of Woodstock in the parliament summoned to meet November 18, 1727; and in the year 1730, was complimented by both the universities of this kingdom, with the degree of doctor of laws; that of Cambridge was conferred on him at their public commencement. His lordship on the 25th of April, 1729, married Maria Catherina, daughter of Peter de Jonghe, of the province of Utrecht, and sister to the countess dowager of Denbigh, by whom he had no issue, departing this life at Oxford, of an apoplectic fit, on the 24th of August, 1731. And his lady, on June 1, 1734, was married to Sir William Wyndham, baronet.

2. Henry Godolphin, died young.

Also three daughters.

1. Henrietta, married 1717, to his grace Thomas Pelham Holles, duke of Newcastle.

2. Margaret, died young.

3. Mary, married 1740, to Thomas, duke of Leeds, and died August 3, 1764.

His lordship departing this life on the 17th of January, 1766, was succeeded as baron Godolphin, of Helston (pursuant to the limitation of the patent already mentioned) by his first cousin

(*Second and present Lord*) FRANCIS GODOLPHIN, son of Henry Godolphin, which Henry Godolphin, fourth son of Sir Francis, had his education in All-Souls college, in Oxford, and took his degree of doctor of divinity the 11th of July, 1685. On the 30th of October, 1695, he was instituted provost of Eton college; and July 18, 1707, was installed dean of the cathedral church of St. Paul's. He died at Eton, near Windsor, January 29, 1732-3, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and enjoyed the use of his faculties to the last. He was very exemplary for his piety and charity; a great encourager of learning and virtue, without distinction of party; and so careful in the choice of the persons he preferred, that he was hardly ever de-

ceived in any instance. He has left many marks of his munificence at Eton College, of which he was provost thirty-seven years; and was a great benefactor to the bounty of queen Anne, for the augmentation of small livings, to which he gave at one time 4000l. The corporation of the sons of the clergy likewise partook largely of his bounty, having given twice, within a very few years, five hundred pounds; and to their collection on Thursday before he died, one hundred pounds, besides great sums given in private charity, for the relief of poor families, and single persons in distress. As he was dean of St. Paul's, in 1726, being desirous to retire, he resigned that dignity in favour of Dr. Hare, bishop of Chichester; so uncommon an instance of generosity and friendship, that nothing more need be added to compleat his character. He married Mary, daughter of Sidney Godolphin, esquire, and left issue one daughter Mary, married in 1730, to William Owen, of Porkington, a gentleman of very considerable estate near Oswestry, in Shropshire; and two sons, Henry and Francis, of which the elder, born 1706, died unmarried in 1722, and the younger is the peer of whom we treat.

His lordship was appointed governor of the islands of Scilly, 1766. In February 1733-4, he married Barbara, daughter of William Bentinck, earl of Portland; but that lady dying without issue, April 13, 1736, he married secondly, May 28, 1748, Anne, daughter of John, earl Fitzwilliam, but has yet no issue. He served in the four parliaments preceding his accession to the peerage for the borough of Helston, in Cornwall.

(TITLE.) Francis Godolphin, baron Godolphin.

(CREATION.) Baron Godolphin, of Helston, in Cornwall, by patent, January 23, 1735 (8 Geo. II.)

(ARMS.) Ruby, an eagle with two heads displayed between three fleur de lis, pearl.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a dolphin naiant, embowed proper.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two eagles regardant, with their wings displayed, pearl.

(MOTTO.) Franch ha leal eto ge.

(CHIEF SEATS.) Godolphin, in Cornwall; Tilhead, in Wilts; Hogmagog-hills, near Cambridge; and at Baylies, Bucks.

BROMLEY, Baron MONTFORT.

WE cannot trace the male line of this noble family farther back than to the great grandfather of the present lord,

JOHN BROMLEY, who came over to England from Barbadoes, and became seated at Horsfeth, in the county of Cambridge. By his lady (of whom we only know that her christian name was Dorothy, and that she was an heiress, and died on the 14th of July, 1709, in the sixtieth year of her age) he had issue two sons.

1. John Bromley,
2. William Bromley, born 1685, who died unmarried November 26, 1729, and was buried near his father at Horsfeth.

JOHN BROMLEY, was born in 1682, and took to wife Mercy, the eldest daughter and coheir of William Bromley, of Holt-castle, in Worcester-shire. Probably this John Bromley was descended from one common ancestor with his wife. Altho' this cannot be ascertained, yet as she was at length sole heir to the ancient and honourable family of her name, it will be necessary to give an account of them.

THE FAMILY of BROMLEY, anciently wrote Bromleghe, claim descent from

Sir WALTER BROMLEGHE, of Bromleghe, in the county of Stafford, knight, who was living in the reign of king John, and whose issue for many years flourished in the counties of Stafford, Salop, and Chester. He married Alice, daughter of Warin de Burwardeslegh, lord of the manor of Estclegh, in Staffordshire, in the time of king John, and eldest sister and coheir of Roger de Burwardeslegh. The second sister was married to John de Ipstones, and had a son, John de Ipstones, who died without issue in 21 Edw. I.

This Walter, by the said Alice, had issue

GEFFRY DE BROMLEGHE, who was found to be heir to John, son of John de Ipstones, in 21 Edw. I.

He left issue two sons.

1. Richard de Bromlegh.
2. Robert de Bromlegh, who was knighted, and had the estate at Asteley. He died in 1 Edw. II. and had issue John de Bromlegh, of Asteley, who dying in 6 Edward III. left John, his son and heir; which John died in 23 Edw. III. leaving Alice, his daughter and heir, wife of John de Frodesham, of Frodesham, in the county of Leicester.

RICHARD DE BROMLEGH, the eldest son of Geffry, inherited the estate at Bromlegh. He was living in 25 Edw. I. as appears by deed, dated at Cnocton, on the feast of St. Gregory, whereby he conveyed lands in Cnocton, to Peter de Ar-

derne, to which Sir Robert de Stawndon, and Sir Roger Swinerton, knights, were witnesses. By his wife, — daughter of Cnocton, he had issue,

RANULPH DE BROMLEGH, who, in a deed, in 23 Edw. I. is called son of Richard; and left issue

RICHARD BROMLEGH, who is wrote son of Ranulph, in 11 Edw. III. in a deed, whereby he granted to John de le Delves a third part of Burlemore, within the fee of Cnocton; and had issue three sons.

1. Walter Bromley, who left issue only a daughter and heir, Lettice, married to John Cholmondeley, of Chorley.

2. William Bromley.

3. Roger Bromley, was of Barksford, and by Letitia his wife, daughter of Hugh Cholmondeley, by Isabel, his wife, daughter of Robert Harcourt, was ancestor to the Bromleys of Barksford.

WILLIAM BROMLEY, second son of Richard, was of Badinton; and in 35 Edward III. was summoned to be at Westminster, within three weeks of Easter, to attend Lionel, earl of Ulster, the king's son, into Ireland, who was appointed to repair thither with a great army, to oppose the incursions of his enemies in that kingdom; the king ordering all who had any estates in that realm, and resident in England, to go in company with his said son, Lionel, earl of Ulster. He married Anabella, sister and heir of William de Chettelon, son of Matthew, son of Sir William de Chettelon, son of Henry, son of Robert, (called Schirrard) son of William de Chetillon: by which marriage he had three sons.

1. John Bromley, of whom we shall further treat.

2. Richard Bromley, who married Anne, daughter and coheir of William Praers, of Badeleighe, by Letitia, his wife, one of the heirs of William Wettenhall, of Cholmeston, by whom he had John, his son and heir, who married Margery, daughter of Sir Thomas Massey, of Tatton, knight, by whom he had issue Thomas and William, who left three daughters his coheirs: the said Thomas, eldest son, died without lawful issue, but left a natural son, Thomas Bromley, from whom the Bromleys of Darford, in Cheshire, and others of the name are descended.

3. Robert Bromley.

JOHN BROMLEY, eldest son of William, rendered himself famous in the wars with France; and in 4 Hen. V. in that memorable battle of Le Corby, recovering the standard of Guienne, then gained by the French in a fierce charge on that wing which

which Hugh Stafford, lord Bouchier, his near kinsman, then commanded, had for that signal service, not only the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, but lands of great value in the dutchy of Normandy, with offices of special power and trust in those parts; as also an augmentation to his arms, viz. the same standard of Guienne, for his crest.

In the said year he had also a grant, dated at Madeley, the 10th of March, from Hugh de Stafford, lord Bouchier, his kinsman, for his eminent service in defending and supporting the royal standard of Guienne, under the protection of the said lord Bouchier, of forty pound per annum, during his life, payable out of that lord's manors, lands, &c. in the counties of Stafford and Warwick, at the feast of Pentecost, and St. Martin, by equal portions. Also the king, at Baieux, 18 April, 6 Hen. V. in consideration of the good services of his beloved servant, John Bromley, granted to him the hotel of Molay-Bacon, in the province of Baieux, and all tenements, rents, hereditaments, and possessions in the duchy of Normandy, which were Allan de Beaumont's, a rebel; to hold to him and to his heirs male, of the king and his successors, by homage, &c. at the castle of Baieux, and giving every year a belt at that castle, on the feast of St. John Baptist.

On the 12th of August following, (6 Hen. V.) writing himself John Bromley, captain-general of Dampfronte, steward and great constable of Boffe le Rosse, and of the marches there, he gave to Walter de Audeley, for his good services to him in England, and against the French, a yearly rent of twenty pound, issuing out of his manor of Bromley, and all other his lands in England, during the life of the said Walter, with a clause of distress, &c. To this deed was appendant his seal of arms, viz. quarterly per fess indented, on an escutcheon of pretence, a griphon segreiant; and for his crest, a demi-lion issuing out of a coronet, holding the standard of Guienne and Aquitain between his fore feet. He married Agnes, daughter of John Trentham, and by her had issue,

WALTER DE BROMLEY, who took to wife Joan, daughter of Richard de Delves, by whom he had issue,

ROGER BROMLEY, of Mitley, in right of Jane, his wife, daughter and heir of Richard de Mitley, of the county of Salop, by Ellen, daughter and heir of Sir John Hawkeston, knight, by Annabella, daughter and heir of Matthew de Chetillon. By this marriage he added to his possessions, and had issue two sons.

1. Roger Bromley.

2. Nicholas Bromley, whose posterity was of Hampton-Norbury, in Cheshire.

ROGER BROMLEY, eldest son and heir by — his wife, daughter and heir of David Browe, of Malpas, in Cheshire, had issue three sons.

1. William Bromley.

2. John Bromley, who left a daughter, Anne, that died without issue.

3. Roger Bromley, who married Jane, daughter of Thomas Jennings, and had issue William Bromley, of Stoke, and Thomas Bromley, second son, constituted lord chief justice of England in the first year of queen Mary, and left issue Margaret, his daughter and heir, wife of Sir Richard

Newport, knight, who by her was ancestor to the earls of Bradford.

WILLIAM BROMLEY, esquire, eldest son of Roger aforesaid, was seated at Mitley, and married Beatrice, daughter of Humphrey Hill, of Blore and Buntingdale, by whom he had issue two sons,

1. George Bromley, esquire, who was seated at Hodnet, in Shropshire, and married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Lacon, of Willey, in the same county, knight, by whom he had issue Sir George Bromley, knight, appointed justice of Chester, in 1581, 23 Elizabeth, and Sir Edward Bromley, of Shifnal-grange, in the county of Salop, knight, who was constituted one of the barons of the exchequer, in 7 Jac. I.

2. Thomas Bromley. Which

THOMAS BROMLEY, rose to high advancement by the study of the laws. He was of the society of the Inner-Temple, of which he was chosen autumn reader, in 8 Eliz. being then recorder of the city of London. Also, on June 12, 1566, 8 Eliz. was commissioned, with the marquis of Northampton, William, earl of Pembroke, Robert, earl of Leicester, and others of the court, to hear and determine all treasons, felonies, riots, &c. committed within the verge of the court. On March 14, 1569, 11 Eliz. he was constituted solicitor-general. In 16 Eliz. he was chosen treasurer of the society of the Inner-Temple; and that year the great carved skreen in the hall was put up by his order. And, continuing solicitor-general, he was, on April 25, in 21 Eliz. constituted chancellor of England, in which high post he died, in 29 Eliz. He lies buried in Westminster-abbey, under a very magnificent monument of alabaster, with pillars of marble and lydian, gilt; between which is his effigy, in a chancellor's gown, lying on his back, his head resting on a pillow, his hands conjoined in prayer, and at his feet a cock; underneath are the figures of his four sons, and four daughters; on the cornice is, *Justicia et Æquitate*; on a compartment is a Latin inscription:

*Consilio pietate ac juris prudentia insignis
Thomas Bromley miles a Serenissima Elizabetha
Angliæ Regina in secretius consilium ac
summū cancellerij, &c.*

Which has been thus translated:

"Thomas Bromley, knight, remarkable for his wisdom, piety, and knowledge of the law, privy-counsellor to queen Elizabeth, and lord chancellor; when he had for eight years delivered equity with singular integrity and temper of mind, being snatched away, to the grief of all good men, was here buried. He lived 57 years, and died the 12th of April, 1587. He left by his lady Elizabeth, of the family of the Fortescues, eight children. Henry, his son has, to the best of fathers, erected this monument."

On one pedestal, "*Labore et Industria.*" On the other pedestal, "*Studio et Diligentia.*"

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adrian Fortescue, knight, by whom he had issue four sons.

1. Henry Bromley.

2. Thomas Bromley.

3. George Bromley.

6 Y

4. Edward

4. Edward Bromley.

Also four daughters.

1. Anne, wife to Richard Corbet, of Stoke.
2. Muriel, married to John Littleton, of Frankley, in the county of Worcester.
3. Jane, wife of Edward Grevill, of Milcot, in the county of Warwick.
4. Elizabeth, wife of Sir Oliver Cromwell, knight.

Sir HENRY BROMLEY, knight, his eldest son, was knighted by queen Elizabeth in 1592, and chosen one of the representatives of the county of Worcester the same year; and that parliament being dissolved April 10, 1593, and a new one summoned to meet October 24, 1597, he was then returned one of the knights for the county of Salop. On the accession of king James I. a new parliament being called, which began March 19, 1603, he was again returned one of the representatives of the county of Worcester, being seated at Holt-castle in that county. He had three wives; marrying first Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Pelham, knight; and by her (who was buried at Holt, August 21, 1589) had issue

Sir Thomas Bromley,

And four daughters:

1. Elizabeth, married at Holt, October 6, 1604, to Thomas Scriven, esquire.
2. Eleanor.
3. Mary, baptized at Holt, September 15, 1581, wife of John Prynne, esquire.
4. Catherine, who died young.

And by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Verney, of Somersetshire, (who was buried at Holt, March 17, 1592) had issue one son,

John, born March 12, 1592, of whom she died the 17th of the same month.

He thereupon had to his third wife, Anne, daughter of William Beswick, esquire, alderman of London, widow of William Offeley, merchant of London, by whom he had issue three sons,

1. Henry, baptized at Holt, May 9, 1596.
2. Philip, baptized February 4, 1498.
3. Robert, born April 20, and baptized the 23d following, 1600, and buried August 14, 1604:

And the said Anne, surviving him, was married February 10, 1627, to Dr. John Thornborough, bishop of Worcester, and was buried at Holt, January 2, 1628. The said Sir Henry Bromley died at Holt-castle, and, May 15, 1615, was buried in the chancel of that parish-church.

Sir THOMAS BROMLEY, knight, the eldest son by his first wife, was also seated at Holt-castle; and, by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Welshe, of Shelderley Welshe, in the county of Worcester, knight, had issue two daughters, Muriel, and Joyce; also two sons,

1. Henry his heir,
2. John Bromley, of the college of Worcester, esquire, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Longvile, of the county of Northampton, knight, and left only two daughters. He was knighted by king James the First, and in the 12th of his reign was chosen member of parliament for Bridgnorth, and one of the representatives for the county of Worcester in the third of Charles the First; and dying at Holt-castle, was buried September 10, 1641, in a chapel adjoining to the church there,

His eldest son,

HENRY BROMLEY, succeeded to his estate; who, taking to wife Beatrice, daughter of Sir Richard Newport, of Ighton, in the county of Salop, knight; had, by her, (who survived him) two sons,

1. Henry.

2. Francis, born January 5, 1643, ancestor to William Bromley, of Abberley, in the county of Worcester.

And one daughter, Diana, born December 16, 1646.

And deceasing at Holt-castle, was buried in the chapel there, December 3, 1652.

HENRY BROMLEY, his eldest son, succeeded him at Holt-castle, and married May 16, 1654, Mercy, daughter of Edward Pytts, of Kieair, in the county of Worcester, esquire; by Mercy his wife, daughter of Sir Samuel Sandys, of Omberley, in the said county, knight, by whom he had two sons:

1. Henry, buried at Holt, May 6, 1658.

2. William, his successor.

His wife survived him, and lived to a good old age, and, having married a second husband, George Walth, second brother to Joseph Walth, of Abberley, in the county of Worcester, esquire; was buried at Holt, August 26, 1699.

The said Henry Bromley, esquire, represented the county of Worcester in the parliament of 12 Charles II. 1660; and, departing this life at Holt-castle, September 30, was buried October 6, 1670, in the chapel, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

M. S.

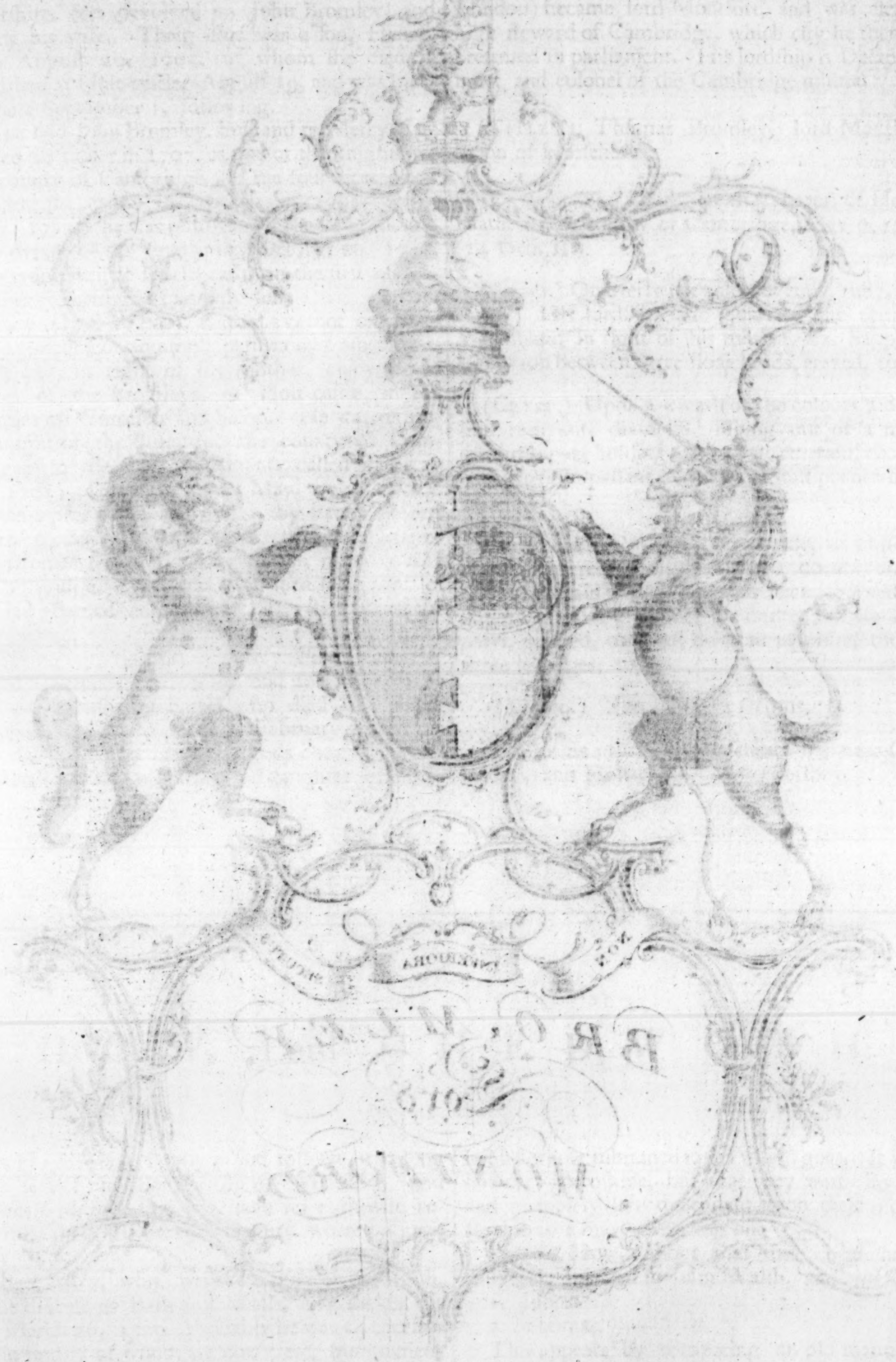
Near this place lies entered the body of Henry Bromley, esquire; late lord of this manor. He was a person eminent both for his natural and acquired qualifications in the learned languages; for his great proficiency to the distressed; for his compassionate humanity in his conversation; for his obliging affability; and towards his prince for his unspotted loyalty.

He married Mercy, daughter of Edward Pytts, of Kyer-Wyard, in this county, who (as a testimony of that tender affection she did bear to her deceased husband) erected this monument, in the year of our Lord, 1683. Changed this life for a better, 30th of September, anno salutis 1670, ætatis 38.

WILLIAM BROMLEY, his only surviving son, born June 26, 1656, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Rowland Berkeley, of Cotheridge, in the county of Worcester, knight, by whom he had two daughters, Mercy and Dorothy. He represented the city of Worcester in the reign of king James II, and part of the reign of king William; and served for the county of Worcester the remainder of king William's, and of queen Anne's reign to his death, being elected in the parliament that concluded the union of Great Britain. He departed this life at Horseheath, in the county of Cambridge, where he was on a visit, August 5, and was buried at the chapel at Holt, August 16, 1707. Margaret, his wife, died likewise at Horseheath, August 13, aged 50, and was buried at Holt, August 23, the same year.

MERCY,

HOW TO GET CHEWERS



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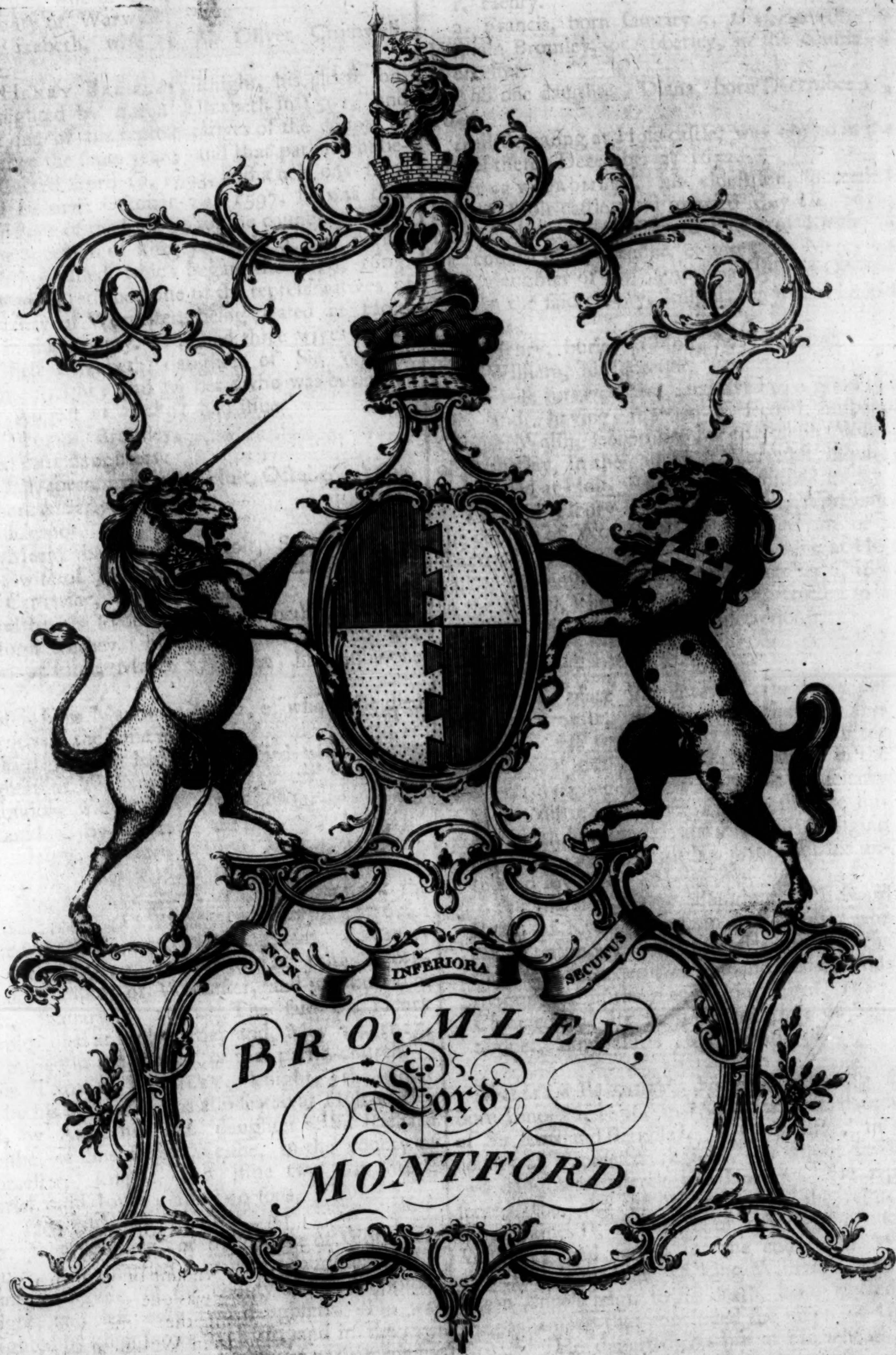
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MERCY, his eldest daughter, was married August 10, 1704, as we observed, to John, eldest son and heir of John Bromley, of Horseheath-hall, in the county of Cambridge, esquire, then representative of that county; Dorothy, the youngest daughter, was married to John Jennings, of Hayes, in the county of Middlesex, esquire, and died without issue: whereby the whole inheritance in Worcestershire, &c. devolved on John Bromley, and Mercy his wife. Their issue was a son, Henry, born August 20, 1705, of whom she died in child-bed at Holt-castle, August 29, and was buried there September 1, following.

The said John Bromley, husband to Mercy, succeeded his father in 1707, as one of the knights for the county of Cambridge. In the four succeeding parliaments, called in the years, 1708, 1710, 1713, 1715, he was returned for the same county, and dying of the small-pox, October 20, 1718, he was interred at Horseheath, on the first of November following. His only son,

(First Lord) HENRY BROMLEY, not only became possessed of an ample patrimony from his father; but, in right of his mother, enjoyed the estates of the Bromleys, of Holt-castle, in the counties of Worcester and Salop. He was returned knight of the shire, for the county of Cambridge, to the two parliaments called in 1727 and 1734; and on the 9th of May, 1741, he was created a peer of Great-Britain, by letters patent, which conferred upon him the stile and title of lord Montfort, baron of Horseheath, in the county of Cambridge. He was also lord-lieutenant of the last named county, and high-steward of the city thereof.

Having married Frances Wyndham, (daughter of Thomas, and sister and sole heir of Sir Francis Wyndham, bart.) who died before his advancement to the peerage, February 11, 1733, and was buried in St. Margaret's church, Westminster, leaving him issue one daughter Frances,

born January 15, 1728, who was married May 30, 1747, to Charles Sloane Cadogan, esquire, son and heir of Charles lord Cadogan; to whom she bore issue, as may be seen in the account of his lordship's family: and one son,

(Second and Present Lord) THOMAS BROMLEY, who upon the decease of his father, January 1, 1755, (who was buried in South-Audley chapel, London) became lord Montfort, and was elected high-steward of Cambridge, which city he then represented in parliament. His lordship is Doctor of laws, and colonel of the Cambridge militia.

(TITLES.) Thomas Bromley, lord Montfort, baron of Horseheath.

(CREATIONS.) Lord Montfort, baron of Horseheath, in the county of Cambridge, May 9, 1741. (14 Geo. II.)

(ARMS.) Quarterly per pale dovetail, ruby, and topaz. His lordship also quarters the arms of Wyndham, in right of his mother, viz. Sapphire, a chevron between three lions heads, erazed, topaz.

(CREST.) Upon a wreath of the colours a demilion rampant, diamond, issuing out of a mural crown, topaz, holding a standard, emerald, charged with a griffin passant, topaz, the staff proper-headed pearl.

(SUPPORTERS) On the dexter side, an unicorn cream-coloured, gorged with a ducal coronet, thereto a chain reflexed over his back, horned and unguled, topaz; and on the sinister side an horse pearl, pelltied, collared, dovetail sapphire, thereon three lozenges, topaz.

(MOTTO.) Non inferiora secutus.

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Horseheath-hall near Cambridge, and Holt-castle, Worcestershire.

HOW, Lord CHEDWORTH.

THIS noble family is said to have been long seated in Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire; but we have no authentic account of them till the 13th century, when we meet with

JOHN HOW, who, writes himself of Stanlighth, in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and makes his will March 26, 1529. Probably he was an ancestor of the family of whom we now treat, but no mention is made in the said will of any one relation. Among the witnesses indeed, we find two of the name, Henry and Richard How; yet what relation they bore to the testator does not appear. But, except some small charitable bequests, he

left his whole substance to his wife Agnes. It is not however impossible, but that they were his sons, and purposely left dependant upon their mother. Be this as it may, there was one

HENRY HOW, about that time, who had a daughter, married to John Walsh, and two sons,

1. John.
2. Thomas.

This appears by comparing an old manuscript pedigree with the will of the eldest son,

JOHN HOW, which bears date January 24, 1573, 16 Elizabeth, wherein writing himself gentleman, he makes his will January 24, 1673, 16 Elizabeth. He leaves charities to the poor of St. Helen's parish, London,

London, wherein he dwelt; and to twenty poor people, present at his burial, each of them a gown, to be chose by his executor; and also to such poor as shall resort to his burial, four-pence each, as far as four pound would extend. To the poor children of Christ's hospital, forty shillings; and the two compters, and the prisons of Newgate, Ludgate, King's Bench, and Marshalsea, to every of them twenty shillings.

He bequeaths to his son, John Howe, his best chain of gold, weighing sixteen ounces. To his brother Thomas Howe, twenty pound, and to Humphry his son, ten pound. He bequeaths to his son, John Howe, and to his daughters, Susan, and Judith, and to his daughter Hilliard, and her husband; to his cousin, Mr. alderman Bond, and his wife; to his brother Sharrington, and his wife; to John Lowen, and his wife; and to his cousin George Bond, and his wife; and to every of them, a black gown of cloth, of seventeen or eighteen shillings a yard. And to his cousin William Bowremam, of Wells, a black gown of like value, if he fortune to be in London at his burial; or, if he be absent, a ring of gold with a death's head, price forty shillings, desiring to receive his yearly rents from HunsPELL, and transmit to London, as heretofore he hath friendly done. He bequeaths mourning to every of his servants, dwelling with him at his decease; and that his executor reward every of them somewhat besides, according to his discretion, and their diligent service. — And he charges his executor, that all his debts, in right or conscience, be truly paid and satisfied.

He further bequeaths to the poor of the parish of Usculme, where he was born, six pound thirteen shillings and four-pence, within six months after his decease, by the discretion of the vicar and churchwardens there, for the time being, and of his brother Thomas, and brother-in-law, John Walshe.

To his son-in-law, William Hilliard, gent. and Anne his daughter, his wife, each of them a ring of gold with a death's head, price fifty shillings.

The residue of all his goods, &c. not bequeathed, he divides among his children, John How, Susan, and Judith,

He ordains John Howe, his son, sole executor; and overseers, Mr. alderman Bond, and his cousin William Walshe, and leaves to each of them a ring of gold with a death's head therein, of the value of three pounds each, with these words, *Memento mori*: desiring them to be aiding and assisting to his executor, more for old love and acquaintance, than for reward.

Sealed and delivered as aforesaid, and the seal annexed: a fess ingrailed, between three wolves heads, as now borne by his descendants.

As to the disposition of all and singular his lands, &c. in the counties of Somerset, Devon, Essex, and city of London, and in the suburbs of the same, or elsewhere within the realm of England, he disposes of them as follows. He settles on his son and heir apparent, John Howe, his heirs and assigns, for ever, all that his messuage, called the Rose in Smithfield, and all other his messuages in the parish of St. Sepulchre's, London, St. Giles's without Cripplegate, St. Thomas the Apostle, and St. Stephen, in Coleman-street, London. To his daughter Susan, and the heirs of her body, his two messuages, with the appurtenances, situate in

St. Helen's-close, in the parish of St. Helen's, within Bishopsgate; in default, to his right heirs for ever. To Judith, his daughter, and the heirs of her body, his messuage in the said close of St. Helen, late in the tenure of Edmund Martyn, esquire, deceased; remainder to his right heirs, as aforesaid. To Anne Hilliard, his daughter, now the wife of William Hilliard, gent. his messuage, garden, and appurtenances, in the tenure of John Butler, gent. in the said close of St. Helen; the remainder as aforesaid.

To his son and heir, John Howe, all that his manor and lordship of HunsPELL de la Heies, with the rights, members, and appurtenances, in the county of Somerset; and all those messuages, lands, &c. in South-Wokingdond, in Essex; and also those messuages and tenements in the parish of St. John Zachary, in Foster-lane, London, to him, and the heirs of his body; in default, to his said three daughters, Anne, Susan, and Judith, and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten; in default, to his nephew, William Walshe, and the heirs male of his body; in default, to his brother, John Walshe, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; the remainder to his right heirs. Also to his said son, John Howe, all his lands and tenements in Kyttlesford, in the county of Somerset, and in Washfelde, in Devon; and in default of issue, to his brother, Thomas Howe, and the heirs of his body; in default, to his right heirs. In witness whereof, he sets his hand and seal, May 14, 1574, 16 Elizabeth.

He died on the 27th of May, in 16 Elizabeth, leaving issue,

JOHN HOWE, his son and heir, eighteen years of age at the time of his death, as appears by inquisition taken at Taunton, May 6, in 18 Elizabeth.

He took to wife Jane, daughter of Nicholas Grubham, of Bishop's-Lidiard, in the county of Somerset, grandson and heir to Robert Grubham, of the same place. And the said Jane, by the death of her brother, Sir Richard Grubham, of Wishford, in the county of Wilts, knight, who married Margaret, daughter of William Whitmore, alderman of London, and died without issue, in 1629, brought a very large fortune to her husband and children. Also George Grubham, brother to the said Sir Richard, dying without issue in 1496, left legacies by his will, bearing date the last of April, 38 Elizabeth, 1596, to his sister How, the wife of John How, as also to every of her children; and the residue of his estate to his brother, Richard Grubham, and appoints him sole executor.

The said John How, esquire, by Jane his wife before-mentioned, had issue three sons, John, George, and Laurence; also one daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Bainton, esquire.

George, second son, was seated at Cold-Berwick, in the county of Wilts; and at the restoration of king Charles the Second, was created a baronet, June 20, 1660, Charles II. but his son, Sir James, dying without issue, that branch became extinct.

JOHN HOW, the eldest son, had the manor of Compton in Gloucestershire; as also Wishford, and other estates in Wiltshire, by the gift of his uncle Sir Richard Grubham. He was created a baronet, September 22, 1660, 12 Charles II. and, by his wife, Bridget, daughter of Thomas Rich, of North-Cerney, in the county of Gloucester, master in chancery, had issue three sons,

Sir

1. Sir Richard-Grubham How.
2. John How, ancestor to the present lord Chedworth.

3. Sir Thomas How, who married Hester, daughter of Sir William Manwaring, and died without issue.

Sir RICHARD GRUBHAM HOW succeeded his father in honour and in the estate at Wishford, &c. He married Anne, daughter of John King, bishop of London, widow of John Dutton, of Sherbon, in the county of Gloucester, esquire, by whom he had issue one son, Richard, who succeeded his father.

Which

Sir RICHARD HOW, of Compton, in the county Gloucester, and Wishford, in the county of Wilts, was returned in several parliaments one of the knights of the shire for Wiltshire. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry-Frederick Thynne, of Kempsford, in the county of Gloucester, baronet, and dying without issue, on the third of July, 1730, his title of baronet became extinct, and his estates descended to the heirs of his uncle, John How, second son of Sir John How, and brother to Sir RICHARD GRUBHAM HOW, the father of the said Sir Richard, who died in 1730.

Which

JOHN HOW, esquire, taking to wife Annabella, natural daughter of Emanuel Scrope, lord Scrope, and earl of Sunderland, had, in her right, the manor and seat of Langar, in Nottinghamshire, with other estates. To this lady, king Charles the Second, by his letters registered in the office of arms, bearing date the first of June, 1663, in consideration, of the good and acceptable service done and performed by John Howe, of Langar, esquire, her husband; and for a mark of his special grace and royal favour, granted and ordained, that she, the said Annabella, should be had, taken, and esteemed, as the daughter of an earl of this kingdom of England; and that for and during her natural life, she have, hold, use, take, and enjoy, the stile, place, degree, precedency, and privileges thereof, in as full and ample manner, as if she had been the legitimate daughter of Emanuel, late earl of Sunderland; with a precept of obedience to all and every of his majesty's subjects.

She survived him, and died March 21, 1723-4, in the 74th year of her age, and lies buried at Stowell, under a handsome marble monument; having had issue by her said husband five daughters; whereof Bridget was married to John Bennet, lord Osulston, father, by her, of Charles, earl of Tankerville; Elizabeth, to Sir John Guise, of Rendcomb, and Elmore, in the county of Gloucester, baronet; and Diana, to Sir Francis Molineux, of Tiverfall, in the county of Nottingham, baronet.

They had also four sons:

1. Scrope How, born in November 1648, and educated in Christ-college, in Oxford, where he took the degree of master of arts, September 8, 1665. He was knighted by king Charles the Second, and was chosen one of the knights for the county of Nottingham, in 31 Charles II. also in the next parliament called the same year; and in the parliament held at Oxford in 32 Charles II. Before the arrival of the prince of Orange, to rescue us from popery, and arbitrary power, the earl of Devonshire (after duke of Devonshire) concerted with him the means for inviting him to Eng-

land; and on the prince's landing in the west, he joined the earl at Nottingham, and united with him in a declaration of their sense and resolution, November 22, 1688, which was unanimously subscribed on this principle: "We own it a rebellion to resist a king that governs by law; but he was always accounted a tyrant that made his will the law; and to resist such a one, we justly esteem no rebellion, but a necessary and just defence." And when her royal highness the princess Anne was under a necessity of leaving London, and determined to go directly to Nottingham, he accompanied the earl with a good body of horse, who marched some miles from the town, to conduct her royal highness thither. In the convention parliament, he was one of the knights for the county of Nottingham, and voted for the supplying the vacancy of the throne with king William and queen Mary. Whereupon he was made one of the grooms of the bedchamber to the king, which he held to the time of his majesty's decease. And was created baron of Clenawly, in the county of Fermanagh, and lord viscount How, of the kingdom of Ireland, by letters patent bearing date May 6, 1701, 13 William III. He was chosen, in all the parliaments of king William, one of the knights for the county of Nottingham, and in two parliaments in the reign of queen Anne; which queen, in 1711, constituted his lordship comptroller of the excise; in which post he died, at his seat at Langar, in Nottinghamshire, January 16, 1712-13, and was there buried. He married, in the year 1674, Anne, daughter of John earl of Rutland, by whom he had issue only two daughters and one son, John Scrope How, born October 5, 1675, and died young. By his second wife, Juliana, (daughter of William lord Arlington, by Juliana, daughter of Baptist Noel, lord viscount Campden) who died September 10, 1747, he had Emanuel-Scrope, lord viscount How; and three daughters, Mary, who was one of the maids of honour to her late majesty, when princess of Wales, and in 1725 was married to Thomas Herbert, earl of Pembroke; after which she was one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to the queen; and was secondly married in 1735 to the honourable John Mordaunt, brother to Charles, earl of Peterborough: Judith, second daughter, was married to Thomas Page, of Battlesden, in the county of Bedford, esquire, second son to Sir Gregory Page, of Greenwich, in Kent: Anne, the third daughter, married, May 8, 1728, to colonel John Mordaunt. Their brother Emanuel, lord viscount How, was returned one of the knights for the county of Nottingham, in the parliament summoned to meet May 10, 1722, also in the parliament summoned to meet November 8, 1727; and, in May 1732, being appointed governor of Barbadoes, died there March 29, 1735. On April 25, 1719, his lordship married Mary-Sophia-Charlot, daughter to the baron Kielmansfage, and left issue by her three sons and six daughters. Of the sons, which were George-Augustus, Richard, and William, the eldest succeeded his father; but being killed near Ticonderoga, in North-America, July 6, 1758, the honours, &c. devolved upon his brother Richard, the present viscount, who is treasurer of the navy, and colonel of marines.

2. John How, of whom we shall hereafter treat.

3. Charles How, born in 1661, was seated at

6 Z

Gritworth,

Gritworth, in the county of Northampton, and left issue by his wife, the relict of Sir Edward Dearing, baronet, a daughter and heir, Leonora, married to Peter Bathurst, of Clarendon-park, in Wiltshire, esquire.

4. Emanuel How, took to a military life, and rose gradually, by his merit, to be colonel of a regiment of foot, and was one of the grooms of the bedchamber to king William, who conferred on him a grant of lieutenant of Alice-Holt and Wolmer forests, in Hampshire, after the term of colonel William Legg's grant of forty-five years, which he had surrendered to him for a valuable consideration. In the reign of queen Anne, 9 March, 1703, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general; and in 1705 was sent her majesty's envoy extraordinary to the elector of Hanover, afterwards king of England. He arrived at the Hague, and set out from thence on his journey to Hanover, October 17, 1705, where he arrived the 25th of the same month. On May 10, 1707, he was promoted to be major-general of her majesty's forces; and was after lieutenant-general of her forces. He died on the 26th of September, 1709; and by Ruperta, his wife, natural daughter of Prince Rupert, third son of Frederick, king of Bohemia, by the princess Elizabeth, only daughter of king James the First, had issue three sons, William, Emanuel, and James; also a daughter, Sophia, maid of honour to her late majesty queen Caroline, when princess of Wales, and died April 4, 1726.

JOHN How, esquire, the second son of the before-mentioned lady Annabella, remarkably distinguished himself by his speeches on several weighty affairs in the house of commons, whereof he was a member, till within a few years of his decease. In the convention parliament, which met at Westminster, January 22, 1688-9, he served for Cirencester, and was constantly chose for that borough; as also knight of the shire for the county of Gloucester in the three last parliaments of king William, and in the first, fourth, and seventh years of queen Anne. When king William and queen Mary were proclaimed king and queen of England, on the establishment of their court, he was made vice-chamberlain to queen Mary. In 1699, when the army was reduced, it was principally owing to Mr. How, that the house of commons agreed to allow half-pay to the disbanded officers. On the accession of her majesty queen Anne, he was sworn of her privy-council, 21 April, 1702; and June the 7th following, constituted vice-admiral of the county of Gloucester; also, before the end of that year, was constituted paymaster-general of her majesty's guards and garrisons, viz. the 4th of January, 1702-3. And a new privy-council being settled, May 10, 1708, according to act of parliament, on the union of the two kingdoms, he was, among other the great officers, sworn thereof. He continued paymaster of the guards and garrisons till after the accession of his majesty king George I. who appointed Robert Walpole, esquire, to succeed him, September 23, 1714; and the privy-council being dissolved, and a new one appointed to meet on the first of October following, he was also left out of the privy-council. Whereupon, retiring to his seat at Stowell, in Gloucestershire, he there died in the year 1721, and was bu-

ried in the chancel of the church of Stowell. He married Mary, daughter and coheir of Humphry Baskerville, of Pentryllos, in Herefordshire, esquire, widow and relict of Sir Edward Morgan, of Lanternam, in Monmouthshire, baronet, by whom he left issue John, his son and heir.

Which

(*First Lord*) JOHN How, of Stowell, on the decease of Sir Richard How, of Compton, in Gloucestershire, and Wishford, in Wiltshire, baronet, in 1730, without issue, succeeded to those estates; and was likewise elected in his place, one of the knights for Wiltshire. Also, on a new parliament being summoned to meet June 17, 1734, he was again chosen one of the knights for Wiltshire. And his majesty was pleased to create him lord Chedworth, baron of Chedworth, in the county of Gloucester, by letters patent, bearing date May 12, 1741, 14 Geo. II. His lordship married Dorothy, eldest daughter of Henry-Frederick Thynne, esquire, grandfather of Thomas, lord viscount Weymouth, by whom he had issue five daughters.

1. Mary, married in 1751, to Alexander Wright, of Bath, esquire.

2. Ann, died young.

3. Ann, married to Roderick Gwynne, of Brecknockshire; she died June 9, 1764.

4. Dorothy.

5. Lucy.

Also eight sons.

1. Richard How, who died young.

2. John Thynne How, successor to the honours.

3. Henry-Frederick How, the present lord.

4. Thomas How, born January 30, 1716, who entered into holy orders, and is now rector of Wishford and Kinstone Deverall, in Wiltshire. He married Frances, daughter of Thomas White, of Tattingstone-place, in Suffolk, and has had issue two sons, both of the name of John. The elder died an infant, and the younger, born August 22, 1754, is now living (1768).

5. Charles How, born February 7, 1717, died unmarried 1740.

6. Scroop How, died young.

7. James How, who married Susanna, daughter of Sir Humphrey Howorth, baronet, which lady died April 1, 1758.

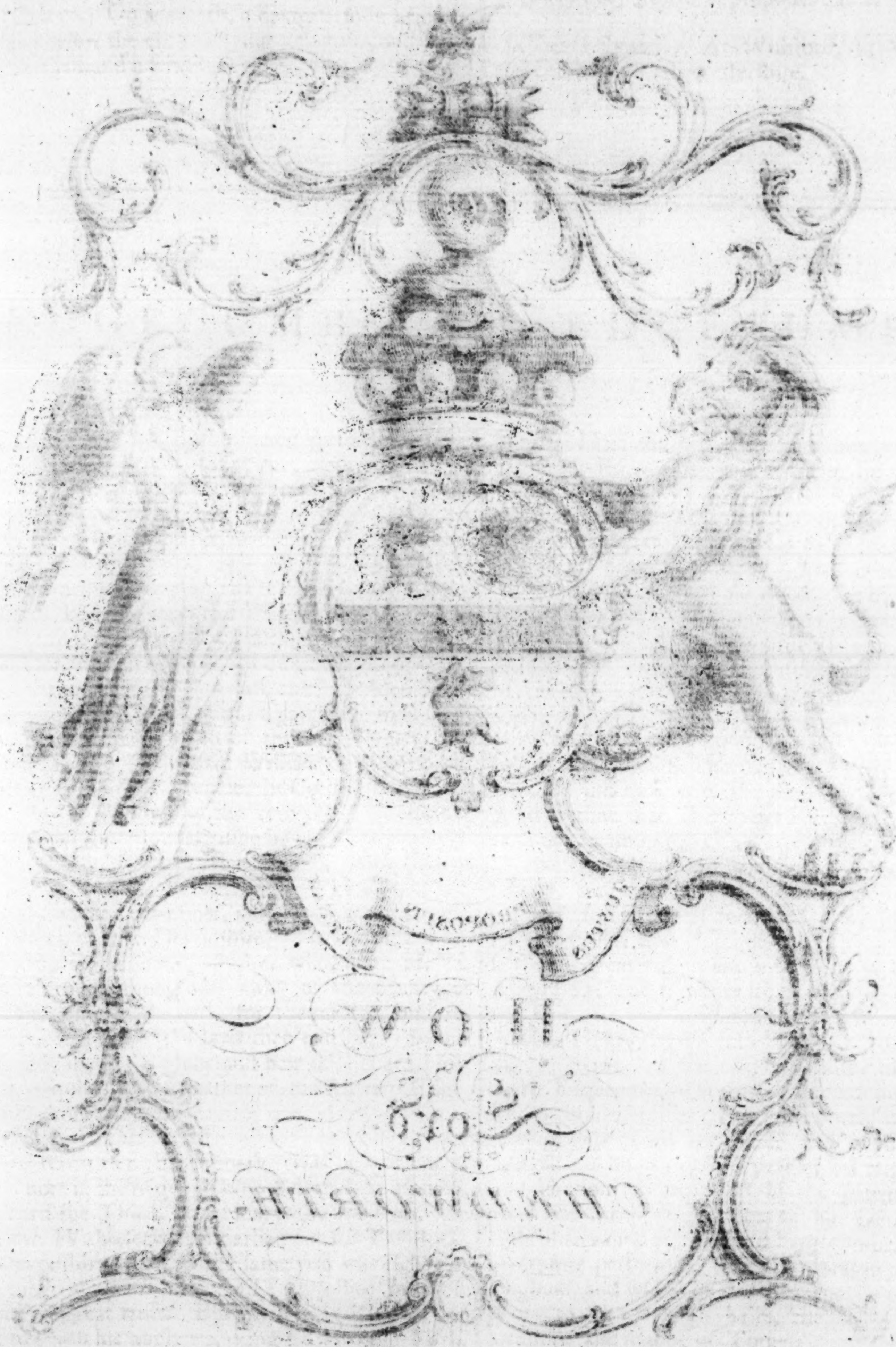
8. William How, born April 29, 1723.

His lordship departed this life in April 1742, and was buried at Whithington, in Gloucestershire. The honours devolved upon his second (but eldest surviving) son,

(*Second Lord*) JOHN THYNNE How, who was born February 18, 1714. In 1758, he was appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Gloucester, and constable of St. Briavel's-castle, in the forest of Dean. On the 23d of September, 1751, he was married to Martha, daughter and coheir of Sir Philip Parker Long, of Erwarton, baronet, but departing this life on the 9th of May, 1762, without issue, he was buried at Whithington, and his next brother

(*Third and present Lord*) HENRY FREDERICK How, who was born February 17, 1715, became successor to the honours of the family. His lordship is yet unmarried.

(TITLES.)





(TITLES.) Henry Frederick How, lord Chedworth, baron of Chedworth, in the county of Gloucester.

(CREATION.) Lord Chedworth, baron of Chedworth, May 12, 1741, 14 Geo. II.

(ARMS.) Topaz, a fess, between three wolves heads couped, diamond; a crescent for difference.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a dexter arm in armour, erazed below the elbow, lying fess-ways, and holding in the hand a scimitar erected, all proper, hilted

and pommel'd topaz, pierced through a boar's head couped, diamond.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a lion pearl pellited, armed and langued ruby; and on the sinister side, an angel proper, the face profile, with brownish hair, habited crimson, the under garment sapphire; the wing pearl, pinioned of the fourth.

(MOTTO.) Justus et propoliti tenax.

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Wishford, in Wiltshire; and Stowell, in Gloucestershire.

EDGE CUMBE, Baron EDGE CUMBE.

THIS family, denominated from the manor of Eggecomb, Egecomb, and Edgecomb, (as it has been variously written on records) in the parish of Cheriton Fitz-Pain, near Crediton, has been of great antiquity in Devonshire; and in that church is Edgecomb's isle, adorned with divers coats of arms belonging to the family. But in the reign of king Edward the Third,

WILLIAM DE EGGEComb taking to wife Hillaria, daughter and heir of William de Cotehele, of Cotehele, in the county of Cornwall, chiefly resided there. It is now wrote Cuttail, and is separated from Devonshire only by the breadth of the river Tamer. In 2 Rich. II. 1378 the said William de Eggecomb, writing himself of Cotehele, in Cornwall, granted lands in Middleton, to the convent of Tavistock, in Devonshire. He left issue by her

WILLIAM EDGEComb, esquire, who had a grant, in 6 Hen. V. with Robert Hethe, of the custody of the lead-mines, with the silver ore therein, which were in Devonshire. He left issue

PIERS EDGEComb, esquire, who, in 12 H. VI. was returned among the chief of the county of Devon, who made oath for themselves, and retainers, to observe the laws then existing. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Holland, esquire, he was father of Sir Richard Edgecomb, knight.

Which Sir RICHARD EDGEComb, was a person of great note in the reigns of king Edward the Fourth, Richard the Third, and Henry the Seventh. In 7 Edw. IV. he served in parliament for Tavistock, in Devonshire; and in the same year was escheator of the county of Cornwall; an office in those times of great trust. But when king Richard had put to death his nephews, king Edward the Fifth, and the duke of York, he, detesting his tyranny and cruelty, appeared in arms on that rising of the duke of Buckingham, who, not being able to join his friends in the West, (where an army was raised

to assist him) and being forced to fly, was taken, and beheaded. After which, those forces in Devonshire and Cornwall dispersed; and king Richard causing divers to be apprehended, (some whereof were executed at Exeter) this Sir Richard Edgecomb very narrowly escaped. He concealed himself for some time in those woods that overlook the river Tamer, which belonged to his house at Cuttail; and being hotly pursued, and narrowly searched for, extremity taught him a sudden policy to deceive his pursuers. He put stones in his cap, and tumbling them into the water, those who were at his heels, hearing the noise, and seeing the cap swimming, supposed he had desperately drowned himself, and gave over the pursuit. He had the good fortune soon after to get into Brittany, to the earl of Richmond, with Peter Courtney, bishop of Exeter, Sir Edward Courtney, his brother, and others; and was among the chief of those, which the earl of Richmond consulted with, in order to his expedition into England; and behaving himself with great valour and intrepidity at Bosworth, August 22, 1485, where king Richard the Third was slain, he was knighted in the field of battle.

King Henry the Seventh by that victory obtaining the crown, he was not unmindful of Sir Richard Edgecomb, who had ventured his life and fortune in his service. He immediately made him comptroller of his household, and of his privy-council. Also in the first year of his reign, "In consideration (as expressed in the patent) of the good and acceptable services of his beloved and faithful servant, Sir Richard Eggecombe, knight, heretofore performed, as well in foreign parts as in England, and which he still continues to perform." grants to him and his heirs, the castle, honour, lordship, and manor of Totness; and the lordship and manor of Cornworthy; the manors of Huishe, and Lodeswelle, with their members and appurtenances; together with all rents, which were John, lord Zouch's, in Huishe, and Lodeswelle; and all the

the messuages, lands, &c. which were the said John's, in Totness, Cornworthy, Huihe, and Lodeswelle, aforesaid; and in North-Moulton, in the county of Devon; together with the knights fees, adyowson, &c. And further grants to the said Sir Richard, the manor of Ridlington, in the county of Northampton, which was Francis viscount Lovel's, &c.

These accessions to his estate brought to his remembrance the providence of God, in his happy deliverance from the tyranny of king Richard the Third; whereby he was so piously disposed, that he built a chapel in the same place, where he concealed himself; the ruins whereof still remained, as is observed by Sir William Pole, a curious antiquary in Devonshire.

On December 5, 1485, 1 Hen. VII. the king, most fully confiding in the loyalty, care, and industry, of Sir Richard Edgecomb, knight, comptroller of his household, and of his privy-council, appoints him, with John Arundel, dean of St. Peter's church in Exeter, and of his privy-council, and John Baldifwell, L. L. D. clerk of the council, to meet and treat with all captains, lieutenants, officers, persons paying tribute, or inhabitants, in the tower of Calais, tower of Risebank, tower and castle of Guynes, castle of Hammes, and marches thereof, relating to all matters concerning the crown of England, in the said places, and to admit all persons therein to their allegiance.

In the statute of resumptions, made in the first year of king Henry the Seventh, there is an exception, that the same shall not extend to Sir Richard Edgecomb, knight, 'for the offices of feodary of the dutchy of Cornwall, the constablenesship of the castle of Launceston, in Cornwall, and of the castle of Hertford, and manor of Bushey, in the county of Hertford.'

In 2 Hen. VII. he was sheriff of Devonshire; and that year brought aid to the king at the battle of Stoke, near Newark, where John, earl of Lincoln, the lord Lovel, and their adherents were vanquished. After which the king removing to Lincoln, and from thence into Yorkshire, came about the middle of August to Newcastle upon Tyne; where, as Stow writes, he sent ambassadors into Scotland, Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, (lord privy-seal) and Sir Richard Edgecomb, knight, comptroller of his house, to conclude a peace, or truce, with James, king of Scotland. That the English ambassadors were honourably received by the king, who gladly would have concluded a perpetual peace, but his people would not agree thereto: so that in the end a truce was made for seven years, as the same author relates; and that the king staid at Newcastle till their return.

He was afterwards sent into Ireland, 'being a person of singular prudence,' (as Sir James Ware observes, in his annals of Ireland p. 10.) to take the oaths of allegiance and obedience, as well of the nobility, gentry, and prime officers, as of the commonalty of the realm; and brought over with him five hundred armed men.

He had only three hundred pounds sterling allowed him for his costs and expences into and from the said kingdom.

In 14 Hen. VII. 16 November, at a chapter held in the palace of Westminster, he was in nomination for a knight of the most noble order of

the Garter, and had the suffrages of the duke of Bedford, the lord chamberlain, the lord Dawbeny, and the lord Denham; but Sir John Savage was chosen. The same year, he was, by commission, bearing date December 11, 4 Hen. VII. in consideration of his loyalty, industry, foresight, and care, appointed, with Henry Aynsworth, LL. D. secondary in the office of privy-seal, to treat with Anne, dutchess of Brittany, about a truce, cessation of arms, alliance, and trade. Also, on the 23d of December following, the king reciting, that by advice of his council, he was sending an army into Brittany for its relief, he therefore, in full confidence of Sir Richard's loyalty and care, was commanded, with Edward, earl of Devonshire, Robert, lord Willoughby, of Broke, and Thomas Greenville, esquire, to summon and examine what number of archers, armed and arrayed at the king's expence, the county of Cornwall could provide; and to article with them for the service, and to review them, and to commit to writing the names of the said noblemen, knights, and others, and the number of the archers they are to find, and to certify the king thereof before the Quindenes of Hilary next.

It is certain that he went over into Brittany, and before his voyage made his last will and testament, which bears date at Penryn, the Friday before St. John Baptist's day, in the fourth year of king Henry the Seventh; the preamble whereof is as follows, literatim: 'First, I bequeth my sowle to Almighty God, beseeching the blessedfull Virgin Mary, his moder, to be a meane unto his moost benygne grace, to shew his moest petyfull grace and mercy to my sowle. And myn in especiall good maister, Seint Thomas of Caunturbury, to be a rememberer unto hir for the same.' He bequeaths to his cousin Bowley's daughter and heir, in his keeping, an hundred marks to her marriage, in recompence of what he had of her father's; and forty marks to his sister, Elizabeth Tremayne. To every of his household servants, forty shillings; and that a priest be found to pray for him for the space of five years, in the church of Calstock.

The residue of his goods, chattels, &c. he bequeaths to Joan, his wife, Sir Reynold Bray, Roger Holland, and Fulk Prideaux, esquires, for his children; at the will and pleasure of his said wife, by the oversight of the bishop of Exeter, and John Arundel, dean of Exeter.

The probate of his will bears date the 29th of April, 1492, in the eight of king Henry the Seventh; but he died September 8, 1489, in Brittany.

Stow recites, that Sir Richard Edgecombe was also sent, with John, abbot of Abington, and Christopher Urswick, to the French king, to offer king Henry's mediation to compose the differences between the duke of Brittany and that monarch. They went first to the French king, and after to the duke of Brittany; in which service Sir Richard Edgecomb departed this life at Mortlaix, in that province.

It appears from writings in the custody of the present lord Edgecumbe, that John, the provost-prior of the friers preachers of Mortlaix, in Brittany, and the convent there, agreed with Joan, late the wife of Sir Richard Edgecomb, and Roger Holland, esquire, his executors, for his burial in the church of the convent of the said friers preachers, before the high altar in an honourable manner.

Accord-

Accordingly a monument is erected there to his memory, under the high altar, shewing a man in armour, kneeling upon a tomb, praying at a desk. And before him stands a prior, in his proper habit, holding in his left hand his staff, and the two fore-fingers of his right hand held up, as rebuking the said Sir Richard. At the feet of the pedestal, or bracket, on which he stands, are the arms and crest of Edgécumbe, viz. On a bend, between two cottises, three boars heads coupè. Crest, on a helmet, a boar's head coupè. On a label, between the figures of a knight and the prior, is this inscription, scilicet, 'Tho. ora pro me Richardo.' Behind the figure of the knight, and the aforesaid arms of Edgécumbe, impaling, a cheveron between three escallops; and under the said arms, on a scroll, is this inscription:

Memoriale Richardi Eggecumb, militis quondam contrarotulatoris, honorabilis, hospitij, illustrissimi Principis Henrici Septimi, Regis Anglie, cujus corpus restat humatum hic, coram altari autentico, qui obiit octavo die mensis Septembris, anno Domini mill^{mo} CCCC^{mo} 111^{ij} nono.

On the tomb is a cross, and round it this inscription, beginning at the head:

Ante hujus ecclesie sacratissime autentici altaris medium constat humatum corpus Richardi Eggecumb, militis, potentis ac honorabilis hospitii illustrissimi Principis Henrici, Regis Anglie, contrarotulatoris qui anno Domini millesimo CCCC 111^{ij} nono, et mensis Septembris die viii^o, fide plena ab hac luce migravit.

He had to wife Joan, daughter of Thomas Tremayne, of Collacomb, esquire, by whom he left issue Peirs Edgécumbe, his son and heir; and three daughters.

1. Margaret, married to Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham, Devonshire.
2. Agnes, married to William Trevanion, esquire, of Cornwall.
3. Elizabeth, married to Weymond Raleigh, esquire.

Which

Sir PIERS EDGE CUMBE, was made one of the twenty knights of the Bath, at the creation of prince Arthur, on the eve of St. Andrew, 5 Hen. VII. He was sheriff of Devonshire, in 9, 10, and 13 of Hen. VII. And in 2 Hen. VIII. he, with Robert Willoughby de Broke, knight, John Arundel, knight, and Richard Carew, knight, they, or any three of them, were impowered to array and review all men at arms, archers, and others, who were to accompany Sir Thomas Darcy, knight, captain of the castle of Berwick, in his expedition against the Moors and other infidels. And to certify to the king and his council, the number of men at arms, archers, and others. In 5 Hen. VIII. he was in the expedition against France, and was there made a knight banneret, for his gallant behaviour in the sieges of Thero-vene, and Tournay, and at the battle of Spurs.

He married first Jane, daughter and heir of Stephen Dernford, of East-Stonehouse, and of his wife, —, daughter and heir of — Rame, of

Rame, esquire; and secondly Catharine, sister of Sir John St. John, knight, and widow of Sir Griffith Rice, knight; but by her, who died in December, 1553, left no issue.

Sir Piers Edgécumbe, with Jane his first wife, before-mentioned, had the town of East-Stonehouse, and the village of West-Stonehouse, in Devonshire, on the other side the river Tamer, which was the dwelling of Joel de Stonehouse, in 27 Henry III. The said Sir Piers had issue by her three sons, Richard, John, and James, who are mentioned in his will; also three daughters, Mary, wife of Sir John Arundel, of Lanhern, in the county of Cornwall, esquire; Jane, the wife of Thomas Pomeroy, esquire; and Anne, who was unmarried when her father made his will, who therein gave her a legacy of 300l. Which will being remarkable, it may not be unnecessary to give an extract of it.

It bears date the third of March, 1750, 21 Henry VIII. wherein he orders his body to be buried where it shall please God to dispose of it. He bequeaths to the parish church of Plymouth, three pounds, praying the curate thereof to pray for his soul; and in like manner, three pounds to each of the churches of Calstocke, and of Bodmin; and to every chaplain present at his exequies, and there doing service for his soul, at the time of his obit and burial, twelve pence. And that his executors cause, incontinently after his decease, a trental of masses to be said for his soul, in such convenient place and time, as to them shall be thought most expedient. Also that they provide an honest priest to sing mass daily for his soul, in the parish church of Mewye, in the county of Devon, for the space of five years, to whom he bequeaths for his salary and wages, fifty marks. Likewise another honest priest, to sing for his soul in the parish church of Calstocke, in the county of Cornwall, for the space of five years, with like salary and wages. He further orders his executors to distribute ten pounds, in penny-dole to poor folks; and cause an obite, or anniversary, yearly to be holden for his soul, in the parish of Plymouth, during ten years after his decease, expending on every such obite, twenty shillings.

He bequeaths to every of his household servants a year's wages. And whereas Sir John Arundel, and William Courtney, knights, infeoffed, by the name of esquires, with Andrew Hillersdon, John Wise, Thomas Tremayne, esquires, and Stephen Trevyllian, to the use of him, and the performance of his last will, and of his heirs, in the honour and borough of Totness, and in the manor of Corneworth, in Devonshire, dated May 3, 12 Henry VIII. Also, whereas he had infeoffed Andrew Hillersdon, John Wise, Thomas Tremayne, esquires; George Tanner, and Stephen Trevyllian, in the manors of Brodrogan, and Wother, in Cornwall, April 14, 13 Henry VIII. for the performance of his will, he now bequeaths to them his tin works in the said manors, in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, as also all his plate, &c. for the performance of his said will, and for the payment of his debts. And after his will and testament is fully performed, his debts truly paid, and restitution made of wrongs by him done, or by his commandment, if any such be, and can be proved; then he wills, that his said feoffees shall release all their right and title to the heirs

heirs male of his body, and that his tin works in Devonshire, shall wholly remain to his son John, and the heirs of his body; and his tin works in the county of Cornwill, to his son James, and the heirs of his body.

He bequeaths to dame Catharine his wife, for her own use and behoof, all that plate in her keeping, which was Sir Griffith Rice's, her late husband, with all her other apparel, and stuff of household, left her by him. And in case his son and heir do trouble, or take from her any parcel of lands he has given her in jointure, or attempt to procure to be done, any thing to the least breach, or accomplishment of this his will, or any part thereof; or disallow any grants, passed by him, either of dame Jane his mother's inheritance, or of his own by indentures, copies, &c. for which upon their oaths, they may prove I have made grants, and am paid fines. And in case it may, by any manner of due proof, appear that he had taken fines of any of his tenants of his own inheritance, or of the inheritance of dame Jane, sometime his wife, and the parties have not their writing, according to his promise, I will and require my son and heir, for that time being, to make them grants according to his promise, as my said heir will answer God, to both our discharges. And for this I require him on my blessing, and for the contrary at his peril, and never to have any part of my goods. And this to be done and performed, my son Richard hath bound himself, by his writing and seal of arms in my life-time. Also I will, that my daughter, Anne Edgecomb, have 300*l.* towards her living, and marriage. And the residue of all my goods, moveables, &c. after my debts paid, my burial done, and this my testament, and last will, entirely fulfilled, I give to dame Catharine my wife, during her natural life; and, after her decease, to Richard Edgecumbe, my son and heir, or any other being my heir, if God call him to his mercy from this world. So as the said Richard, or other, being my heir, be conformable to every article of my will, as far as in him may lie, &c. And I make and ordain my executors, dame Catharine my wife, and Richard Edgecumbe, my son. The probate bears date September 15, 1539, and the inquisition taken after his death, shews that he died on the 14th of August, in 31 Henry VIII. leaving Richard, his son and heir, forty years of age.

Which Sir RICHARD EDGECUMBE was knighted at the creation of Edward Seymour, earl Hertford, October 18, 1536. He was sheriff of Devonshire in 35 Henry VIII. and in the first year of queen Mary. He built that stately house, at East-Stonehouse, called from him Mount-Edgecumbe, the most beautiful seat in those parts, as Mr. Carew has observed, who gives this account of it. "Upon the south shore, somewhat within the land, standeth Mount-Edgecumbe, a house builded and named by Sir Richard Edgecumbe. It is built square, with a round turret at each end, garreted on the top; and the hall rising in the midst, above the rest, yieldeth a stately sound, as you enter it. The parlour and dining room give you a large and diversified prospect of land; and overlooks St. Nicholas island, (lying in the mouth of the harbour) the royal citadel, Plymouth town, Stonehouse, Milbrook, and Saltaish. It is supplied with a never-failing spring of water, stored with timber,

wood, fruit, deer, and conies. A little below the house, in the summer evenings, sail-boats come and draw their nets for fish. Both sides of the aforementioned narrow entrance, with the passage between the whole town of Stonehouse, and a great circuit of the land adjoining, appertain to this inheritance. These sides are fenced with blockhouses, and that next to Mount-Edgecumbe was formerly planted with ordnance, which, at coming and parting, greeted such guests as visited the house. This curious and noble mansion so affected the duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish armada in 1588, (though beholding it at a distance of the sea) as to reserve it for his own possession, in the partage of this kingdom, which, in hopes and expectation, they had already conquered. This stately house is within the compass of the county of Devon; as is all that tract, anciently called West-Stonehouse, although it be in the parish of Maker, which lieth in the county of Cornwall."

Richard Carew, esquire, who wrote the survey of Cornwall, was the son of Thomas Carew, esquire, by Elizabeth, daughter of this Sir Richard Edgecumbe; and, from his knowledge of him, has left his character in manuscript, intitled, "A Friendly Remembrance of Sir Richard Edgecomb."

"Among many his virtues (saith he) I will rehearse only these, namely, his knowledge, courtesy, and liberality.

His knowledge consisted in learning and wisdom. Touching his religion, his upright dealing bears witness, "That he had the fruits of a good conscience." Besides, in his life-time he kept a chaplain in his house, who daily and duly said service; and, at his death, he had the grace to call upon God.

"His learning in the arts he attained by his study in the university of Oxford, where he spent some part of his youth; not idly, nor only whilst he baited his horse (as the scholarly minister answered the bishop's ordinary) but both orderly and profitably; for he could tell what any man's errand was, that came to him. And in inditing of letters was so skilful that being on a time at the quarter sessions, where was some difference about the form of one to be sent up to the lords of the council, he stepped down from the bench, and at a sudden penned it so well, and to all their likings, as, without farther amendment, they allowed, and sent it forth. Yea the lord Cromwell, in this point, gave him especial commendations. He had also a very good grace in making English verses, such as in those days passed for current; which flowing easily from his pen, did much delight his readers. The sharpness of his wit was also seen in his apophthegms; of which, though I have heard many, I only remember two; the one, "That Ingratus was Latin for a priest," (understand him, reader of them of those times) and the other, "That where the good man did beat his wife, there Cupid would shake his wings, and fly out of doors."

"For his wisdom, I will only give a taste or essay thereof, that by some parts the whole may be guessed: for he that would take upon him to discourse of every point, must needs be a wise man himself. He used, what occasion soever he had of expences, to keep always one hundred pounds in his chest untouched, [a good sum in those days] and yet he would never be long indebted to any man, neither break promise of payment. He was also

also very careful to have provision made beforehand, of all things belonging to the household, for two years at least; and would very willingly bestow his money that way, whenever any good pennyworths were to be had, though he did not presently need it. Besides, he was so careful for his posterity, as, at his death, he left 400*l.* of old gold in his chest, for the suing of his son's livery.

"It was moreover noted in him, that whatsoever he did, he would be always girt with a sword, at least with a hanger. His reason thereof was, as I have heard, that some part of his oath of knight-hood did bind him thereunto. Another point of his wisdom was, that he continually maintained one in London, to be a solicitor of his causes; and to send him advertisement with the soonest of all occurrences from the court, and elsewhere; wherein, if orders were given him of any business, concerning the service of his prince or country, or that his help were craved in behalf of his friend, he would not slack any time, nor overslip any fit occasion for dispatch thereof. For his friend, he would deal as advisedly, and follow it as effectually, as if the matter were his own. In his prince's service, he was ready with the foremost to execute her commandments; and prepared with the soonest, to return answer. And whensoever he was to meet at any place, for his country's affairs, he would always come with the first, and part with the last, saying, "It were better that one man should tarry for many, than many for one."

"He was in speech very fair, and in council very secret; and yet was not his secretness towards his friends so close, but that he would lovingly impart to them whatsoever was convenient; nor his silence in speech so great, but that he could entertain every one with courteous words, according to their calling; using to his betters reverence; to his equals kindness; and to the meaner sort, affability. And as he was naturally given to believe the best of every one, so could he scarcely be drawn to dislike any, of whom he had once been well persuaded.

"Yea even to such as were his enemies, being in distress, he rather lent a hand to take them up, than a foot to tread them down, as by this story following may plainly appear. There was a knight (Trevanion) dwelling in the same shire, with whom, for divers causes in king Edward's days he had had sundry quarrels; which, as at first they bred inward misliking between them, so at last they break forth into open hatred. This knight, in the troublesome change in queen Mary's reign, partly for religion, and partly for other causes, was clapped into prison; and though the matters discovered against him were heinous, and his enemies (at that time bearing great sway) very grievous, yet he obtained so much favour, as to be tried by certificate, from the gentleman of the chiefest authority in his country, for his behaviour therein. According to whose report to the council, he was either to be delivered, or more strictly to be dealt with. This granted, he conceived very good hope of every other's friendly advertisement; and feared only the hard favour of our Sir Richard Edgecomb, who he doubted would use the sword of revenge, (then put in his hands) to his enemy's destruction. It happened, that upon return of their answer he was delivered; and being at liberty, to

the end he might know how his countrymen's minds were affected towards him, he, by means, procured a copy of all these advertive letters; in perusing of which, he found that such as bore him fairest countenance, wrote most against him; and that Sir Richard Edgecumbe's certificate made most for him: so as in all likelihood, his greatest enemy in shew, was the chiefest cause of his deliverance in deed.

"I would stay here, in praise of his noble mind, who shewed his valour, in conquering his own affections; his virtue, in abstaining from revenge, being offended; and his christianity, in doing good for evil; but that I am carried forth with no less wonder at this knight's thankfulness; who pretending, as though he wist not of this courtesy, to the outward shew, continued his wonted enmity, until the next Christmas after. At which time, on a night, word was brought to Mount-Edgecumbe, that a company of armed men were lately landed from Plymouth, marching up to the house. Sir Richard having heard before, that this knight was in that town, and mistrusting he had picked out this time to come and set upon him unawares, resolved to shew himself neither discourteous to them he knew not, through fear; nor yet to lie open to his enemies, if they pretended any such practice, through heedlessness; he therefore caused his gates to be set wide open, and placed his servants on both sides the gate, and hall, where they must pass, with swords and bucklers; but they coming in; turned this doubt into pastime, for their armour and weapons, were only painted paper, as by nearer approaching was perceived; and instead of trying their force, with blows in fighting with men, they fell to make proof of the ladies skill in dancing.

"These pastimes at last being ended, they were led into another room to be banqueted, where this knight taking off his vizard, and disclosing himself to Sir Richard Edgecomb, uttered, "That having the great courtesy shewn him in his trouble, besides his looking, and contrary to his deserving, he was come thither to yield him his most due thanks for the same; assuring him, that he would from thenceforth rest as faithfully his friend, as ever before he had shewed himself a professed enemy." In witness of which his true meaning, and to strengthen the friendship, so newly begun in good will, into a fast knot of alliance, he there presented him a young gentleman, his nephew, a ward, and the heir of his house, (who being of fair possessions, came amongst the other company, masked in a nymph's attire) to match with one of his daughters; which marriage afterwards came to pass. And here I should also run out into commendation of this rare thankfulness, save that this knight's many other shews of his right noble mind are so well known, that they need not; and so great, that they be praised enough. I will therefore let them pass, and shut up this part of Sir Richard's courtesy, when I have spoken a word or two of his soft nature; the rather, because I have heard some discommend this his mildness, who were themselves sooner to be pitied for their ignorance, then to be answered for any weight of their frivolous reasons.

"His liberality rested chiefly in housekeeping, and gifts. What provision he made for housekeeping, is before shewed; which being carefully procured, was both orderly and bountifully spent: and as he wanted

wanted not store of meat, so had he a sufficient company of servants to attend him at his table; the most part gentlemen by birth, and all of them both trained in service, and courteous to such strangers as haunted the house; who, when they came, found themselves so well entertained, that this good knight was seldom or never unvisited. Yea, if he understood of any strangers come into the country, of any calling, either by sea or land, he would freely invite them home. And these, by reason of Plymouth, his neighbour town, were not a few; so that at one time, besides many other great personages, he received into his house the admirals of England, Spain, and Flanders. And this he did for some good space. A passage the more remarkable, for that the admirals of those nations never met before so amicably at one table.

"Neither could these great guests cause him to forget the poor, who were daily as duly served as himself. Moreover, whosoever (either servant or otherwise) had brought him word of any thing to be bought at a reasonable price, or had done any errand or service for him, was sure of a liberal reward. Strangers arriving in the haven, were presented with such things as he had; and the poor, whom he met, received whatsoever came first to hand. It happened once, that a beggar craved an alms of him, to whom, instead of a shilling, he gave a piece of gold of ten; the beggar perceiving that he was mistaken, and doubting his displeasure, came crouching, and began to tell how he was deceived, offering him the gold again. But Sir Richard, loth to have his alms known, said to him, 'Away, knave, and if I catch thee any more here, &c.' So the poor fellow, shrewdly hurt by this repulse, quietly departed.

"But to draw this discourse to an end, he resembled the emperor Titus, called for his good disposition, The Delight of the World; who sitting on a night at supper with his acquaintance, and remembering he had bestowed nothing on any man that day, cried out on a sudden, 'Friends, I have lost a day.' Sir Richard's virtues procured him the favour of his prince and the council, who, in times of danger, chiefly committed to him, and a very few others, the government of the shire where he dwelt. They got him love among his neighbours, who counted nothing too dear for him; and coming home in their shipping from far countries, would hale his house with two or three pieces of ordnance; and present him with the best things they had. And lastly, they purchased him credit among strangers, who would commonly call him, The good old Knight of the Castle. These few things I have touched among many, which in him were worthy the noting.' Thus far that worthy author.

His last will bears date the first of July, 1560, in the second of queen Elizabeth; and he departed this life on the first of February, in the fourth year of her reign, as appears by inquisition taken at Plimpton, May 30, 4. Eliz. which shews that he died possessed, in Devonshire, of the castle and honour of Totness, and 28 knights fees, anciently belonging to that castle and honour, which descended to him from his grandfather, Sir Richard Edgecomb, knight, who had a grant thereof, 7 June, 1 Hen. VII. to hold of the king in capite by knight's service. Also, that he died possessed of the manor of Corneworth, with the appurtenances,

and the manor of Drew-Staynton, and the advowson of the church; and that Peter Edgecumbe, was his son and heir, and of the age of twenty-six; and that he had three other sons, Richard, Henry, and Edward; also daughters, Catharine, wife of Henry Champernon, of Modbury, esquire; Anne, married to William Trevanion, esquire; Honor; and Elizabeth, another daughter, was married to Thomas Carew, of Anthony, in the county of Cornwall, esquire, beforementioned. He lies buried in Maker church, under a gravestone, with this inscription, which differs from the inquisition, as to the time of his death:

Hic jacet Richardus Edgcumbe, miles, filius Petri Edgcumbe, militis, obiit primo die Decembris, 1561.

This gentleman married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Arundel, banneret, and she dying without issue, he married secondly, Winifred, daughter of William Essex, esquire, of Berkshire, who was the mother of his children.

His eldest son,

PETER EDGECUMBE, succeeded to the estate, and was sheriff of Devonshire in the 9th of queen Elizabeth. He served in the same reign in four several parliaments, for the county of Cornwall, viz. in 14, 28, 31, and 35 Eliz. and for Devonshire in 13 Eliz. In the other parliaments of that queen, he served for Lestwithiel and Lesceard, in Cornwall. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Andrew Lutterell, of Dunster-castle, in the county of Somerset, knight, by whom he had issue five sons.

1. Sir Richard Edgecumbe, knight.
2. Peirs Edgecumbe.
3. Edward Edgecumbe, of Brodringham, in Cornwall.
4. John Edgecumbe.
5. Andrew Edgecumbe, buried in the church of Maker, March 17, 1640.

Also four daughters.

1. Margaret, who was one of the maids of honour to queen Elizabeth, and wife of Sir Edward Denny, of Waltham-abbey, in Essex, knight.
2. Catharine, of Edmund Prideaux, of Nether-ton, esquire.
3. Elizabeth, of Sir John Speccot, knight.
4. Anne, of Richard Trefusis, esquire.

He died on the 4th of January, 1607, aged seventy, and was buried in Maker Church, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

Hic jacet Petrus Edgcumbe, armiger, Richardi equitis filius et pater, qui vixit annos LXX, obiit 4^a die Jan.

MDCVII.

Lief Tenant to my Queen long Time,
And often for my Shire a Knighte;
My Merit did to Credit clime,
Still bidinge in my Calling righte;
By Loyalty my Faith was tryede,
Peacefull I liv'd, hopeful I diede.

SIR RICHARD EDGECUMBE, eldest son, knighted by king James the First, served in parliament for Totness, in 31 Eliz. and for Grampound, in Cornwall,

wall, in 35 Eliz. also in the reign of king James the First; and for Boffiney, in the reign of king Charles the First. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Coteele, of London, knight, who died eighteen years before him, and was buried at Maker, where remains this inscription to her memory:

Hic jacet Domina Maria uxor Richardi, Edgumbe, militis; filia et hæres, Thomæ Coteele, de civitate Londini militis; quæ sepulta fuit 25^o die Julii, anno Domini 1620^o.

He had issue by her two sons.

1. Peirs Edgumbe.
2. Richard Edgumbe, who died unmarried November 5, 1655, and was buried at St. Gorrons. The said

PEIRS EDGE CUMBE, of Mount-Edgumbe, served in parliament for Newport, and Camelford, in Cornwall, in the reign of king Charles the First. He was, as the inscription on his monument (hereafter mentioned) sets forth, a pattern to posterity, and an honour to the age. "A master of languages and sciences; a lover of the king and church, which he endeavoured to support in the time of the civil wars, to the uttermost of his power and fortune." Sir Alexander Carew, baronet, was tried by the parliament for holding intelligence with colonel Edgumbe, and Major Scawen, of the king's party, not only by letters, but by personal conference several times, at midnight, in their own quarters; for which he was beheaded December 23, 1644.

He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Glanvil, of Broad-Hinton, in the county of Wilts, knight, and died in the 56th year of his age, on the 6th of January, 1660, leaving two sons, Sir Richard Edgumbe, and Francis Edgumbe, esquire, who lies buried at Calstock, with this inscription to his memory:

Hic repositum est corpus Francisci Edgumbe, armigeri, filii junioris Pearsei, de Monte-Edgumbe, armigeri, qui obiit 27^o die Aprilis, anno Domini 1668, ætatis suæ 21^o.

Also two daughters, the eldest of which was married to Sir Baynham Throgmorton, baronet, and the youngest, Winifred, became the wife of Thomas, earl of Coventry.

The said Peirs Edgumbe, esquire, was buried at Calstock, where a monument is erected, with this inscription:

Exemplum posteris, et præsentis ævi decus, scientiarum qui fuit et linguarum magister, Regis et ecclesiæ cultor, quorum causam (heu nimis civili bello labentem) summis viribus et proprioq; sumptu fulcire conatus est Pearseus Edgumbe de Monte-Edgumbe, armiger, filius Richardi Edgumbe, militis (claro admodum stemmate) qui Mariam uxorem duxit filiam Johannis Glanville, militis, de Broad-Hinton, in comit. Wilts. Ex qua binos filios et totidē natas genuit relicto hærede Richardo milite Balnei animam Deo resignavit (depositis hic prope exuviis) 6^o die Jan. an. Dom. 1660^o. Et ætatis suæ 56^o.

His eldest son,

Sir RICHARD EDGE CUMBE, was made, in his father's life-time, one of the knights of the Bath, against the coronation of king Charles the Second; who attended that grand solemnity in their purple robes, from the court of requests, to the abbey-church, where they sat, to see the ceremony, &c. He was born at Mount-Edgumbe, where he was baptized February 13, 1639; and was chosen for the borough of Launceston, in the first parliament of king Charles the Second; and in three other parliaments served as one of the knights of the shire for the county of Cornwall. He married Anne Montagu, the second surviving daughter of that great and brave nobleman, Edward, earl of Sandwich, by whom he had issue two sons.

1. Piers Edgumbe, who died at the university of Cambridge, aged 18, and was buried at Maker, April 9, 1674.

2. Richard Edgumbe, the first lord Edgumbe, born at Mount-Edgumbe, and baptized April 23, 1680.

Also six daughters.

1. Anne, baptized April 16, 1672, and buried at Maker, May 26, 1674.

2. Mary, baptized January 29, 1673, and buried at Maker, July 3, 1674.

3. Elizabeth, baptized April 22, 1675, married to — Atkins, esquire.

4. Catharine, baptized January 25, 1677, and buried at Maker, May 9, 1681.

5. Anne, baptized June 11, 1679, who died unmarried.

6. Margaret, baptized May 26, 1681, married to — Pine, esquire.

This Sir Richard was buried at Maker, April 3, 1688, his lady surviving him, till March 14, 1729, when she died, and was buried by him; but was secondly married to Christopher Montagu, elder brother to Charles, earl of Halifax.

Their only surviving son,

(First Lord) RICHARD EDGE CUMBE, soon after he came of age, was chosen one of the representatives of the county of Cornwall, on the decease of the right honourable Hugh Boscawen, esquire, May 13, 1701, then one of the knights of the shire for that county. In the next parliament 13 Will. III. he served for the town of St. Germans, and for Plympton, in the first year of queen Anne; and was constantly elected to every parliament, whilst he was a commoner. His lordship was constituted one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, June 22, 1716; also June 11, 1720; and April 3, 1724, with Hugh Boscawen, lord viscount Falmouth, had the offices of vice-treasurer, receiver-general, treasurer of war, and paymaster-general of his majesty's revenues in Ireland. He was created lord Edgumbe, April 20, 1742; and on December 22, 1743, he was constituted chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; and on January 5, 1743-4, was sworn of his majesty's privy-council; and was also lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Cornwall. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1745, he raised a regiment in Cornwall, for his majesty's service.

By Matilda, his wife, (daughter of Sir Henry Furnese, of Waldershare, in Kent, baronet) who died in March 1721, and was buried at Waldershare, he had issue three sons.

1. Richard Edgecumbe, his successor.
2. Henry Edgecumbe, who died an infant.
3. George Edgecumbe, the present lord.

His lordship departing this life, November 22, 1758, aged 79, was buried at Maker, in Devonshire, and succeeded in his honours, &c. by his eldest son,

(*Second Lord*) RICHARD EDGECUMBE, who was returned to the 10th parliament of Great Britain for Lestwithiel, and Plympton, but made his election for the first; in the next parliament he sat as member for Penryn.

In December 1755, he was appointed one of lords of the admiralty, but resigned his place at that board, in November 1756, on being appointed comptroller of his majesty's household, at which time he was admitted of the privy-council.

His lordship was also lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Cornwall, and departing this life unmarried, May 10, 1761, his remains were deposited at Maker, and the honours devolved upon his brother

(*Third and present Lord*) GEORGE EDGECUMBE, then clerk of the council for the duchy of Lancaster, which office he resigned in June 1762. He was returned to the three parliaments chosen in the several years 1747, 1754, and 1761; but succeeding to the peerage in the last mentioned year before the parliament, then chosen, sat for the dispatch of business, a fresh writ was issued.

His lordship having passed through the inferior posts in the sea-service, was appointed a captain in the navy, August 19, 1744; and in Novem-

ber 1762, was constituted rear-admiral of the blue. Upon the decease of his brother, he was appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Cornwall, and has continued in this and his maritime posts to the present time (1768).

On the 6th of August, 1761, this nobleman married Emma, only daughter and heir of John Gilbert, L. L. D. archbishop of York, and by this lady, has issue one son, Richard Edgecumbe, born September 14, 1764.

(TITLES.) The right honourable George, lord Edgecumbe, baron of Mount-Edgecumbe.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Edgecumbe, of Mount-Edgecumbe, in the county of Devon, April 20, 1742, 15 Geo. II.

(ARMS.) Ruby, on a bend, ermine, cottised, topaz three boars heads coupé, pearl.

(CREST.) On a wreath, topaz and ruby, a boar passant, pearl, a chaplet about the neck of oak leaves, fructed proper.

(SUPPORTERS) On each side a greyhound, pearl, gutte de poix, collared dovetail, ruby.

(MOTTO.) Au plaisir fort de Dieu.

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Mount Edgecumbe, near Plymouth.

S A N D Y S, Baron S A N D Y S.

WE are indebted to Hervey, clarencieux, king of arms, for an account that the ancestors of this noble family were seated at St. Bees, in Cumberland. For he certified the same, under his hand, to Edwin Sandes, of whom we shall have occasion to treat, as bishop of Worcester, and archbishop of York, upon a dispute between that prelate and Sir John Bourne, high-steward of the church of Worcester. The authenticity of which certificate can scarcely be called in question, as it was laid before the privy-council, and received their sanction.

It appears that in 1377, the two knights of the shire for Cumberland, were Richard del Sandes, and Robert Mowbray, chevalier. It further appears, that they received twenty eight pounds for their attendance upon parliament seventy days, and that this money was by the sheriff levied upon the constituents. In 1391 and 1395, the knights for the county were Thomas del Sandes, and William de Stapleton, their attendance each of

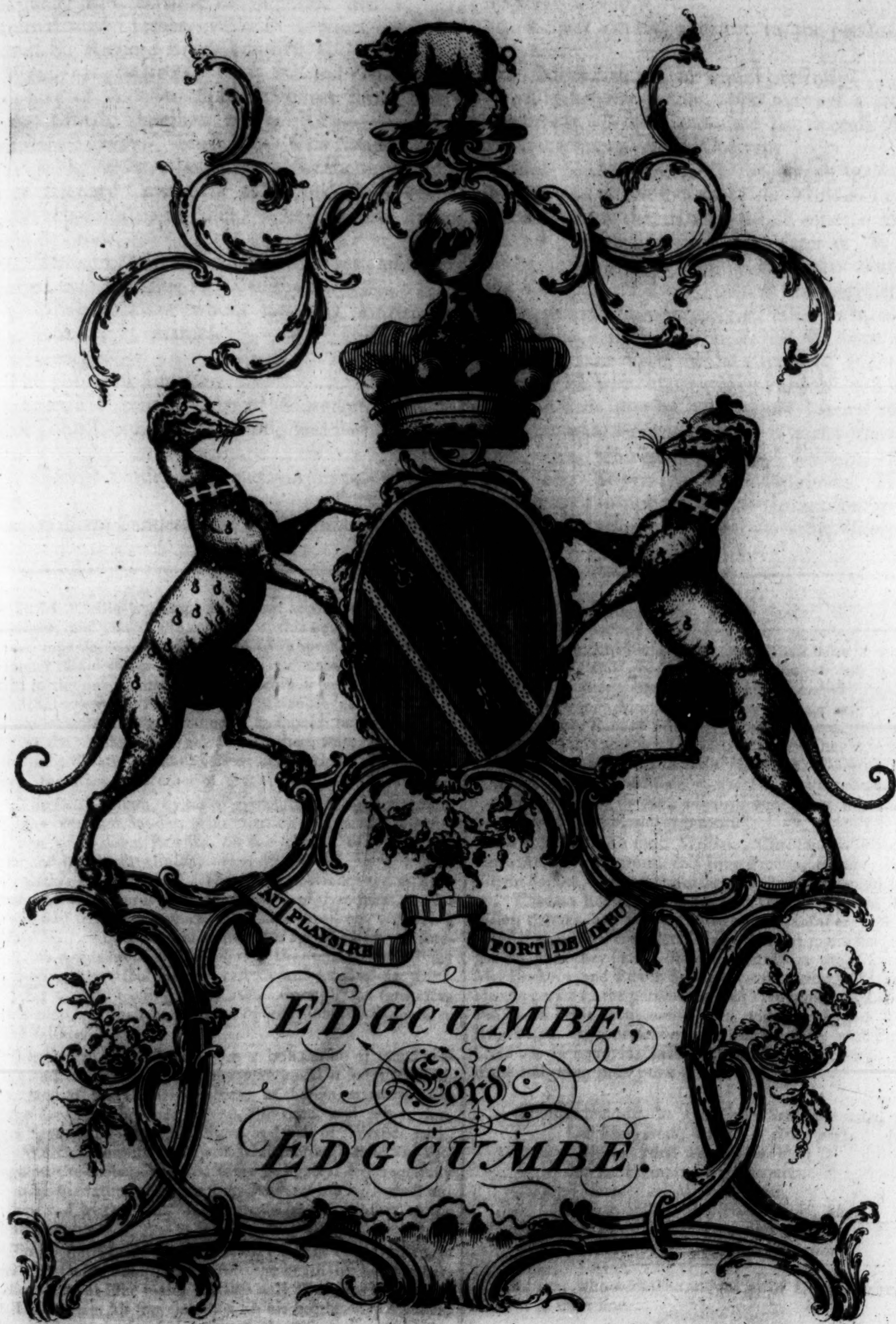
those years was thirty-six days, and the money levied for their expences each time, was fourteen pounds and eighteen shillings. We have no records whereon to found any conjecture what relation these two gentlemen, Richard and Thomas del Sandes, bore to each other, or what relation either of them bore to Robert Sandes, who flourished in the reign of Henry IV. But from their being seated in the same county, and being all men of the first consideration, we can have no doubt but that they were of the same family, and probably very nearly allied. Perhaps Richard was the father of Thomas, and he of Robert: or Richard and Thomas were brothers, and Robert was the son of one of them. Be this as it may,

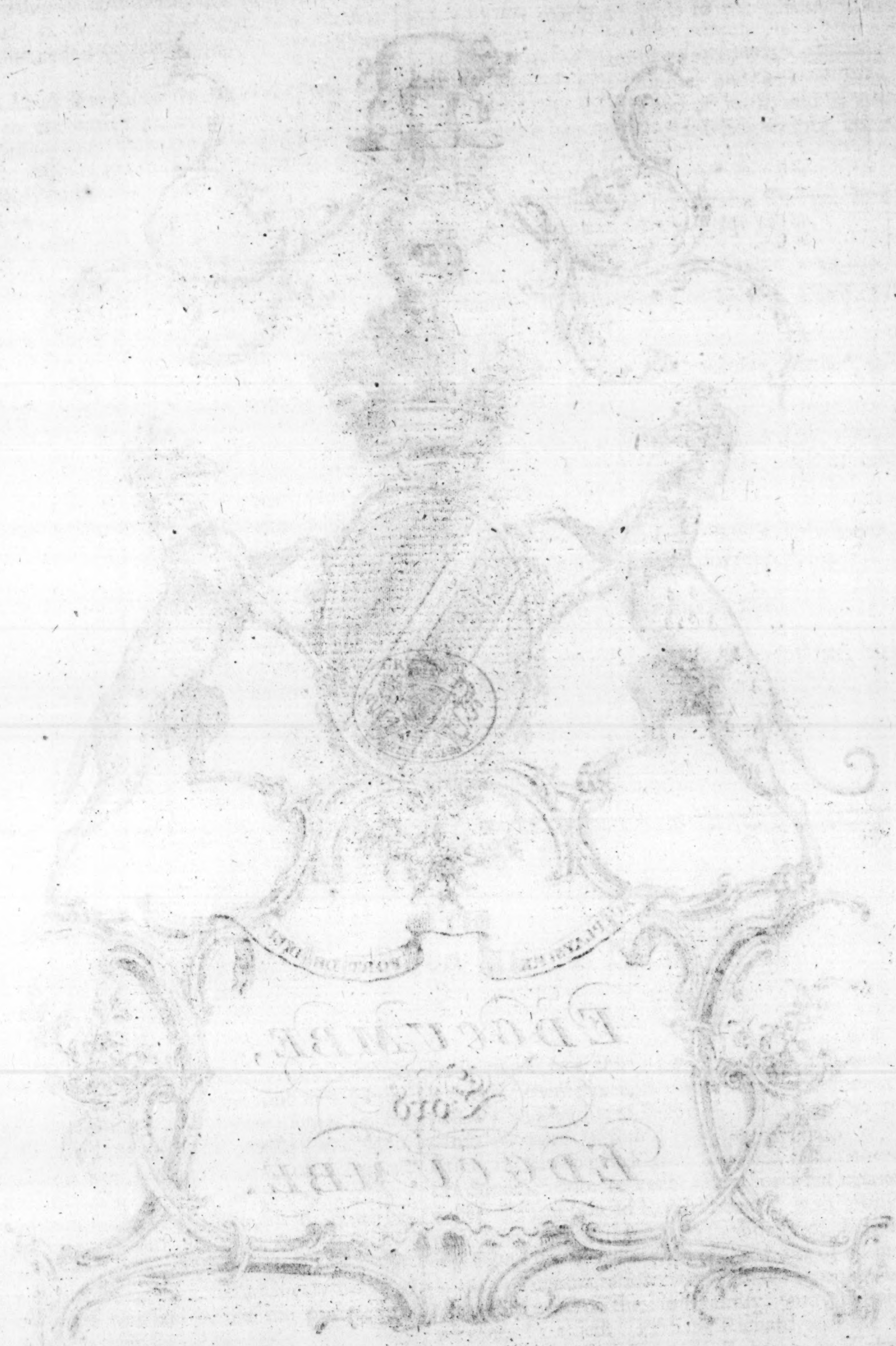
ROBERT SANDES, (for so the name was then wrote) seated at St. Bees, in Cumberland, in the reign of Henry IV. had issue two sons.

1. John Sandes.

2. ——— Sandes, ancestor to the families of Sandes in Cumberland, the eldest son.

JOHN





JOHN SANDES, was seated at Furnes Fells and Hawkshead, in Lincolnshire; and marrying Margaret, daughter and heir to William Rawson, of Yorkshire, esquire, had issue one daughter, Margaret, who became the adopted heir to her maternal grand-father, William Rawson, and the wife of Sir Richard Bray, knight: also a son,

WILLIAM SANDES, who married Margaret, daughter of William Garret,* or as some pedigrees set forth, daughter and heir of — Gerard, of Turvey. Their issues were five sons.

1. John Sandes, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Cavendish, of Suffolk, from which match the families in Essex, that bear the same name descend.

2. William Sandes, seated in Cumberland, who married and left issue four daughters.

3. Oliver, } of whom we only know the

4. Robert, } names.

5. George.

The youngest son,

GEORGE SANDES, married Margaret, daughter of John Dixon, of London, and had issue six sons.

1. George Sandes, who died in his father's lifetime.

2. William Sandes, who died without issue.

3. Anthony Sandes, who married Annie, daughter of Robert Man, of Bullingbroke, in Lincolnshire. From this match the family of Sandes, of Graithwaite-hall, in Hawkshead, Lancashire, derive their descent.

4. Edwin Sandes, ancestor to the present lord Sandys.

5. Miles Sandes, of whom presently.

6. Christopher Sandes, who married a lady of the name of Carees, and after her decease married a daughter of Miles Curwen.

Miles Sandes, the fifth son, being bred to the law, was one of the society of the Middle-Temple, and master of the King's-Bench office. He left issue by Hester his wife, daughter of William Clifton, of Brimpton, in the county of Somerset, four sons, Sir Edwin Sandes, of Latimers, in Buckinghamshire, who married Elizabeth, daughter, and at length sole heir, of William Lord Sandys, of the Vine, in the county of Hants, by Catherine his wife, daughter of Edward lord Chandos, and had issue by her colonel Henry Sandys, killed in the service of king Charles the First, anno, 1644, who had four sons, William, Henry, Miles, and Edwin; also six daughters, Hester, married to Humphry Noy, esquire, son to William Noy, attorney-general to king Charles the

* In Mr. Collins's peerage a different account is given of the marriages, and issue of the ancestors of this noble family. And as that ingenious gentleman seems to support his pedigree in a manner that deserves our attention, we cannot but give his words to the public, and let them have their weight, observing only, that where he mentions George Sandes as the brother, not the father of the archbishop, he should have considered that, as the reader will find above, there were two of that name, according to the most ancient manuscripts; the one the father, the other the brother of that prelate.

"The said William, by his wife, daughter of — Bouham, had issue William Sandes, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Rawson, of the county of York, and cousin and heir to Rawlinson, abbot of Furnes, in the county and palatine of Lancaster. This William Sandes writes himself of Eastwaite-Furnese, in the county of Lancaster, in his last will and testament, which bears date April 23, 1548, 3 Edward VI. And by the preamble, he appears to be a protestant; his words are, "Considering the uncertainty of my life, I commit my soul into the custody and hand of our Saviour Jesus Christ, trusting surely, that through the sprinkling of his blood, I shall be partaker of the inheritance prepared for the faithful."

"The rest of his will shews him to be a person of sound reasoning and judgment, and he made an equal disposition of his estate among his children, which, as therein appears, were George Sandes, who died in his life-time, and left a son, Roger Sandes, to whom he bequeathed half of Watfide-park, &c. Which George was slain at Muselborough-field, in battle against the Scots; and, in some pedigrees, is erroneously said to be the father of archbishop Sandes; but by several authorities and by this will, it is certain he was brother to the said archbishop.

"To his son Christopher he left his estate at Graithwaite, in Lancashire, with other lands, after the death of his mother. He died without issue male, leaving only two daughters.

"To William his son, jointly with his brother Christopher, he bequeaths his lease of Hawkshead-church, and three bloom smiddyes, with all the ore which he had in Mitheland and Low-Furnese, paying to Miles and Anthony, his sons, and their brothers, a hundreds pounds. This William died without issue.

"He further wills to his said sons, Miles and Anthony, equally, and jointly, all his rights in Loufon-park, Parkamore, and the one half of Watfide-park; also divers other lands and leases, to William and Christopher, before-mentioned; and legacies to his daughter Anne; and to his granddaughters, Agnes, Margaret, and Elizabeth, daughters of George Sandes. Then follows:

"I will also, that my son, Edwin Sandes, vicar of Haversham, shall have of my goods, &c. twenty pounds, desiring him heartily, upon my blessing, to see this my last will and testament fulfilled, and good rule, and loving order, to be had among his mother's brethren, and sisters, and children of my said son George. Moreover, it is my will and mind, that in case any of my sons, or others, be not contented, lovingly and jointly, to fulfill this my last will, that then they which offend and break this my said will and testament, shall forfeit all such possessions, &c. bequeathed to them; and the same to be at the sight of John Preston, esquire, and other supervisors of this my said last will and testament."

He constitutes his sons, William, Christopher, Miles, and Anthony, his executors; and John Preston, esquire, his son, Edwin Sandes, vicar of Haversham, William Dixon, Miles Dixon, Thomas Benson, Richard Mackerith, William Sawrey, Miles, Sawrey, and Richard Sandes, of Lancaster, supervisors; appointing, that if his estate be not sufficient to discharge the legacies, that they should then be lessened at the discretion of Mr. Preston, and Edwin Sandes, his son, vicar of Haversham. He was buried in the parish church of Hawkshead, in Lancashire, and has a table-monument there, with two figures lying at length upon it, representing him and his wife, with their arms lifted up, in a praying posture; and round the verge thereof is the following inscription:

Conditur hoc tumulo, Gulielmus Sandes et uxor,
Cui Margareta, nomen et omen erat.
Armiger ille fuit percharus regibus olim
Illa sed exemplar religionis erat.
Conjugij fuerant æquali forte beati,
Felices opibus, stemmate, prole, fide.
Quos amor et pietas læto conjunxit eodem.
Hos sub spe vitæ continet iste lapis.

Mr. Burton, who wrote the antiquities of Leicestershire, Englished it in these lines:

Here lie intomb'd a happy pair;
William Sandes and Margaret fair,
His virtuous wife, a jewel rare.

He an esquire belov'd by kings,
She an exemplar of religious things;

Both blest alike in marriage state,
Renown'd for riches and an equal fate,
In honour, issue, faith, inviolate;

Whom love and piety conjoin'd in one,
In hopes of life; both these contains this stone.

First;

First; Alathea, to Francis Grafton, esquire; Mary, to Dr. Henry Savage, master of Baliol-college, Oxon; Jane, to John Hain, esquire; Margaret, to Sir John Mill, of Tachbury, in the county of Southampton, baronet; and Margery, to Sir Edmund Fortescue, of Follow-Pit, in the county of Devon, baronet.

William, eldest son, (on the death of his uncle, William lord Sandys, only son of William lord Sandys, by Catherine, daughter of Edward lord Chandos, who died without issue on November 12, 1629) inherited the title of lord Sandys, in right of his Grandmother, Elizabeth, before mentioned, and had summons to parliament accordingly. He married Mary, youngest daughter of William earl of Salisbury, and dying without issue in 1668, was succeeded in the honour by Henry Sandys, his brother and heir, who dying unmarried, as did also his brothers, the title lies dormant.

The second son of Sir Miles Sandys before-mentioned, was Sir William Sandys, of Flatbury, in Worcestershire, and of Missenden, in Gloucestershire, from whom the family at Missenden, and Brimsfield, in Gloucestershire, descend. Sir George, the third son, died without issue; but from Henry, the fourth son, who was of Harwood, in the county of Bucks, and married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Conquest, of Houghton-Conquest, in the county of Bedford, knight, a progeny is yet remaining.

We now return to

EDWIN SANDYS (the fourth son of William) of whom, and his descendants, we are principally to treat. As he was distinguished for his great learning, and eminent abilities, and one of the first reformers of our religion from Popish superstition and idolatry, divers authors have given some account of him, without a due consideration or examination of facts, particularly as to the place of his birth: It is said by some to be at London; by others, at Cornisby, in Yorkshire; but by the famous Mr. Dodsworth, the antiquary, it is positively asserted to be at Hawkhead, within the liberty of Furness, in Lancashire; who alledges, that in token thereof, he built a free school there, and endowed it with thirty pounds per annum, for a master and usher out of lands in Hawkhead, and several tenements in Yorkshire. It is governed by trustees, according to statutes given them by the said archbishop; and over the door of the school is placed a fine stone, on which are engraved his arms, and the following inscription:

*Memoriæ reverendissimi doctoris divinitatis
Edwini Sandys, eboraci olim archiepiscopi.
Scholæ hujus fundatoris Daniel Rawlinson,
civis Londoni, Graisdale com. Lancastriæ
oriundus, posuit anno Domini 1675.*

He was one of the first who conformed to the protestant religion, and for the constant profession of that faith, chose a voluntary exile in Germany, where he lived all the reign of queen Mary. His troubles and imprisonment are reported at large by Mr. Fox, in his book of martyrs, out of which we shall recite some particulars, which shew him to be a person of courage, honour, and integrity. He was educated in Catharine-hall in

Cambridge, and took his degree of doctor of divinity in that university, before the month of September, 1552, when he had a grant of a prebend within the church of Carlisle, vacant by the death of Bellows.

In the third of king Edward the Sixth, he was master of Catharine-hall, and vice-chancellor of the university of Cambridge; and so truly zealous for the reformation, that fearing an alteration in religion, he shewed himself of the party of the lady Jane. Francis, bishop of Hereford, gives this account of him: "Having, by Northumberland's command, in the pulpit impugned queen Mary's cause and defended that of the lady Jane, he behaved himself with such wisdom and moderation, although upon the short warning of some few hours, that he abundantly satisfied the duke, and yet did not so deeply incur the displeasure of the adverse party, but that his friends prevailed with the queen for his pardon; so that after a year's imprisonment he was set at liberty, and presently fled over into Germany. After the death of queen Mary, returning from voluntary exile, he was consecrated bishop of Worcester, from which See he was translated to London, and thence again to the archbishoprick of York. A man for his learning, virtue, wisdom, and extract, very famous; but more especially happy in his issue, whereof many were admirable for their endowments, both internal and external, and of whom we have, in our age, seen three honoured with knighthood."

July 25, being St. James's day, he was brought prisoner from Cambridge, and committed to the Tower, with the duke of Northumberland, and others of quality. Queen Mary, before king Edward's laws were repealed, and particularly that act for the communion service, procured John Young (who had made himself famous for contesting with Martin Bucer, in Edward the Sixth's time) to be chosen vice-chancellor of the university of Cambridge: and the noted Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, and chancellor of the university, having wrote to the society of Catharine-hall, recommending Mr. Cofin to be chosen their master, in the room of Dr. Sandys, because he was married, they, for their own safety, thought it convenient to comply.

The same author observes, that after about a year's imprisonment he was discharged, and observing the fury coming on all that were resolved to stick to the true religion, and would not comply with the newly introduced papal superstitions, he made his escape out of England, and took up his residence at Strasburg, where the gospel was professed, and where he openly declared himself a protestant. He had for his companions, J. Ponet, bishop of Winchester, Edmund Grindal, after archbishop of York, and Canterbury, successively, with others of the clergy; and these learned knights, Sir John Cheek, Sir Richard Morison, Sir Anthony Cooke, Sir Peter Carey, Sir Thomas Wroth, and many more, mentioned by Bale.*

When the news of queen Mary's death arrived, he and Dr. Grindal immediately repaired to their native country, and arriving in London on the day queen Elizabeth was crowned, they met with a gracious reception at court.

* The following anecdotes concerning his sufferings in prison, and escape, may not prove unentertaining.

The duke of Northumberland, after he came to Cambridge with his army, sent for Dr. Sandys, the vice-chancellor. Dr. Parker, Dr. Bill, and Mr. Leaver, to sup with him; and among

other speeches, said, "Masters, pray for us, that we speed well," &c. and required Dr. Sandys, to preach on the morrow. The warning was short for such an auditory, yet he did not refuse, but went into his chamber, and so to bed. He rose at three o'clock in the morning, took his bible in his hand, and earnestly

Soon after he was one appointed by queen Elizabeth, and her council, to manage a conference before the lords and commons at Westminster, against the bishops of Winchester and Lincoln, popish bishops, &c. on these three propositions: "First, It is against the word of God, and the custom of the ancient church, to use a tongue unknown to the people, in common prayer, and administration of the sacraments.

"Secondly, Every church hath authority to appoint, take away, and change ceremonies, and ecclesiastical rights, so the same be to edification.

"Thirdly, It cannot be proved by the word of God, that there is in the mass offered up a sacrifice propitiatory for the quick and the dead." On the conference it was agreed, to put all questions and answers in writing; but the popish bishops, Winchester, and Lincoln, departing, (as Holinshed recites) from all order, and manifestly varying from their own, were committed to the Tower; and the conference came to no effect.

Cambden, in his History of queen Elizabeth, has observed, that on the deprivation of the popish bishops, in the second year of queen Elizabeth, the most learned that could be found among the protestant divines, were recommended to the vacant sees; and that Richard Pate, bishop of Worcester, having left the kingdom of his own accord, archbishop Parker consecrated Edwin Sands, a fluent and eloquent preacher, bishop of Worcester.

His conge d'elire bears date November 13, 1559, and he was elected the 25th of the same month. On the 17th of December, 1559, 2 Eliz. the queen signified to Matthew [Parker] archbishop of Canterbury, that having granted her conge d'elire to the dean and chapter of Worcester, they had elected Edwin Sands, D. D. to the said see; she therefore commands him to consecrate him. And by another commission, she commands the escheators of the counties of Worcester and Salop, and marches of the said counties; William Huytt, mayor of London,

earnestly prayed to God that it might fall open where a most fit text should be for him to treat of. The Bible fell open upon the first chapter of Joshua, where he found a text for that time, the most convenient he could have chosen. "Respondentque Josue atque dixerunt omnia quæ præcepisti nobis faciemus; et quocunque miseris ibimus: sicut obedivimus in cunctis Mose, ita obediemus et tibi tantum sit Dominus Deus tuus tecum sicut fuit cum Mose; qui contradixerit ori tuo, et non obediit cunctis sermonibus quos præceperis, ei moriatur tu tantum confortare et viriliter age." This text most fitly served for the purpose; and as God gave the text, so (saith my author) gave he such order and utterance, as drew many tears from the audience.

In the time of his sermon, one of the guard lifted unto him, in the pulpit, a mass book, and a grail, taken the night before by Sir George Howard, with certain of the guard, out of Mr. Hurleston's house, where lady Mary heard mass, and had not been long gone. The duke, with the rest of the nobility, required Dr. Sandys to put his sermon in writing, and appointed Mr. Leaver to go to London, and get it printed. Dr. Sandys required one day and a half for writing it, and at the day appointed, Mr. Leaver came ready booted to receive it of him. As he was delivering of it, Mr. Adams, one of the beadles, came weeping, and prayed him to shift for himself, the duke being retired, and queen Mary proclaimed. Dr. Sandys shewed no concern at what was said, but delivered the sermon written. The duke of Northumberland that night sent for Dr. Sandys, to proclaim queen Mary in the market-place at Cambridge, and told him she was a merciful woman, and that he had sent to know her pleasure, and looked for a general pardon. The doctor replied, "My life is not dear unto me, neither have I said or done any thing that urgeth my conscience; for what I have spoke of the state, I have instructions warranted by the subscriptions of sixteen counsellors; neither yet have I spoke further than the word of God and the laws of the realm do warrant me; come of me what God will; but be you assured you shall never escape death, for if she should save you, those that now rule will kill you."

That night the guard apprehended the duke, and certain grooms of the stable were as busy with Dr. Sandys; but Sir John Gates, laying in his house, sharply rebuked them, and drove them away. The next day he advised the doctor to walk in the fields; and in the mean time, the university, contrary to all order, had met together in consultation, and ordered Dr. Mousie, and Dr. Hatcher, to repair to Dr. Sandys' apartments, and fetch away the statute book of the university, the keys, and such other things as were in his keeping, which they did. Dr. Mousie had been an earnest protestant the day before, but was now turned papist; and though Dr. Sandys had done much for him, he was now his great enemy. The bell ringing for their meeting, Dr. Sandys returned out of the fields, and sending for the beadles, required them to wait on him to the schools, according to their duty. No sooner was the doctor (the beadles going before him) come into the regent house, and had taken his chair, but Dr. Mitch, with a rabble of unlearned papists, went into a by-school, and conspired to pull him out of his chair.

Dr. Sandys began his oration,—expostulating with the university, charging them with great ingratitude; declaring he had said nothing in his sermon, but what he was ready to justify; and their case was the same with his, they having not only concealed but consented to that which he had spoken. And as he was remembering them how beneficial he had been to their university, and their unthankfulness to him, Dr. Mitch came in again with his conspirators, about twenty in number. One laid hand on the chair, to pull it from him; another told him that was not his place; and another called him traitor: but being of great courage, and perceiving they used violence, he drew a dagger, and had dispatched some of them, if Dr. Bill, and Dr. Blith, had not fallen upon him, and prayed him for God's sake to hold his hands, and patiently bear that great offered wrong. By their persuasions he was contented, and the tumult ceasing, he ended his oration; and having mony of the university's, he there delivered the utmost farthing. He gave up the books, reckonings, and keys, and surrendered his office, "Praying God to give the university a better officer, and to give them more thankful hearts," and so repaired to his own college.

The day after there came to him Mr. Gerningham, and Mr. Thomas Mildmay; Gerningham told him it was the queen's pleasure that two of the guards should attend on him, and that he must be carried prisoner to the Tower of London, with the duke of Northumberland. Mr. Mildmay said, he marvelled that a learned man would speak so unadvisedly against so good a princess, and wilfully run into such danger. Dr. Sandys replied, "I shall not be ashamed of bonds, but if I could do as Mr. Mildmay can, I need not to fear bonds: for you came down against queen Mary, and armed in the field, and now return for queen Mary; before a traitor, and now a great friend. I cannot, with one mouth, blow hot and cold after this sort."

On this, his stable was robbed of four excellent geldings, and an inventory taken of all his goods by Mr. Moor, beadle of the university. He was set on a lame horse, that halted to the ground, which a friend of his perceiving, prayed that he might lend him a nag, to which the yeoman of the guard consented. At the end of the town some papists resorted thither to jeer him; and some of his friends, who mourned for him, to take their leave of him.

He was guarded, with the duke, and others, to London, and coming in at Bishopsgate, one, like a milk wife, hurled a stone at him, which hit him on the breast, so as like to have made him fall from his horse; to whom he mildly said, "Woman, God forgive it thee." As he came through Tower-hill-street, another woman standing in her door, cried, "Fie on thee, thou knave, thou knave, thou traitor, thou heretick! whereat he smiling, she said, Look, the desperate heretick laughs at this jeer." On which a woman, on the other side of the street, answered, "Fie on thee, neighbour, thou art not worthy to be called woman, railing upon this gentleman, whom thou knowest not, neither yet the cause why he is thus treated. Then she said, good gentleman, God be thy comfort, and give thee strength to stand in God's cause, even to the end. Thus he passed into the Tower, the first prisoner on

London, and her escheator there; as also her escheator of the county of Middlesex, to restore the temporalities of the said see to Edwin Sandes, D. D. elected bishop of that see, by the deprivation of Richard Pate, the late bishop.

On the second of June, 1570, he was elected to the see of London; and the queen, the first of July, 1570, 12 Eliz. commands Matthew, archbishop of Canterbury to confirm him: and likewise her escheators in the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Hertford, Suffex, Worcester, Huntingdon; and Alexander Avenon, her escheator in the city of London, and mayor thereof, to restore the temporalities in the said counties, to Edwin Sandes, elect-bishop.

The same year he was in commission to inquire, by a jury, into all treasons, misprisions of treason, insurrections, murders, felonies, burglaries, manslaughter, riots, escapes, contempts, unlawful assemblies, and oppressions, but more especially into all conspiracies, confederacies, meetings, &c.

contrary to an act of parliament, passed in the first year of the queen's reign, intituled, An Act for the Uniformity of Common-Prayer and Service in the Church, and Administration of the Sacrament. And to hear and determine the same, according to the laws of the land.

In 18 Eliz. the queen, 14 Feb. 1576, commissions Edwin, bishop of London, Robert, bishop of Winchester, and other bishops, to confirm Edmund, archbishop of York, in the archbishoprick of Canterbury, to which he had been elected by the dean and chapter of the said see.

On 19 January, 1577, 19 Eliz. the queen granted her conge d'elire to the dean and chapter of York, to elect an archbishop to the said see; vacant by the translation of Edmund Grindall to Canterbury; who thereupon, January 25, elected Edward Sandys, bishop of London, to that see: and the queen, March 8, 1577, 19 Eliz. commissioned Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury, and other bishops, to confirm Edwin, archbishop of York.

Also,

St. James's day. The yeoman of the guard took from him his borrowed nag, and what else soever he had. His man, Quinting Swainton, brought after him a bible, and some shirts, and such like things; the bible was sent into him, but the shirts, &c. the yeomen of the guard kept.

After he had been in the Tower three weeks, in a bad prison, he was put into Nun's-Bower, a better prison, and with him Mr. John Bradford. On the day of queen Mary's coronation their prison door was set open, (ever shut before) and Mr. Mitchell, his old acquaintance, who had been prisoner in the same place, came in to him, and said, "There is such a stir in the Tower, that neither gates, or prisoners, are looked to this day. Take my cloak, my hat, and my rapier, you may go out of the gates, without being questioned; save yourself, and let me do as I may." A rare friendship, but he replied, "I know no just cause, why I should be in prison! and thus to do, were to make myself guilty; I will expect God's will; yet must I think myself most bounden to you." On which Mr. Mitchell, finding him resolute, departed.

Whilst Dr. Sandys, and Mr. Bradford, were in close prison twenty-nine weeks, Mr. John Bowler, a very perverse papist, was their keeper; yet by often conference with him, at length began to dislike popery, and to favour the gospel, so that on a Sunday, when they had mass in the chapel, he brought the service-book, a manchette, and a glass of wine; and Dr. Sandys ministered the communion, according to the reformed religion, to Bradford and to Bowler.

When Wyatt was in arms against queen Mary, Dr. Cranmer, Dr. Ridley, and Mr. Bradford, were cast into one prison; and Dr. Sandys, with others, were sent into the Marshalsea. And Wyatt coming into Southwark with his army, he sent two gentlemen into the Marshalsea to Dr. Sandys, to let him know he should be glad of his company and advice, and that the gates should be set open to all the prisoners; but the doctor desired them to tell Wyatt, "If this rising be of God, it will take place, if not, it will fall: for his part, he was committed by order, and would be discharged by the like order, or would never depart."

Thomas Way, the keeper of the Marshalsea, appointed unto every preacher a man to lead him in the street for the air, but he himself walked with Dr. Sandys; and discoursing very familiarly with him, the people took notice of him, and prayed to God to comfort him, and strengthen him in the truth; on which the keeper said to the doctor, I perceive the vain people would set you forward to the fire; you are as vain as they, if you, being a young man, will stand in your own conceits, and prefer your own knowledge before the judgment of so many worthy prelates, ancient, learned, and grave men, as be in this realm; if you do so, you shall find me as strait a keeper, as one that utterly disliketh your religion. Dr. Sandys replied, "I know my years young, and my learning small; it is enough to know Christ crucified; and he hath learned nothing, that seeth not the great blasphemy that is in popery. I will yield unto God, and not unto man. I have read in the scriptures of many godly and courteous keepers; God may make you one; if not, I trust he will give me strength and patience, to bear your hard dealing with me." On which the keeper said, "Do

you then mind to stand to your religion." "Yea, (said the doctor) by God's grace." "Truly, saith the keeper, I love you the better, I did but tempt you. What favours I can shew you, ye shall be sure of, and I shall think myself happy if I may die at the stake with you." And he ever after shewed Dr. Sandys all friendship. He laid him in the best chamber in the house, and would not suffer the marshal's men to lay fetters on him, as others had. He sundry times suffered him to walk alone in the fields; and permitted his wife, Mr. Sandys's daughter of Essex, a gentlewoman beautiful both in body and mind, to resort to him; they had the communion there three or four times, and a great resort of communicants, who offered Dr. Sandys money, but he would receive none. He was then in the prime of life, and admired for his learning, eloquence, sobriety, and other virtuous morals. His exhortations to the people were delivered with that energy, as drew tears from many, and made them abhor the mass.

After he had been nine weeks prisoner in the Marshalsea, he was set at liberty, by the mediation of Sir Thomas Holcroft, the knight marshal. Sir Thomas sued earnestly to Dr. Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, for his deliverance, but could not prevail, except Dr. Sandys would be one of their sect; and then he said he should want nothing. He wrung at last out of the bishop, that if the queen could like of his deliverance, he would not be against it; which was Sir Thomas's last request. Thereupon he made interest with two ladies of the privy-chamber to move the queen to it, who was contented, if the bishop of Winchester approved of it. Sir Thomas watched his going to speak with the queen, and followed him with a warrant, for setting him at liberty; and prayed the two ladies to put the queen in mind of Dr. Sandys. On which she said, "Winchester, what think you of Dr. Sandys, is he not sufficiently punished?" and Gardiner, remembering his promise, said he was not against it, if her majesty liked to discharge him." Saith the queen, "Then truly we would he were set at liberty." On which Sir Thomas Holcroft immediately offered the queen the warrant, who signed the same, and caused Winchester to subscribe his name thereto. The warrant was given to the knight marshal again; but as the bishop went out from the queen, he called to Holcroft, commanding him not to set Dr. Sandys at liberty, till he had taken sureties of two gentlemen, bound in a bond of five hundred pounds each, that he should not depart the realm without licence.

Holcroft also made it his business to find sureties for him; and having discoursed with two gentlemen of the North, friends and cousins of Dr. Sandys, they agreed to be bound in body, goods, and lands, for him. He then sent for the doctor to his apartments at Westminster, requiring the keeper to accompany him. He came accordingly, and found Sir Thomas Holcroft in his garden alone, who immediately imparted to him his long suit, with the whole proceeding, and what effect it had; much rejoicing he was so fortunate to procure him his liberty; and that nothing remained for him to do, but to enter into bonds, with his two sureties, not to depart the realm. The doctor answered, "I give God thanks, who hath moved your heart to mind me so well, and I think myself most bound to you; I hope God will requite you, and I never shall be found unthankful; but

Also, on the 16th of March following, the queen commanded her escheators in the counties of York, Lincoln, Surry, Middlesex, Northumberland, Gloucester, and marches of Wales, Nottingham, and the mayor of the town of Nottingham, her escheator in the said town; her escheators in Westmorland, Cumberland; her chancellor in the county palatine of Lancaster, to command the escheator in that county; the mayor of the city of York; the mayor of Kingston upon Hull, her escheators there; to restore the temporalities of the see of York, to Edwin Sandys, elect-archbishop.

On 14 May, 1578, 20 Eliz. he was in commission with Henry, earl of Huntingdon, president in the North, Richard, bishop of Durham, and others, to visit the church of Durham, which had undergone great damages, by the insolvency, neglect, and injuries, done by the dean, canons, and other officers of the said church; and they were empowered to inquire into the management of the revenues thereunto belonging, &c.

This good prelate continued archbishop of York about twelve years, and, as bishop Goodwin relates, departed this life August 8, 1588, and was buried at Southwell. But Sir Gilbert Dethick, garter king at arms in the reign of queen Elizabeth, has left an account of the funerals of those persons of quality that he buried; wherein he recites, that Edwin Sandys, archbishop of York, late bishop of London, and before bishop of Worcester, died at Southwell, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire, Wednesday, the 10th of July, 1558, and was buried there the 15th of August following, with great solemnity.

The antiquities of Worcester, printed in 1717, p. 107, recites, that though Godwin, and others, assert he was buried at Southwell, they are mistaken, whereas he lies buried at Hawkeshead, in Lancashire, among his ancestors; and has, in honour of him, in the north isle, appropriated to his family, an inscription to his memory, the same as was at Southwell. But this is an error, for he was indisputably

but as you have dealt friendly with me, I will also deal plainly with you. I came a freeman into prison, I will not go forth a bondman. As I cannot benefit my friends, I will not hurt them; for if I am set at liberty, I shall not stay six days in this realm, if I may get out. If therefore I may not get forth free, send me to the Marshalsea again, and there you shall be sure of me."

Holcroft was much displeased with this answer, and told him a change would shortly come; the state was but a cloud, and would soon shake away; that his cousin, Sir Edward Bray, and his wife, would gladly receive him into his house, where he never need come at church; and that lady Bray hated popery: adding, that he would not so deal with him, to lose all his labour. But no persuasions could prevail with him to enter into bonds. Which Holcroft perceiving, generously said, "Seeing you cannot be altered, I will change my purpose, and yield unto you. Come of it what will, I will set you at liberty. And seeing you mind to go over sea, get you gone quickly as you can. One thing I require of you, that while you are there, you write nothing to come hither, for you may undo me." He friendly kissed Dr. Sandys, bid him farewell, let me answer Winchester as I may; and commanded the keeper to take no fees of him.

Returning with the keeper to the Marshalsea, he staid there that night, and the next day gave a dinner to all the prisoners, taking his farewell of them with many tears, particularly of Mr. Saunders, who, at his own request, was permitted by the keeper to be his bedfellow. Their parting was very sorrowful, with many tears, the one falling on the other's neck; and so he departed, clearly delivered, without examination, or bond. From thence he went to the Bench, and there talked with Mr. Bradford, and Farrer, bishop of St. David's, then prisoners. He comforted them, and they praised God for his happy deliverance. He went by Winchester's house, and there took boat, and came to William Banks, his friend in London, with whom he remained one night, and the next night shifted to another friend's house; and there he learned that search was made for him.

Dr. Watson, and Mr. Christopherson, coming to the bishop of Winchester, chancellor of England, told him, he had set at liberty the greatest heretick in England, and one, who, of all others, had most corrupted the university of Cambridge. Whereupon the bishop sent for all the constables of London, commanding them to watch for Dr. Sandys, then in the city; and whoever of them should bring him to him, should have five pounds for his labour. The doctor, on knowledge of this, for greater safety, conveyed himself by night to Mr. Bertie's house, a stranger, who had been a little time in the Marshalsea prison with him, and was a good protestant, and dwelt in Mark-lane. There he was six days, and one or two of his friends repaired to him. He afterwards went to Mr. Hurleston, a skinner, dwelling in Cornhill; where he caused his man Quinting to provide two geldings for him, in order to ride into Essex, to Mr. Sandys, his father-in-law, where his wife was.

At his going to bed in Hurleston's house, he observed a pair of hose too long for him, made whilst he was in the Tower,

by one Benjamin, a protestant, dwelling in Birching-lane. He was not permitted to speak to him, or take any measure of him, but only look on his legs, whereby they were not made fit for him: these hose, he prayed the mistress of the house to send to some taylor, to cut them two inches shorter. She sent them by her boy to the next taylor, who chanced to go to Benjamin that made them, and was then a constable, and acquainted with the lord chancellor's orders. The boy required him to cut the hose; on which he said, I am not thy master's taylor: whereunto the boy replied, My master's taylor dwelling far off, I came to you, as our next neighbour; for it is far night, and he wants them early in the morning. Benjamin knew his own work, and said, These are not thy master's hose, but Dr. Sandys's, which I made for him in the Tower. Saith he, Go to thy mistress, pray her to fit up till twelve of the clock, and then I will bring the hose, and speak with the doctor to his good.

At midnight, the mistress of the house, and Benjamin, the taylor, went into Dr. Sandys's chamber, but prayed him not to be afraid of their coming. He answered, "Nothing can be amiss, what God will, that shall be done." On which Benjamin told him, "He made his hose, and by what chance they came into his hands, God used the means, that he might admonish him of his peril, and advise him how to escape it." He then acquainted him, that all the constables of London, whereof he was one, had orders to watch for him; and some were so greedily set, that they prayed, if he took him, to let them have his carriage to the bishop of Winchester, and he should have the five pounds. He further told him, that it was known his man had provided two geldings, and his intentions to ride out at Aldgate in the morning, where he would surely be taken. "Follow my advice (said he) and, by God's grace, you shall escape their hands. Let your man walk all the day in the street where your horses stand, booted, and ready to ride; the good man's servant of the house shall take the horses, and carry them to Bethnal-Green, and his master shall be booted, and follow after, as if he would ride. I will be here with you tomorrow, about eight of the clock. It is both term and parliament time; and when the streets are full, we will go forth, look wildly, and if we meet your brother in the streets, know him not."

Accordingly Dr. Sandys, clothed like a gentleman, in all respects, looking as one who had been long kept in prison, was conducted by Benjamin through Birching-lane, and from one lane to another, till he came to Moor-gate, and from thence to Bethnal-green. He there found the horses were ready, and Mr. Hurleston ready to ride with him as his man. The doctor pulled on his boots, and taking his leave of Benjamin, would have given him great part of that little he had, but he refused it. However, Dr. Sandys, on his return to England, remembered him thankfully. He rode the same night to his father-in-law's, Mr. Sandys, where his wife was; but he had not been two hours there, before Mr. Sandys was acquainted that two of the guards would that night apprehend his son-in-law. Thereupon he was immediately guided to an honest farmer near the sea, and took up his abode with him two days and two nights in a chamber without stirring out of it. After which

putably buried in the collegiate church of Southwell; where is a curious monument, on the north-side of the quire, with his effigies lying at length, with a book in his hand, and his children kneeling on one side; and round the verge is this inscription:

Edwinus Sandes, Sacrae Theologiae Doctor postquam Wigorniensem Episcopatum annos X, totidemque tribus demptis, Londinensem gessisset; Eboracensis sui Archi-Episcopatus annos XII. vitae autem LXIX obiit July x. An. Dom. 1588.

At the head of the monument is this epitaph.

Cujus hic reconditum Cadaver jacet, genere non humilis, vixit dignitate, locoque magnus; exemplo major; duplici functus Episcopatu, Archiepiscopali tandem amplitudine etiam illustris: honores hosce mercatus, grandipretio, meritis Virtutibusque. Homo hominum a malitia & vindicta innocentissimus; magnanimus, apertus, & tantum nescius adulari; summe liberalis atque misericors, Hospitalissimus, Optimus, Facilis, & in sola Nitia superbus: scilicet, haud, minora quam locutus est, vixit & fuit. In evangelij prædicandi laboribus ad extremum usque halitum mirabiliter assiduus, a Sermonibus ejus nunquam non melior discederes, Facundus volebat esse & videbatur. Ignavos sedulitatis suæ conscius oderat. Bonas Litteras auxit pro facultatibus; Ecclesiæ

patrimonium veluti rem Deo consecratum, intactum defendit. Gratia, qua floruit apud Illustrissimam mortalium Elizabetham, effecit, ne hanc, in qua jacet, ecclesiam tu jacentem cerneres, Venerande Pæsul utriusque memorandum fortunæ exemplar, qui tanta cum gesseris multo his majora, animo ad omnia semper impavido perpeffus es: Carceres exilia, amplissimarum facultatum amissiones, quodque omnium difficillime innocens præferre animos consuevit, immanes contumelias. Et hac re una votis tuis minor quod Christo testimonium etiam sanguine, non præbueris, Attamen qui in prosperis tantos fluctus et post agonum tot adversa, tandem quietis sempiternæ portum, fessus mundi, Deique sitiens reperisti. Æternum lætare: vice Sanguinis sunt sudores tui: Abi lector, nec ista scias tantum ut sciveris, sed ut imitare.

At his feet under his arms:

Verbum Domini manet in æternum.

Which inscription is recited in Sir William Dugdale's History of the collegiate Church of Southwell, p. 50; and there never was any monument for archbishop Sandys, at Hawkshed, in Furnes, in the county of Lancaster.

He made his last will and testament † a year before his death, when he was in sound health and perfect memory, as he expresses himself.

The

which he shifted to one James Mower, a ship-master, who dwelt on Milton shore, and was to sail with the first wind to Flanders. Whilst he staid in expectation of a fair wind, Mower brought to him forty or fifty mariners, to whom he gave an exhortation, which they liked so well, that they promised to die for it, before he should be apprehended.

The sixth of May, being Sunday, the wind served, and at the shore Dr. Sandys met Mr. Isaac, of Kent, with his eldest son, who, from the good opinion he had of the doctor, sent his son with him; and Dr. Cox also embarked in the same ship. Cockerill commander. They were within sight, when two of the guard came thither, to apprehend Dr. Sandys; but they happily arrived at Antwerp, and were immediately invited to dinner by the famous Mr. Lock. Before they had dined, George Gilpin, secretary of the English house, and kinsman to Dr. Sandys, came and whispered in his ear, "That king Philip had ordered search to be made for him, and to apprehend him." Hereupon they rose from dinner in a very great shower, and went out of the gate toward the land of Cleve: they had the good luck to light in a waggon, and halting away, came safe to Augsburgh, on Cleveland, where Dr. Sandys staid fourteen days, and then set out for Strasburgh; where, after he had lived one year, his wife came to him. During his abode in that city, he fell sick of a flux, which kept on him nine months, so that his recovery was doubtful. He had a child, which died there of the plague; and his wife, after some time, fell sick of a consumption, and died in his arms.

† The preamble being so very remarkable, and shewing his rare virtues, and wisdom, we shall, for the satisfaction of the curious, insert it, as truly worthy of being known.

IN DEI NOMINE, AMEN.

I Edwin Sandys, minister of God's holy word and sacraments; archbishop of York, although most unworthy; often minding the frailty and uncertainty of man's life in general, and withal, feeling mine own manifold infirmities in particular, both by my years, and for my sins; and also remembering, that when the Lord God shall say, Redde, rationem villicationis tuæ, I, amongst others, shall appear before the tribunal seat of Christ, to receive in this body according to that I have done, be it good or evil. I reckon that in myself a christian duty, with Ezechias, Disponere mea. And considering, that

as I brought nothing into this world, for naked I came out of my mother's womb, so can I carry nothing thereout, but naked I must return again, even earth to earth, and carcase to worms, the way of all flesh. While the Lord God hath lent me the leisure, being presently in sound health of body, and of perfect memory, I humbly thank him for both, even thus I discharge myself of those talents, which the Lord hath committed unto my charge, and make my last will and testament in such sort as followeth: First, and above all, my soul and spirit I commend, with David, and Stephen, into the merciful hands of my gracious God, and loving father; assuredly believing, by faith, and certainly trusting, by hope, that he, in the fulness of his good time, best known unto him, and least unto me, will receive the same unto himself; not in respect of any my deserts, for my righteousness is but a very dunghill, and defiled cloth, but of his own free mercies, and for the alone merits of his only son, mine only saviour, Jesus Christ: who being without any sin, was made a curse and sacrifice for all my sins, that I might be made the righteousness of God in him; who, in his own body, bare all my transgressions upon the tree, that by smart of his stripes, and blood of his wounds, I might be healed; who hath cancelled upon the cross, the whole hand-writing that was against me, that I might not only be entertained as a servant, or reconciled as a friend, but adopted as a son, and accepted as an heir, with God the Father; and an heir together with Jesus Christ, who is also made unto me wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption. And as in this faith, and full assurance of my perfect redemption, by the death and only deserts of Jesus Christ, the true lamb of God, and very lion of the tribe of Juda, I have and do live; so in the same firm and stedfast faith, and hope, I end my sinful life, and gladly yield up, with all immortal and mortal bodies. Secondly, Although this body of mine is but a clod of clay, a prison of my soul, my will is, that it shall be buried, neither in superstitious, nor superfluous manner; yet for that it hath been, and as I trust, not only the vessel of the gospel, but likewise a temple of the Holy Ghost, I require that the same be so decently and conveniently brought to ground, as appertaineth to a christian, a servant to Almighty God, and a man of my calling; putting no doubt, but that I shall see my Redeemer with my own eyes, and be covered with mine own skin, and that the Lord Jesus make this my vile body like unto his glorious body, whereby he

The probate bears date the 22d of May, 1590, and administration granted to Cicely, his lady, the executrix. She was his second wife, and sister to Sir Thomas Wilford, and died in the year 1610, as appears by the probate of her will, administration being granted to her eldest son, Sir Samuel Sandys, the twelfth of February that year, whom she appointed her only and sole executor; and makes overseers, Sir Thomas Wilford, her brother, her son Sir Edwin Sandys, and her son, Sir Miles Sandys. The preamble to her will, and the prudent disposition she made of her estate, shews she was a pious and ingenious lady.

Before a great Bible, printed by Richard Jugge, Queen's printer, 1575, in the archbishop's own hand, are the names and birth-days of his children, which he had by his said wife Cicely; and were all living, October 1, 1576, viz.

Samuel Sandys, was born the 28th day of December, at three of the clock in the morning, in the year of our Lord God, 1560; his godfathers, Clement Throckmorton, esquire, John Pedder, dean of Worcester; his godmother, Mrs. Anna Berrow.

Edwin Sandys was born the ninth day of December, at six of the clock in the morning, in the year of our Lord God, 1561: his godfathers, Thomas Russel, knight, Thomas Blount, esquire; his godmother, Mrs. Margaret Sheldon, widow.

Miles Sandys was born the 29th day of March, at twelve of the clock in the morning, in the year of our Lord God, 1563: his godfathers Miles Sandys, esquire, Thomas Fleet, esquire; his godmother, Mrs. Pedder.

William Sandys was born the thirteenth day of September, at four of the clock in the afternoon, in the year of our Lord God, 1565: his godfathers, William Ligon, John Lyttleton, esquire, his godmother, Mrs. Joan Perry.

Margaret Sandys was born the twenty-second day of December, at three of the clock in the afternoon, in the year of our Lord God, 1566: her godfather, John Folliot, esquire; her godmothers lady Margaret Russell, Mrs. Anne Dalton. [She, was married to — Aucher, esquire, and had issue Sir Anthony Aucher, and Edwin Aucher, who are both mentioned in the will of her mother.]

Thomas Sandys was born the third day of December, at three of the clock in the afternoon, in 1568: his godfathers, Thomas Lucy, knight, Walter Blount, esquire; his godmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Packington.

Anne Sandys was born the twenty-first day of June, at eight of the clock in the morning, 1570: her godfather, John Packington, esquire; her godmothers, Mrs. Anne Washbourne, Mrs. Anne Colles. [She was married to Sir William Barne, and had issue, as appears by the will of her mother.]

Henry Sandys was born the last day of September, between eight and nine of the clock at night, in 1572: his godfathers, Henry, earl of Huntingdon, William, lord Sandys; his godmother, lady Margaret Tailboies.

Ita est Edwinus London.

George Sandys born the second day of March, at six of the clock in the morning, in 1577: his god-

he is able to subdue all things unto himself, *Reposita est hæc mihi spes in sinu meo.* Thirdly, because I lived an old man in the ministry of Christ, a faithful disposer of the mysteries of God, and, to my power, an earnest labourer in the vineyard of the Lord, I testify before God and his angels, and men of this world, I rest resolute, and yield up my spirit in that doctrine, which I have privately studied, and publickly preached, which is this day maintained in the church of England; both taking the same to the whole council of God, the word and bread of eternal life, the fountain of living water, the power of God unto salvation, to all them that do believe; and he seeking the Lord besides, to turn us unto him, that we might be turned, lest, if we repent not, the candlestick be moved out of his place, and the gospel to a nation, that shall bring forth the fruits thereof. And further protest, in an upright conscience of mine own, and in the knowledge of his majesty, before whom I stand, that in preaching of the truth of Christ, I have not laboured to please man, but studied to serve my master, who sent me; to flatter either prince or people; but by the law, to tell all sorts of their sin; by the spirit, to rebuke the world of sin. Of righteousness, and of judgment, by the gospel, to testify of that faith, which is in Jesus Christ, and in him crucified. Fourthly, Concerning rites and ceremonies, by political constitutions authorized amongst us. As I am and have been persuaded, that such as are set down by publick authority in this church of England, are no way either ungodly or unlawful, but may with good conscience, for order and obedience sake, be used of a good christian; for the private baptism to be ministered by women, I take neither to be prescribed, or permitted; so have I ever been, and presently am persuaded that some of them be not so expedient for the church now; but in the church reformed, and in all this time of the gospel, wherein the seed of the scripture hath so long been sown, they may better be disused by little and little, then more and more urged. Howbeit, I do easily acknowledge our ecclesiastical policy, in some points, may be bettered; so I do utterly dislike, even in my conscience, all such rude and indigested platforms, as have been more lately, and boldly, than either learnedly, or wisely preferred; tending not to the reformation, but to the destruction of the church of England. The particulars of both

forts, reserved to the discretion of the godly; which of the latter I only say thus, That the state of a small private church, and the form of a large christian kingdom, neither would long like, nor can at all brook, one and the same ecclesiastical governments. Thus much I thought good to testify concerning these ecclesiastical matters, to clear me from all suspicion of double and indirect dealings, in the house of God; wherein, as touching mine office, I have not halted, but walked sincerely, according to that skill and ability, which I received at God's merciful hands. Lord, as a great sinner, by reason of my frail flesh, and manifold infirmities, I fly unto thee for mercy. Lord, forgive me my sins, for I acknowledge my sins, Lord, perform thy promise, and do away all my iniquities; hasten the coming of thy Christ; and deliver me from the body of sin. *Veni cito Domine Jesu, cloath me with immortality, and give me that promised crown of glory.* So be it.

And as concerning those worldly things, which God of his bountiful goodness hath given for our use; thus a steward of the same, for the discharge of my duty in that behalf, I dispose of them.

First, therefore, I will, ordain, and appoint, that my funerals, and debts whatsoever, be payed, and discharged by mine executrix, hereafter to be named, out of my whole goods.

After which he recites, that by indentures, bearing date the fourth of June, in 18 Eliz. between him, the said Edwin, on the one part, and Miles Sandes, of Latimers, his brother Francis Wilford, Edward Fenner, and Robert Brigges, esquires, on the other part; they the said Miles, Francis, Edward, and Robert, did severally covenant and grant to him, his executors, and assigns, that such person or persons, as he should nominate and appoint, should, and might hold, &c. and take the issues, profits, &c. of one messuage and a lodge, and land and pasture, called Curswold park, alias Crudewood park, within the county of Kent; which the said Miles, Francis, Edward, and Robert, had of the grant of Henry Leonard, esquire, &c. as by the same indenture, more at large appeareth; he now, by his last will and testament, appoints and assigns the said issues, &c. to his well-beloved wife, Cicely Sandys.

godfathers, George, earl of Cumberland, William, lord Ewer; his godmother, Catharine, countess of Huntingdon.

Before we treat of Sir Samuel Sandys, the eldest son, ancestor to the present lord Sandys, we shall give some account of the archbishop's younger sons.

Edwin, the second son, was sent to the university of Oxford, in September 1577, at the age of about sixteen, and was admitted probationer-fellow of Corpus Christi college, January 23, 1579, being then bachelor of arts. In 1581 he had conferred on him the prebend of Westwang, in the church of York; but after the death of his father, he left his fellowship, and travelled into France, Germany, Italy, and other parts, for the space of three years; and at his return, grew famous for his learning, prudence, and virtue. A little before the death of queen Elizabeth, he resigned his prebend, and on king James's accession to the crown, he had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, viz. 11 May, 1633; after which he was employed by his majesty in several affairs of great trust, and was very dexterous in the management, as Wood writes. He was a leading man in all parliamentary business, and esteemed an excellent patriot, faithful to king and country: but in that parliament, held in 1621, speaking in defence of the liberty of the subject, he, and the famous Selden, were committed to the sheriff of London, the 16th of June, and not delivered till the 18th of July following; which was voted by the house of commons, on the 8th of November ensuing, a great breach of their privileges. He was treasurer

to the undertakers for the western plantations, which he effectually advanced, and as my author saith, "was a person of great judgment, of a commanding pen, and a solid statesman." He wrote while he was at Paris, anno 1599, *Europæ Speculum*: or, A View of the State of Religion in the Western Parts of the World. Wherein the Roman religion, and the policies of that church to support the same, are notably displayed, and confuted, &c. He left fifteen hundred pounds to the university of Oxford, for the endowment of a metaphysick lecture; and dying in October 1629, was buried in the church of Northbourn, in Kent, where he had a seat, and a fair estate, which descended to Richard, his grandson, who was created a baronet by king Charles the Second, January 23, 1684. The title in this branch is now extinct.

Miles Sandys, third son, was also a gentleman of polite parts and learning; possessed of a fair estate at Wilberton, in the Isle of Ely, and received first knighthood from king James, and afterwards the dignity of a baronet, November 25, 1612. He served in parliament as one of the representatives for the university of Cambridge, in 12 Jac. I. and in 3 Car. I. was elected, with Sir John Carleton, baronet, knight of the shire for the county of Cambridge. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Cooke, of North-Cray, in the county of Kent, gent. by whom he had issue seven sons, and a daughter; and died in the latter end of 1644. This branch of the family is also extinct.

Of William, the fourth son, we do not find any thing remarkable. Thomas, the fifth son, was of London,

He further declares, that if it should please God, that Elizabeth Norton, daughter of John Norton, late of Rippon, in the county of York, esquire, deceased, and George Sandys, his youngest son, shall hereafter fortune to marry together, that then Thomas Spencer, and Thomas Porter, their heirs and assigns, shall assure, and convey, all such messuages, lands, &c. as John Samond, gent. and Anne his wife, did heretofore convey to them, and their heirs, unto the aforesaid George Sandys, and Elizabeth Norton, and the heirs of their two bodies, lawfully begotten; and for the default of such issue, the remainder to the said Elizabeth Norton, and her heirs. And if the said George Sandys, and Elizabeth Norton, do marry together, he then wills that the said Elizabeth Norton be discharged of her wardship, and value of her marriage, which belongeth unto him, and of all charges and expences he has disbursed about the same.

He further wills, that his wife Cicely Sandys shall have the custody and bringing up of his children, Thomas Sandys, Henry Sandys, and George Sandys, so long as she continues a widow; and all that time to have in her hands, as well the annuity, granted out of the manner of Omberley, to the said Thomas, Henry, and George, as all other portions, patents, leases, &c. till they come to their full age; but if his said wife, Cicely Sandys, should marry before his children come to full age, that the several annuities, &c. be committed to his sons, Samuel Sandys, and Edwin Sandys, on sufficient bonds entered into by them, to see the same, and every part thereof, truly employed to the uses of his said sons, Thomas, Henry, and George.

And whereas, according to his ability, he had sufficiently preferred and advanced all his children, viz. both his daughters, Margaret Awcher, and Anne Barne, by marriage, to his great charges; as also his sons, viz. Samuel, Edwin, Miles, Thomas, Henry, and George, by leases, patents, annuities, and otherwise; whereby they ought, by reason of the custom of the province of York, to claim their filial portions of his good, and chattels; he declares, that his said sons and daughters should hold themselves contented, and not make any claim of his executrix, &c. And albeit that he had so provided for his children, according to his ability as aforesaid, yet, for a

further declaration of his fatherly good-will towards them, and that they may continue in their hearts and minds a thankful memory of the same, he bequeaths to his eldest son, Samuel Sandys, one bason and ewer of silver, double-gilt, one salt, double-gilt, and one dozen of silver spoons; with feather-beds, &c. therein mentioned, three geldings, &c. also his black armour of proof, made for his own body, with five other armours, at the discretion of his executrix. He bequeaths to his second son, Edwin Sandes, one bason and ewer, parcel-gilt, one silver salt double-gilt, one dozen of spoons, and one nest of small bowls, double-gilt, with a cover; also feather-beds, &c. and two geldings, and one armour. To his third son, Miles Sandys, a big square salt, double-gilt, a dozen of silver spoons, and a standing cup of silver, double-gilt, feather-beds, &c. two geldings, and one armour. To his fourth son, Thomas Sandys, one silver bowl double-gilt, with a cover, marked with the letter M; feather-beds, &c. one gelding, and one armour.

To his fifth son, Henry Sandes, besides his own plate, given him when he was christened, one small round salt of silver, double-gilt, with a cover, one gelding, one nag, and one armour, &c. and thirty pounds current money. To George Sandys, his youngest son, besides the plate given him at his christening, one nest of silver pinked bowls, double-gilt, with a cover, a small square salt double-gilt, a gelding, a nag, one armour, &c.

To his eldest daughter, Margaret Awcher, one great salt of silver, with a cover, and furniture, &c. To his daughter, Anne Barne, one great salt of silver, double-gilt, with a cover, a dozen of silver spoons, and one ambling nag, fit for her own saddle; all at the appointment of his executrix.

He bequeaths to his brother, Christopher Sandys, ten pounds, and thirty pounds that he oweth him. To his brother, Anthony Sandys, ten pounds, and to his daughter Cicely, ten pounds. To his servant and kinsman, David Sandys, twenty pounds, and one good gelding, at the assignment of his executrix. To every one of his household servants, at his decease, half a year's wages; and meat and drink for two months after. He moreover wills, that Dr. Toby Matthews, dean of Durham, and his son Edwin Sandys, should dispose of all his books of learning, except those in English, which he leaves to his wife, Cicely, to dispose of among his children; reserving

London, and had a numerous issue, but we do not find any remaining. George, youngest son, was a most ingenious gentleman, and is famous for his travels and poems.

We now return to

Sir SAMUEL SANDYS, the eldest son of the archbishop. He inherited from his father, the manor of Ombersley, in the county of Worcester, and other estates, and was sheriff of that county, in 16 Jac. I. and in the 12th and 18th Jac. I. was elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Worcester. He married Mercy, only daughter of Martin Cullpepper, esquire, and by her had four sons and seven daughters.

1. Edwin Sandys, his eldest son.
2. Martin, of Scrobie, in the county of Nottingham, born in 1597.

3. John Sandys, born in 1604, of Loveline, in the parish of Feckenham, in the county of Worcester; and from him the Sandys of Hillmorton, in the county of Warwick, descended.

4. William Sandys, born in 1607, who died without issue.

The daughters were,

1. Cecilia, married to John Brace, of Hill-court, in the parish of Dodderhill, in the county of Worcester, esquire.

2. Mary, born in 1592, wedded to Sir Francis Wyatt, of Kent.

3. Anne, born in 1594, the wife of Sir Francis Wenman, of Carswell, in Oxfordshire.

4. Margaret, born in 1595, married to Richard Humphrys, of Rattenden, in the county of Essex.

5. Mercy, born in 1598, married to — Ewbank.

6. Joyce, born in 1599, wedded to John Dingley, of Charlton, in the parish of Cropthorn, in the county of Worcester, esquire.

7. Elizabeth, born in 1602, to Edward Pytts, of Kyre, in the county of Worcester, esquire.

The said Sir Samuel Sandys died on the 18th of August, 1623, 21 Jac. I. as appears by the inquisition taken after his death, (then customary) at Worcester, the second of September, 22 Jac. I. when the jury found that he died possessed of the manor of Wickwanteford, with the appurtenances; the manor of Ombersley, and rectory of the church, and three water-mills there, called Squinte-mill, Tyre-mill, and Pig-mill, and divers messuages, lands, &c. there, and in Worcestershire. Also, in the county of Essex, the manor of Edwards, with the appurtenances, and six messuages, and two hundred and sixty acres of land in Woodham-Ferrers. In Yorkshire, of the prebendary of Stelton, and five messuages in Hailgate, in Howlden; with

other lands, &c. leaving Sir Edwyn Sandys, knight, his son and heir, who died on the 6th of December, after the decease of the said Sir Samuel; and that Samuel, son and heir of Sir Edwin, was in ward to the king, and of the age of eight years, and two months, the said sixth of September.

Sir Samuel, and his lady, who died in 1629, are both buried at Wickamford, (as now wrote) and, on the north side of the chancel, have a double monument of alabaster, supported by five pillars of touch stone; where lieth the portraiture of an armed knight, with his hands lifted up in a praying posture, and at his feet a griffin. By his side lays his lady, her hands as joined in prayer; at her feet, on a wreath argent and azure, an harpy's head armed, main and beard, or. Over these arms, on an escutcheon, or, a fess dancette between three cross crolets fitchee, gules, quartering party per fess, gules and azure, a tower or castle argent.

On a tablet, near the monument, were the following inscriptions, viz.

MEMORIÆ SACRUM.

Spe certa resurgendi per Christum hic situs est
Samuel Sandys Eques Auratus, Celeberrimi illius
Edwini Archipræsulis Eboracensis Filius Natu
maximus: Cujus eximia in Deum pietas, aliique
illustres animi dotes, perpetuam apud posteros
memoriam vindicant, In primis vero singularis ejus
Prudentia, Industria, Solertia in tractandis expedien-
disque Reipublicæ Negotijs, quanta fidei atque
integritatis laude versatus fuisset. Amplissimi
Ordinum in Parlamento conventus frequentes et
incorrupti Testes fuerunt: necnon in hac ipsa
provincia, in qua natus est publicis Muneribus
præclare functus, nunc demum Anno suo
Climacterico (egregijs probisque viris fatali) Ætatis
63 Denatus est, Unica ei Conjux fuit: cujus Nomen
Misericordiam sonat Martini Cullpeperi
Armigeri Filiam, cum qua totos 36 Annos concorditer
vixerat, et ex qua undecim Liberos susceperat: quos
omnes (rarioris exempli beneficium divinum) superstites
moriens reliquerat. Hæc autem ubi Viri Charissimi
corpus una cum corpore Edwini filij primogeniti
Equitis Aurati, et optimæ spei Juvenis, qui 21 dies
a morte patris, mortalitatem quoque exiit suam
honorifice composuit, tanti damni et doloris vix
Superstes, hoc Monumentum cum virtutem ejus et
dignitatis testimonium, tum proprij Amoris et obsequij
pignus mœstissime posuit: et porro Liberis imperavit,
ut suum quoque ipsius post fata juxta deponerent.
Sic ut infra Mortem inter miscerentur, vel Cineres eorum
quorum nec vota nec affectus in Vita invicem divelli,
aut segregari unquam potuerunt.

to the said Edwin, such as the said Dr. Matthews shall think fittest for his study.

The residue of his goods and chattels, not before bequeathed, his funeral debts (and dilapidations, if any should happen to be) being first discharged, he gives to his loving and faithful wife, Cicely Sandys, in full satisfaction of that her third part of his goods due by the custom of the province of York, and makes her sole executrix: requiring her, as she will answer in good conscience before Almighty God, to see this his last will and testament truly performed.

He constitutes supervisors, his trusty and well-beloved friends, Sir Christopher Wrey, knight, lord chief justice of England, Dr. Toby Matthews, dean of Durham, his loving brother, Miles Sandys, Francis Palmes, and his son, Samuel Sandys, esquires, heartily praying them for all the good-will they have borne him, to give their best advice, and assistance, to his said

executrix; and bequeaths to each of them ten pounds. And if any doubt, question, or ambiguity, should happen to arise of this his last will, he desires it may be decided by his supervisors, or three of them; whose declaration he wills, that as well his said wife, and children, all others, having interest in his will, shall stand and abide, without any contradiction, on penalty of losing their several legacies, &c. He concludes:

"This is the last will and testament of me, Edwin Sandys, archbishop of York, written this first of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, five hundred, fourscore, and seven, and in the nine and twentieth year of the reign of our sovereign lady, queen Elizabeth, by the grace of God, queen of England, &c. Whereunto I have subscribed mine own hand, my name, and set my seal, requiring the same inviolably to be observed of my wife and children, and of all others, that have any interest therein, as they will answer me before God."

"Here

"Here, in hopes of a joyful resurrection, resteth the body of Sir Samuel Sandys, knight, eldest son to that famous prelate, Edwin, archbishop of York; for piety, and excellent endowments of his mind, deserving justly to be remembered by posterity; especially for his singular wisdom, integrity, and industry, in the affairs of the commonwealth, of whom the great and frequent assemblies of parliament were approving witnesses, being also to this country, that challengeth his birth, a principal ornament. He changed this life for a better, in his climacterical year, (a year for the most part fatal to excellent men) having almost attained to sixty-three. The wife of his youth, and his age, was Mercey, descended of the antient family of the Cullpepers, and the only daughter of her mother; a wise and prudent woman, who, together with her husband, was a great advancer of her family; with whom he lived thirty-seven years, in exemplary concord; and had by her eleven children, all of them (an extraordinary blessing) at his death surviving: but she having honourably interred her husband, together with her eldest son, Sir Edwin Sandys, a young gentleman of great virtues, who hardly twenty-one days outlived his father; a most sorrowful widow, and mother, erected this monument to their memories, as a lasting testimony of her love and affection; and hath commanded her children, after her death, to inter her by the body of her dear husband; that so her ashes may be mingled with his, from whom, in her life, her desires and affections were inseparable, which is since accordingly accomplished; for she having piously breathed out her soul unto God, here resteth in peace, and assured expectation of the second coming of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ."

Sir EDWIN SANDYS, his eldest son, as before mentioned, was knighted in his father's life-time. He married, in 12 Jac. I. Penelope, daughter of Sir Richard Bulkeley, of the isle of Anglesey, by whom he had four sons, and three daughters, viz.

1. Samuel Sandys, born in 1615.
2. Richard Sandys, born in 1616, killed at Edgehill fight, October 13, 1642.
3. Edwin Sandys, born in 1617.
4. Martin Sandys, born in 1624, after his father's death.

The three daughters were

1. Catharine, married to Stephen Anderson, of Eyeworth, in Bedfordshire, esquire.
2. Mercey, and another, who died young.

His lady died in 1680, and was buried by her husband at Wickamford.

SAMUEL SANDYS, his eldest son, inherited his estate, and being young, it was very much increased by the care of his guardians, until he came of age; but, upon breaking out of the civil war, in 1641, he left the parliament and sided with the king, and had first the command of a troop of horse; with which he was in the engagement at Wickfield, near Worcester, and at Edgehill; and in the march to Brainford, under the command of the earl of Bristol. He then raised a regiment of foot, and armed it at his own charge; and in the same year a regiment of horse, consisting of seven troops; and a good part of a regiment of dragoons. These, after some time, were scattered and broken for want of pay; but shortly after he recruited both his regiments of horse and foot, without the least

charge to the king, and kept them in constant pay to the end of the war. He was, in 1642, made governor of Evesham; in 1644, lieutenant-governor of Worcester, under prince Maurice, general of his majesty's dominions of Wales, &c. He was engaged in most of the considerable designs, and undertakings, which were on foot during the war, for the king's service; was frequently imprisoned, and under restraints, and his estate sequestered, for which he was obliged to compound. He had six troops of horse, some months before the king's landing at his restoration, ready to be drawn together. By these means, the greatest part of his estate was spent, having never received any pay or reward for his services; and upon the restoration, he had only six thousand pounds allowed him out of the excise of Devonshire, for all his trouble and charge. He served often in parliament for the borough of Droitwich, and county of Worcester; and first married Mary, only daughter of Dr. Hugh Barker, dean of the arches, a younger son of the Barkers, of Great Harwood, in Buckinghamshire, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, viz.

1. Samuel Sandys, who succeeded to the estate.
2. Edwin Sandys, who was chosen fellow of New College, in Oxford, being by his mother related to the founder, William of Wickham, bishop of Winchester, and lord high chancellor of England. He died at New-college, January 8, 1684, and was buried in the cloisters there, and has there a mural monument erected to his memory.

Mary, died in 1681, unmarried, and was buried at Wickhamford.

Their mother died in 1651, and was buried at Wickhamford. He afterwards married Elizabeth, widow of colonel Henry Washington, daughter of Sir John Packington, of Westwood, in the county of Worcester, baronet, by whom he had no issue. He died in 1685, and was buried at Ombersley, where he has a monument erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

M. S.
 Samuelis Sandys
 Armigeri, Edwini Sandys
 Equitis Aurati, Filii natu Maximi:
 Viri vere Heroici et Magnanimi.
 Cui ob intemeratam in Regem Fidelitatem,
 Eximium in patriam suam Amorem et
 Benevolentiam, in Bonos Omnes non
 Vulgarem, Monumentum are debetur
 Perennius.
 Animam Deo Reddidit, 15 die Aprilis
 Anno Domini 1685.
 Annoq; Ætatis suæ 69.
 Unicum relinquens superstitem Filium,
 Et Nominis sui et Virtutum Heredem.

And on his grave are the following verses:

Upon a Pattern (Reader) cast your Eye,
 Of suffering yet unconquer'd Loyalty:
 None greater Courage shew'd to serve the Crown
 And Church, when haughty Rebels cry'd them down;
 To both he faithful was, Life and Estate,
 'Tis known, he priz'd not at so great a Rate,
 As to spare either for the Publick Good;
 So little valued he his dearest blood.

To his King and Country he was always just,
Nothing could tempt him to betray his Trust;
For Prudence, Valour, and a generous Mind,
Tho' equal'd, not excell'd, amongst Mankind.
He was the Clergy's Friend, the Poor's Relief,
Our Heart's Joy once, but now his Death's our Grief.
Here now he lies, in Hopes to rise again,
When Doom'sday Trumpet sounds, with Christ to reign.

She died in 1698, and was buried at Wickhamford.

SAMUEL SANDYS, his eldest son, succeeded him. He served often in parliament for Droitwich, and married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir John Petrus, of Cheston-hall, in the county of Suffolk, knight, by whom he had three sons and four daughters, viz.

1. Edwin Sandys, of whom hereafter.
2. Henry Sandys, who died young.
3. Martin Sandys, fellow of New college Oxford, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Burton of the city of Worcester, gent. by whom he had five children. 1. Samuel, who died unmarried. 2. Edwin, who married a lady of the name of Offley, and has issue a son, Samuel, married to Miss Smith.
3. Elizabeth, died unmarried. 4. Mary, married to Thomas Brocas, of Beau Repair, in Hampshire. And 5. Catherine, married to John Wall, M. D.

His four daughters were,

1. Elizabeth, who died young.
2. Penelope, married to Henry Townshend, of Elmly-Lovett, in the county of Worcester, esquire, but died without issue.
3. Mary, wedded to Price, lord viscount Hereford, and had by him one son, Price, lord viscount Hereford, and one daughter, married to William Price, of Rulace, in the county of Merioneth, esquire.
4. Frances, married to Samuel Pytts, of Kyre, in the county of Worcester, esquire, to whom she bore one son, who died an infant.

He died in 1701, and she in 1714. They were both buried at Ombersley, and have a monument erected to their memory, with this inscription:

H. S. E. Sandys.
Illius Samuelis prope hunc sepulti,
Pro Monarchia, pro Ecclesia, tot tantaq: passi,
Fillus non Degener.

Eximio erga Pauperes et Egenos Charitatis;
in Liberos pietatis vese paternae;
Erga Conjugem Fidei et Amoris intemerati,
Omnibus Occidit Exemplum;

4 Die Aug. Anno Domini 1701,
Ætatis suæ 64.
Et Elizabetha Uxor ejus,
Tali haud indigna Viro,
Obiit 25 Maii, Ætatis 74,
Annoq: Domini 1714.

EDWYN SANDYS, his eldest son, died before him in 1699, and was buried at Ombersley. He represented the county of Worcester in the parliament called in 1695; and married Alice, daughter of Sir John Rushout, of Northwick, in the parish of Blockley, in the county of Worcester, baronet, and by her, (who died in 1701, and was buried by her husband) had one daughter, Alice, and two sons:

1. Samuel, now lord Sandys.

2. Edwin Sandys, who was bred to the sea, and died young.

(First and only Lord) SAMUEL SANDYS, after having spent some time at New-college, in Oxford, and in foreign parts, was chosen to represent the city of Worcester in parliament, March 4, 1717; which city he continued to represent, till he was called to the house of peers. On February 12, 1741, he was made chancellor, and under-treasurer of his majesty's exchequer, and one of the commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of the exchequer; and five days after, February 16, was sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy-council, at St. James's, and took his place at the board accordingly. On resigning those places, December 20, 1743, he was created a peer of Great Britain, by the stile of lord Sandys, baron of Ombersley, in the county of Worcester, and made cofferer of his majesty's household; from which he was removed December 22, 1744.

On the 13th of Jan. 1756, he was appointed lord-warden and justice in eyre, south of Trent, and that same year was speaker of the house of lords. February 13, 1759, he was constituted lord warden, chief-justice in eyre, beyond the Trent; and on the 21st of March, 1767, was appointed first commissioner for trade and plantations, but soon after resigned.

He married Letitia, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Tipping, of Wheatfield, in the county of Oxford, baronet, by Anne, his wife, daughter, and at length heir, of Thomas Cheek, of Pyrge, in the county of Essex, esquire, (lineally descended from Sir John Cheek, preceptor and secretary of state to king Edward the Sixth) by Letitia, his wife, daughter, and at length heir, of the honourable Edward Russel, brother of William, the first duke of Bedford, and sister and heir to Edward, earl of Orford.

By her ladyship he had seven sons, and three daughters.

1. Edwin Sandys, born April 28, 1726, who was returned to parliament at the general election in 1747, for Droitwich, in Worcester-shire. In that which met 1754, for Boffiney, in Cornwall; and in 1762, he was chosen member for Westminster in the room of the honourable Edward Cornwallis, whose seat was vacated by his acceptance of a place; and in the parliament which met this year 1768, was re-chosen for the same city. In April 1757, he was appointed a lord of the admiralty, but soon after resigned that post.

2. Cheek Sandys, born 1727, died in 1737, and was buried at Ombersley.

3. Thomas Sandys, born 1728, died young.

4. Martin Sandys, born 1729, a major in the second regiment of foot-guards, who, on the 19th of February, 1762, obtained the rank of a colonel in the army. At that time he was groom of the bed-chamber, and equerry to his late royal highness, William, duke of Cumberland. June 17, 1760, he married Mary, daughter and heir of William Trumbull, of East-Hampsted park, in Berkshire, by Mary, his wife, daughter and heir of Montagu, viscount Blundell, and by this lady, has issue two sons, William, born November

1691, and Edwin; also a daughter, Mary.

5. William Sandys, born 1732, died 1749, and was buried at Omberley.

6. John Sandys, born 1736, died in Germany, 1758, and was buried at Halteren.

7. Henry Sandys, born July 4, 1737, died young.

The daughters were,

1. Letitia.

2. Anne, born January 10, 1733.

3. Catharine, who died 1736, young.

(TITLES.) Samuel Sandys, lord Sandys, baron of Omberley.

(CREATION.) Lord Sandys, baron of Omberley, in the county of Worcester, December 20, 1743.

(ARMS.) Topaz, a fess dancette, between three cross crochets fitchy, ruby.

(CREST.) A griffon segreant per fess, topaz and ruby.

(SUPPORTERS.) On each side, a griffon per fess, topaz and ruby, collared dancette, of the last.

(MOTTO.) Probum non Pœnit.

(CHIEF SEAT.) Omberley, near Worcester.

BRUDENEL BRUCE, Baron BRUCE.

FOR the male ancestry of this noble lord, we must refer our readers to the account already given of his grace the duke of Montagu, his eldest brother. But as his lordship inherits his barony, by virtue of a special limitation, in the patent granted by his majesty king George II. to the late earl of Aylesbury, his maternal uncle, and as pursuant to the will of his said uncle, his lordship has assumed the surname of that family, it seems necessary, that we should insert a brief account of the Bruces, so far back, as we can lineally and uninterruptedly trace the ancestors of the late countess of Cardigan, mother to the present lord Bruce, and sister to the said earl of Aylesbury.

This family is undoubtedly of the same lineage as the kings of Scotland, being descended from

ROBERT DE BRUS, a noble knight, in Normandy, who attended William the Conqueror into England: from whom he obtained no less than ninety-four lordships, in the county of York, among which, was the barony of Skelton, which he made his chief residence.

ROBERT DE BRUCE, his son, was also one of the commanders for king Stephen, in the English army, which defeated the Scots at the battle of the Standard, near Northallerton, in Yorkshire, in 1138. He likewise obtained from David, first king of Scotland, all the land of Annandale, and dying in 1141, left issue by Agnes, his wife, daughter of Fulk Pagnel, two sons, Adam and Robert, and one daughter, Agathe, married to Ralph lord of Middleham, in Yorkshire.

ADAM DE BRUCE, who was heir to his father, succeeded him in the barony of Skelton, and the other large possessions thereunto belonging; but after the fourth generation, the male issue of that line failing, the estate was divided among four sisters, co-heirs, Agnes, married to Walter de Fauconberg,

who had for her share, the barony of Skelton, and the castle thereof, with several manors. Lucie, the wife of Marmaduke Thweng, who had other large possessions, whose lineal heirs are the present earl of Scarborough, and Sir Charles Hotham. Margaret, married to Robert de Rofs, lord of the castle of Warke, and in her right, had the barony of Kendal, whose son was William lord Rofs, of Kendal. Laderina, the youngest, was married to John de Bellew, and had for her share the lordship of Cerleton, and divers other manors.

ROBERT DE BRUS, who was younger brother to Adam, marrying the heiress of Annandale, in Scotland, and Cleveland, in England, had a son, William, the father of another Robert, called The Noble, and Barnard; from whom descended the Bruces of Exton, in the county of Rutland, a lordship derived to them from Judith, niece to William the Conqueror: and the said Judith being married to Walteof, earl of Northumberland, he, in her right, had the title earl of Huntington, which title his daughter Maud or Matilda, being married to David I. king of Scots, brought to Henry, their eldest son; and David, their grandson, marrying Maud or Matilda, daughter and heir to Hugh earl of Chester, had two daughters, Margaret and Isabel; whereof the latter being married to Thomas earl of Carrick, by him had an only daughter Martha, who being married to Robert Bruce the Noble, as aforesaid, by him was mother of king Robert II.

From this original descended Edward Bruce of Kinlofs and Blairhall in Elginshire, who had a younger brother George, from whom descended the earl of Kincardin, and the said

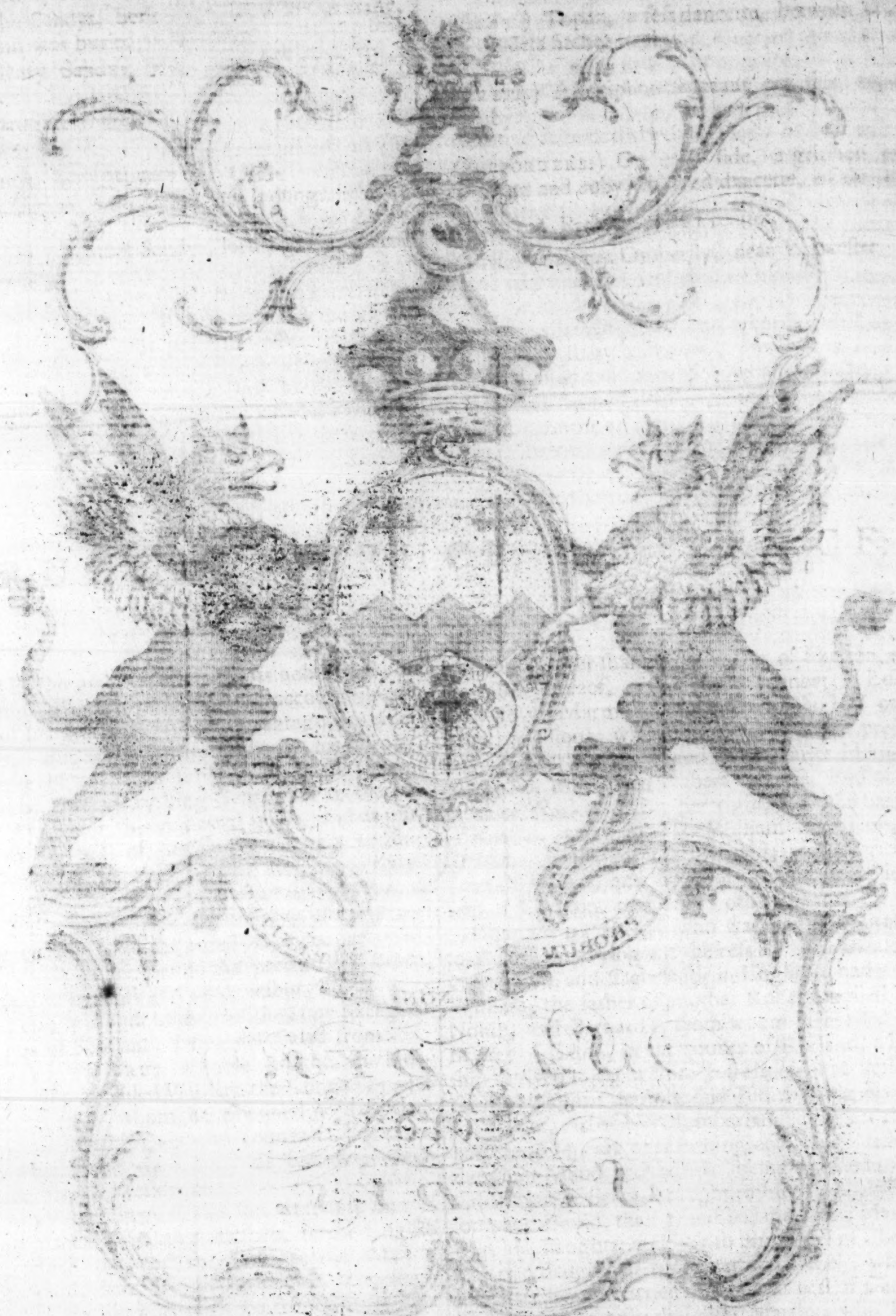
EDWARD BRUCE, who was ambassador with the earl of Mar to queen Elizabeth at London, where he was greatly instrumental in the peaceful succession of king James to the throne of England,

after



A COMPLETE ENGLISH HERALDRY

14. 1762. *Wills. Sandys, Esq.* was buried at *Ombersay*.
1764. *John Sandys, Esq.* was buried at *Ombersay*.
1765. *John Sandys, Esq.* was buried at *Ombersay*.



WILLIAM SANDYS

after the death of the queen, by the intelligence he privately held in her life-time with Sir Robert Cecil, her secretary of state, had thereupon, in recompence, the office of Master of the Rolls given him for life.

He was also by that king made one of the privy-council in both kingdoms, and created baron of Kinlofs; and dying in 1619, in the 62d year of his age, was buried in the chapel of the Rolls in London, where there is a very fair monument erected to his memory.

He married Magdalen, daughter of Sir Alexander Clerk, laird of Balberney, by whom he left two sons, Edward, his heir, and Thomas; and a daughter named Christian, married to William Cavendish, earl of Devonshire, with whom king James I. gave with his own hands 10,000*l.* as a portion.

EDWARD BRUCE, the second baron of Kinlofs, was made knight of the Bath at the creation of Henry prince of Wales, and was one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber; but he being slain in a duel by Sir Edward Sackville, afterwards earl of Dorset,

(*First Lord.*) THOMAS BRUCE, his brother became heir, and was also created earl of Elgin, and a baron of England, by the title of lord Bruce of Whorlton, August 1, 1641, and dying in 1663, left by Anne his wife (only daughter of Sir Robert Chichester, of Raleigh, in the county of Devon, knight of the Bath, by Frances, his wife, youngest of the two sisters and coheirs of John, lord Harrington, of Exton, in the county of Rutland.)

(*First Earl.*) ROBERT BRUCE, his heir, who was lord lieutenant of the county of Bedford; and for his loyalty to king Charles I. and II. was by the latter created baron of Skelton, viscount Amphil, and earl of Aylesbury. He was likewise by the same king made steward of the honour of Amphil, in the county of Bedford, and one of his majesty's privy council; and marrying Diana Grey, second daughter of Henry earl of Stamford, by her had eight sons and nine daughters.

Of the daughters.

1. Diana, was first married to Sir Seymour Shirley, of Stanton Herald, in the county of Leicester, baronet, ancestor to the earls of Ferrers; and secondly to John lord Manners, who was created duke of Rutland.

2. Ann, to Sir William Rich, of Sunning, in Berkshire.

3. Christian, first to John Rolle, esquire, eldest son of Sir John Rolle, of Stevenstone, in the county of Devon, knight of the Bath, and afterwards to Sir Robert Gayer, of Stoke-Poges, in Buckinghamshire, knight of the Bath.

4. Mary was married to Sir William Walter, of Saresden, in the county of Oxford, baronet, whose daughter, Isabel, married John Rolle, esquire, son of the afore-mentioned John Rolle, esquire, and was mother of Henry Rolle, esquire, who was created lord Rolle, of Stevenstone, 21 of George II. who left no issue, and of John Rolle, esquire, who changed his Name to Walter.

5. Isabel, died unmarried.

6. Anne Charlot, was married to Nicholas Bag-nel, esquire, of Newry, in Ireland.

7. Henrietta, to Thomas Ogle, esquire, only son of Sir Thomas Ogle, governor of Chelsea College.

8. Christiana.

9. Elizabeth, died young.

Of the sons, which were Edward, Robert, Charles, Henry, Bernard, Thomas, Robert, and James, the five first died young; James was one of the comptrollers for the accounts of the army, and member in parliament for Marlborough in 1708. Robert was chosen member of parliament for Lutterhall in 1708, for Marlborough in 1710 and 1713, and for Bedwin in 1722, all in the county of Wilts; both died unmarried.

(*Second Earl.*) THOMAS BRUCE, his eldest surviving son, succeeded him, and was earl of Aylesbury. He married October 30, 1676, Elizabeth, third and only surviving daughter of Henry lord Beauchamp, son of William marquis of Hertford, and at length sole heir to William duke of Somerset, by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters.

His eldest son, Robert, lord Bruce, born August 6, 1679, died young; as did Thomas, third son, and Henry, the youngest.

His second son, Charles, lord Bruce, was called up to the house of peers in the life-time of his father, as will be shewn hereafter.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter, was married to George earl of Cardigan; and Mary, the youngest (of whom her mother died in childbed, 12 January, 1696-7) deceased the second of April, 1698.

Which Elizabeth, countess of Aylesbury, had a warrant from king Charles II. June 28, 1672, granting her the title of lady, and the precedence of a daughter of the duke of Somerset, notwithstanding her father, Henry lord Beauchamp, died in the life-time of her grandfather, William, duke of Somerset. She was the first descendant in blood from Mary queen of France, younger daughter to king Henry VII. being grand-child to William duke of Somerset, who was grandson to Catharine countess of Hertford, daughter and at length sole heir to Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, by the lady Frances his wife, eldest daughter and coheir to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, and Mary, the French queen, his wife, youngest daughter of king Henry VII. as aforesaid; from whose eldest, Margaret, queen of Scots, the present royal family is descended.

His lordship having obtained king William's leave to reside at Brussels, he there married, secondly, Charlotte, countess D'Essenu, of the ancient and noble house of Argenteau, in the dutchy of Brabant, and by her, who died at Brussels, July 23, 1710, N. S. in the 31st year of her age, had an only daughter, Charlotte-Maria, married in 1722, to Maximilian Binamet, prince of Horne, one of the princes of the empire, and died at Brussels, November 18, 1736, leaving several children.

His lordship died at Brussels in November 1741, in the 86th year of his age; and was succeeded in

* It is also said, that this nobleman had a daughter, Janet, married to Thomas Dalyell, of Binns, in the county of Linlithgow, and mother of lieutenant-general Dalyell, of whom is lineally descended the present Sir Robert Dalyell, baronet.

his honours by Charles, lord Bruce, his only surviving son.

Third Earl. CHARLES BRUCE, earl of Aylesbury, in the life-time of his father, was summoned by writ to the house of peers, by the title of lord Bruce, of Whorlton, December 31, 1711, in the tenth year of queen Anne. And his present majesty, by letters patent, bearing date April 17, 19 George II. was pleased to create him lord Bruce, of Tottenham, in Wiltshire, to him and his heirs male, with limitation of that honour to his nephew, the honourable Thomas Bruce Brudenel, youngest son of George, late earl of Cardigan, and Elizabeth Bruce his wife, sister to the said Charles, earl of Ailsbury.

His lordship married Anne Savile, eldest daughter, and one of the coheirs to William, marquis of Halifax (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir to Sir Samuel Grimston, baronet) by which lady, who died on July 18, 1717, he had issue two sons and two daughters,

1. George Bruce-Brudenel, born in 1707, who died young.

2. Robert Bruce-Brudenel, who, on the 8th of February, 1728-9, was married to Frances, daughter to Sir William Blacket, of Newcastle upon Tyne, baronet, and died without issue.

1. Mary, married on December 21, 1728, to Henry Brydges, marquis of Carnarvan, and duke of Chandos, and deceased August 14, 1738.

2. Elizabeth, born July 7, 1713, married in 1732, to the honourable Benjamin Bathurst, son and heir apparent to Allen, lord Bathurst.

His lordship took to wife, secondly, Juliana Boyle, second daughter of Charles Boyle, earl of Burlington, and sister to Richard, the late earl. Which lady died in March 1738, without issue by him.

He thirdly married, on the 13th of June, 1739, Caroline, only daughter of John Campbell, esquire, major-general of his majesty's forces, by whom he left issue, one daughter, Mary, born April 16, 1740, married since his decease to Charles Lenox, duke of Richmond; and departing this life at his house in Warwick-street, Spring-garden, near Charing-Cross, February 10, 1746-7, the title of earl of Aylesbury became extinct, and that of lord Bruce, of Tottenham *, in Wiltshire, devolved on,

(Second Lord) THOMAS BRUCE-BRUDENEL,

* Not the barony of Worlton, as Mr. Edmondson,

youngest son of George, earl of Cardigan, according to the entail in the patent, to the said Charles, earl of Aylesbury, April 17, 19 George II.

His lordship, soon after his majesty's accession to the throne, was appointed a lord of the bed-chamber, and is colonel of the Wiltshire militia. Pursuant to his uncle's will, as has been already observed, he assumed the name, and therewith the arms, crest, supporters, &c. of Bruce, which was confirmed by the king's sign manual, December 9, 1767.

February 17, 1761, he married Susannah, daughter of Henry Hoare, of Stourhead, Wilts, and widow of viscount Dungarvon, eldest son and heir apparent to John, earl of Cork and Orrery, and by her ladyship has had issue two daughters,

1. Caroline Ann, born May 1, 1763.

2. Frances Elizabeth, born May 31, 1765.

And two sons.

1. George Brudenel Bruce, born March 23, 1762.

2. Charles Brudenel Bruce, born March 7, 1767, who died January 22, 1768, and was buried at Maulden.

(TITLE.) Thomas Brudenel Bruce, lord Bruce of Tottenham.

(CREATION.) Lord Bruce, of Tottenham, in Wiltshire, April 17, 1746, (19 George II).

(ARMS.) Quarterly, first and fourth topaz, a saltire and chief, ruby, canton pearl, a lion rampant, sapphire, being the original arms of Bruce of Skelton. Second and fourth pearl, a chevron, ruby, between three morions, or steel caps, sapphire.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a lion passant, sapphire.

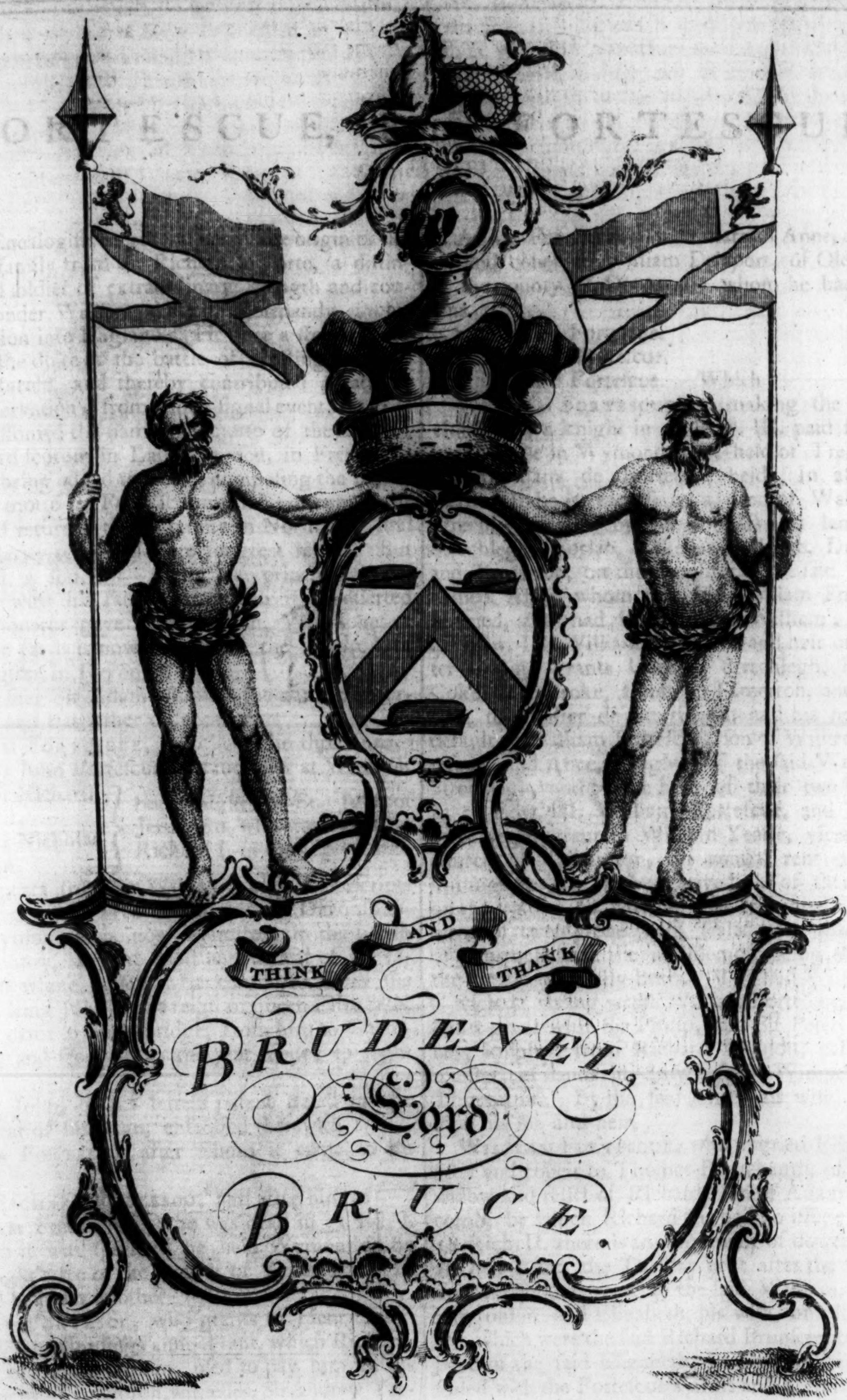
(SUPPORTERS.) Two savages regardant, proper, wreathed about the temples and waist with laurel.

(MOTTO.) Fuimus.

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Tottenham-park, near Marlborough, Wilts.

by mistake, has it; that barony is in abeyance.

FORTESCUE,



F O R T E S C U E, Baron F O R T E S C U E.

Genealogists in general derive the origin of this family from Sir Richard le Forte, a distinguished soldier of extraordinary strength and courage, under William, duke of Normandy, in his expedition into England. He bore a strong shield before the duke at the battle of Hastings, against king Harold, and thereby contributed greatly to his preservation; from which signal event, his posterity assumed the name and motto of the family; the word scutum in Latin, or escu, in French, (a shield) being added to Forte, composing the name, and the motto is, Forte scutum, salus ducum. Sir Richard returned to his family in Normandy, and his posterity remained there in great repute. But he had a son, Sir Adam, a principal commander with his father, to whom it is asserted the Conqueror gave Wymondeston, Wimstone, or Winston (as it is now written) in the hundred of Armington, in Devonshire.

This said Sir Adam assumed the name of Fortescue, and was father of another

ADAM FORTESCUE, who had issue three sons.

1. Sir John Fortescue, his successor at Winston.
2. Sir Richard Fortescue.
3. Sir Nicholas Fortescue.

} both knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who attended king Richard I. in the Holy Land.

It appears from Sir William Pole's manuscripts of charters, (the great antiquary of Devonshire) that Wymondeston, now Wimston, in the parish of Modbury, was the most antient seat of the family, in whose possession it continued from the days of king John to the reign of queen Elizabeth, when it came to Strowbridge, from him to Champerton, and from about the year 1690, to Jephson.

King John, by his letters patent dated in the tenth year of his reign, enfeoffed therewith

JOHN FORTESCU, after whom it came to his son

Sir RICHARD FORTESCU, and after him to

ADAM FORTESCU, who was dead in 31 Ed. I. for then it was specified he held Wymonstun by one knight's fee of the honour of Tremeton. His son and heir was another

ADAM FORTESCU, who grants to Henry Loperigge, seven shillings annual rent, which Richard, the son of Philip Gretun, used to pay him for his tenement of Wymonstun, witnesses, Sir Andrew Trelesk, Peter de Brideaux, &c. dated at Wymonstun, Friday next following the feast of St. Ambrose, in the 30th of king Edward, son of Henry. To the deed is an oval seal affixed, whereon was the badge of a star, and circumscribed Sigillum Adæ Fortescu.

To him succeeded his son and heir, another

ADAM FORTESCUE, who married Anne, daughter and coheir to William Delaport, of Old Port, in the county of Devon, by whom he had three sons.

1. William Fortescue.
2. Nicholas Fortescue.
3. Richard Fortescue. Which

WILLIAM FORTESCUE, at making the king's eldest son, a knight in 19 Edw. III. paid for one knight's fee in Wymondeston, held of Tremeton, which Adam de Fortescue held. In 28 Edward III. he is witness to a deed of Walter de Strechlegh, whereby he enfeoffs his lands in Strechlegh, Forfan, Cokesland, Broke, Dunstan, and Tamerton, on the daughter of the said Walter named Alice, whom this said William Fortescue married, and had issue by her William; and in 48 Edw. III. William Coffin, son and heir of Walter Coffin, grants lands in Strechlegh, Forfan, Cokesland, Broke, Boraton, Tamerton, and Dunstan, to Walter de Strechlegh, and his heirs, in default to William Fortescue, son of William Fortescue, and Alice, daughter of the said Walter de Strechlegh, and to the heirs of their two bodies. In 50 Edw. III. William Fortescue, and Walter Strechlegh, grant to William Yearle, vicar of the church of Valhamton, an annual rent of forty shillings sterling, to be received out of their lands on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, for the term of twenty-one years, sealed with three seals of arms annexed, the middlemost being the arms the Fortescue family bears. The said William, in 2 Rich. II. being wrote William Fortescue, senior, had a grant with Sir Philip, and Sir Peter Courtney, knights, from Richard Mauldit, called Sommaister, of lands in Smytheson, Wimpell, and Thurverton. By the said Alice, his wife, he had issue his son and heir,

WILLIAM FORTESCUE, who married Elizabeth, sister and coheir to Thomas Beauchamp, of Kyme, widow and relict of Richard, son of Adam Brunscumb, by which Richard she had no issue; and in 18 Rich. II. there is an assignment of dower, made at Over-Aller, the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Martyn that year, to the said William, styling him junior, and Elizabeth, his wife, of all lands, &c. which were the said Richard Brunscumb's, husband of the said Elizabeth, in Over-Aller, being sealed with the Fortescue's arms and a crescent for difference. He had issue by his said wife Elizabeth, two sons, William, his successor, at Winston, who married Mabel, daughter of John Fowel, (which branch terminated in an only daughter and heir,) and

Sir JOHN FORTESCUE, one of those heroes who signalized themselves under that victorious king, Henry

Henry V. in the course of the wars when the great battle of Agincourt was fought in 1415, and merited knighthood for his valour and conduct, upon the reduction of Meaux, in France, the metropolis of La-Brie, in 1421, 10 Hen. V. when he was made governor and captain thereof. He married Joan, daughter and heir of Henry, son of William Norreis, of Norreis, in the parish of North-Hays, in the county of Devon, by whom he had amongst other children,

Sir HENRY FORTESCUE, appointed lord chief justice of the Common-pleas, in Ireland, 25 June, 1426, 4 Hen. VI. from whom by his first wife, Joan, daughter of Edmund Bosum, heir to the family of Wood, in Devonshire, descended the first Fortescues of Wood, which ended in an heir female, married to Fortescue of Preston. And by his second wife, daughter and heir of Fallopit, he had three sons;

1. Richard Fortescue, the eldest, his successor there, from whom the first race of the Fortescues of that place descended; whose heir female conveyed it away by marriage to a younger son of Fortescue of Sprindellston.

2. Sir John Fortescue, of whom hereafter.

3. Richard Fortescue, returned among the gentry in the county of Devon in 12 Hen. VI. and from him, by Alice, his wife, daughter and co-heir to Walter de Windsor, are derived the Fortescues of Potesborne, in the county of Hertford, Fulborn, in Essex, and those of Souldon in the county of Bucks, and those of Suffolk.

We now return to

Sir JOHN FORTESCUE, knight, second son, educated in Lincoln's-Inn. He was first in the reign of king Hen. VII. 1430, called to the degree of serjeant at law, and in the 19th of that reign, constituted king's serjeant. The next year, 1442, he was made lord chief justice of England, being a particular favourite of king Henry VI. to whom he was lastly lord chancellor. He was a person of great abilities, excellent virtues, industry, and very exquisite learning, as several books he wrote testify, particularly *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*; but faithfully adhering to his master Henry VI. after the king's overthrow at Tewksbury, he retired to his house at Ebrington, in Gloucestershire, where he died in discontent, and was buried there, being supposed to be ninety years old when he died; and in the chancel of that church a monument was erected against the north wall, with his effigies at full length in his robes, adorned with coat armour, over which was fastened a table of marble by colonel Robert Fortescue, of Filley, with the following inscription:

In

Fælicem et immortalem Memoriam

Clarissimi Viri Domini

JOHANNIS FORTESCUTI

Militis, Grandævi, Angliæ Judicis primarii,

et processu temporis, sub Hen. 6. Rege &

Edwardo Principe, summi Cancellarii,

Regis Conciliarii prudentissimi,

Legum Angliæ peritissimi,

nec non earundem

Hyperaspistis

fortissimi.

Qui

Corporis exuvias lætam Resurrectionem expectantes

Hic deposuit.

Marmoreum hoc Monumentum

positum est A. D.

M. DC. LXXVII.

Voto et expensis ROBERTI FORTESCUTI,

Armigeri, ejusdem Familiæ Hæ:

redis, nuper defuncti.

Angligenas intra Cancellor juris et æqui

Qui tenuit, cineres jam tenet Urna Viri.

Lex viva ille fuit Patriæ, Lux splendida Legis,

Forte Bonis Scutum, Sontibus et Scutica.

Clarus erat titulis, clarus Majoribus, Arte

Clarus, Virtute ast! clarior emicuit.

Jam micat in tenebris, veluti Carbunculus Orbi,

Nam Virtus radios non dare tanta nequit.

Vivit adhuc FORTESCUTUS laudatus in ævum;

Vivit et in Legum laudibus ille suis.

MARTIN FORTESCUE, esquire, his son and heir, (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Miles Stapleton) married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Deynself, of Filleigh, and Ware-Gifford, in the county of Devon, esquire, whereby he became possessed of those estates; and had issue two sons.

1. John Fortescue, (ancestor to Matthew, lord Fortescue,) of whom we are principally to treat.

2. William Fortescue.

The eldest son,

JOHN FORTESCUE, married Jaquetta, eldest daughter of Ralph St. Leger, esquire, by whom he had issue

BARTHOLOMEW FORTESCUE, of Filleigh, and Ware-Gifford, esquire, who had issue

RICHARD FORTESCUE, esquire, his son and heir, who was father of

HUGH FORTESCUE, who had to wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Chichester, of Raleigh, in the county of Devon, and sister of Sir John Chichester, lord deputy of Ireland, by whom he was father of

JOHN FORTESCUE, esquire, who was elected to parliament for Lestwithiel in 1710, having before served in two parliaments for the borough of St. Michael. He wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Specot, knight, and from them proceeded

HUGH FORTESCUE, esquire, their son and heir, who by Mary, his wife, (daughter of Robert Rolle, of Heanton, in Devonshire) who died March 3, 1648, had issue five sons.

1. John Fortescue, born December 27, 1615, who died without issue.

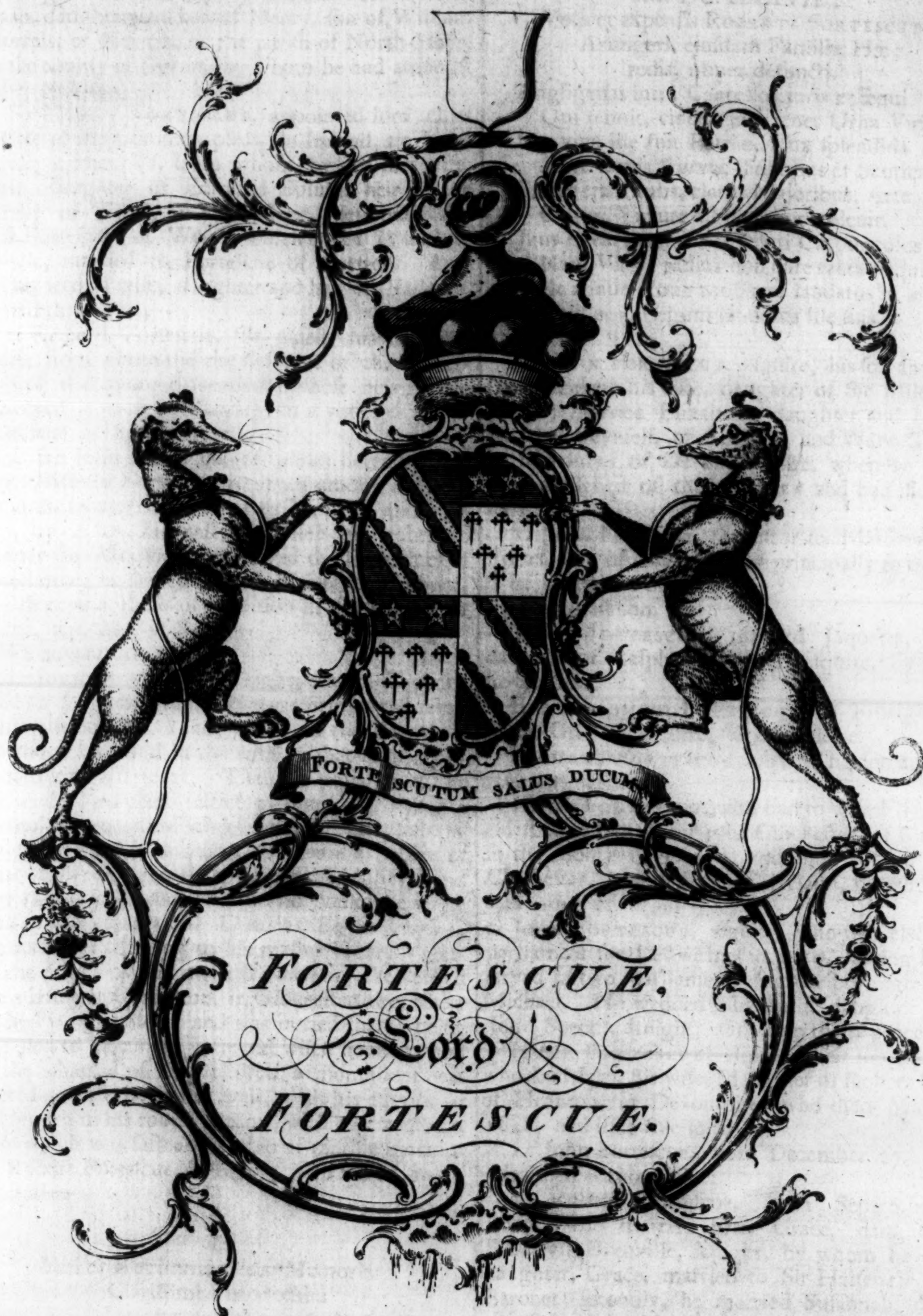
2. Robert Fortescue, born September 4, 1617, who married first, Grace, daughter of Sir Bevil Grenville, knight, by whom he had a daughter, Grace, married to Sir Halsewell Tynt, Baronet; secondly, he married Susannah, daughter of Sir John Northcote, who also bore to him a daughter, who became the wife of Mr. Horner.

3. Hugh Fortescue, born April 25, 1621, died without issue.

4. Arthur Fortescue, of whom hereafter.

5. Joseph Fortescue, born April 23, 1627, died without issue.

6. Edmund Fortescue, born May 29, 1628, who married Sarah, daughter of Henry Aland, of Waterford, esquire, and by her, who died 1681, had



had issue Sir John Fortescue Ayland, knight, created baron Fortescue, of Credan, in Ireland, by patent, August 15, 1746. This nobleman died December 19 the same year; his father died 1691, and his son Hugh Fortescue Aland, succeeded to the Irish peerage.

7. Samuel Fortescue, born November 10, 1629, who married Margaret, daughter of — Yeo, and had issue a son, John Fortescue, of Cleve, in Ware.

Also six daughters.

1. Elizabeth, born August 26, 1616, married to Sir George Chudleigh, of Ashton, baronet.

2. Joan, born January 12, 1618, who died young.

3. Joan, born March 3, 1619, married to Christopher Clobery, of Bradstone, in Devonshire, esquire.

4. Mary, born March 22, 1624, married to James Erifley, of Erifley, in Cornwall.

5. Margaret, born December 14, 1625, married to Leonard Pote, of Clawton, esquire.

6. Jane, born April 25, 1632, married to James Jenkins, of St. Columb, in Cornwall.

The fourth son,

ARTHUR FORTESCUE, born December 6, 1622, was married to Barbara, daughter of John Elford, of Longstone, Devonshire, and by her had issue four sons.

1. Hugh Fortescue, father to the present lord.

2. John Fortescue, seated at Penwarn, who married a daughter of Sir Richard Fortescue, knight, but died without issue.

3. Arthur Fortescue, who married, and had a son named John.

4. Joseph Fortescue, who married Johanna, sister to John Gay, esquire, and had issue four sons, and one daughter.

The eldest son,

HUGH FORTESCUE, seated at Filleigh, &c. in Devonshire, died November 25, 1719, and was buried at Filleigh. This gentleman was twice married; first, to Bridget, sole daughter and heir of Hugh Boscawen, of Tregothan, in Cornwall, (by Margaret, his wife, fourth daughter, and at length coheir to Theophilus, earl of Lincoln, and baron Clinton, the elder sister of whom, Margaret, was married to Robert Rolle, of Heanton, in Devonshire, and dying 1667, had issue Samuel Rolle, whose sole daughter and heir Margaret, in 1724, married Robert, lord Walpole, late earl of Orford, and had issue the present earl. The barony of Clinton by this means was in abeyance.) His issue were three sons and two daughters.

1. Hugh Fortescue, of whom presently.

2. Boscawen Fortescue died unmarried, December 1, 1719, } buried at Filleigh.

3. Theophilus Fortescue died unmarried, March 12, 1745. }

The daughters were,

1. Margaret, who upon her brother's decease, 1751, succeeded as baroness Clinton, but died unmarried 1760, and was buried at Filleigh.

2. Bridget died unmarried in April 1742, and was buried at Filleigh.

This gentleman married secondly, Lucy, daughter of Matthew, lord Aylmer, and by her, who died February 18, 1767, aged eighty, and was buried at Filleigh, had issue a daughter, Lucy, married to George Lyttleton, afterwards created baron Lyttleton, and a son,

Matthew Fortescue, the present lord.

The eldest son,

(First Lord, and only Earl) HUGH FORTESCUE, on whom his majesty George I. conferred the ancient barony already mentioned, as in abeyance, by writ of summons to parliament, March 16, 1721, took his seat in the house of peers as the ancient barons Clinton, who by several summons had enjoyed the honour from February 6, 1298, 26 Ed. I. On April 11, 1721, he was constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Devonshire. In 1723, he was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber to the king; and on the 27th of May, 1725, elected a knight of the most honourable order of the Bath. On his late majesty's accession to the throne, he was July 24, 1727, appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber to his majesty, and October 26, following, constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Devonshire, both which he resigned April 13, 1733. On July 5, 1746, his majesty was pleased to create him lord Fortescue, baron of Castle-hill, in the county of Devon, and earl Clinton, with limitation of the barony to Matthew Fortescue, esquire, his brother (by his father's second wife) and his heirs male; and his lordship deceasing May 3, 1751, was succeeded in the barony aforesaid by his brother,

(Second and present Lord) MATTHEW FORTESCUE, who took his seat in parliament May 17, 1751. His lordship married, June 8, 1752, Anne, second daughter to John Campbell, of Calder, in Scotland, and of Stakpole-court, in the county of Pembroke, esquire, one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, by whom he hath issue,

1. Hugh Fortescue, born March 12, 1753.

2. Matthew Fortescue, born April 12, 1754.

3. John Fortescue, born March 6, 1755.

4. Lucy, born July 20, 1765.

(TITLE.) Matthew Fortescue, lord Fortescue, baron of Castle-hill.

(CREATION.) Baron Fortescue, of Castle-hill, July 15, 1746, 20 Geo. II.

(ARMS.) Sapphire, a bend ingrailed, pearl, cottized, topaz.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a plain shield, pearl.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two greyhounds, pearl, each having a ducal collar, topaz, gorged with a double tressure, ruby.

(MOTTO.) Forte scutum salus ducum.

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Filleigh, and at Castle-hill, both in Devonshire.

LIDDELL, Baron RAVENSWORTH.

THIS family were anciently lords of Liddell-castle, and had the barony of Buff: and have been proprietors of considerable coal works, from the time of their infancy in the counties of Durham and Northumberland.

The first we find, is Thomas de Liddell, who married Margaret, daughter of John de Leyburne, by whom he had issue two sons,

1. Thomas Liddell.
2. George Liddell, who married Eleanor, daughter of John Burn, and had one son, who married a daughter of Robert Barker, esquire, and died without issue.

The eldest son,

THOMAS LIDDELL, espoused Barbara, daughter and coheir of Richard de Strangeways, by whom he had four sons, and two daughters:

1. Francis Liddell, who married Anne, daughter of William de Seagrave; but his line terminated in his son and heir, Bertram, who married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Cramlington, and died issueless.

2. Thomas Liddell, of whom presently.

3. Robert Liddell, } who both died without issue:
4. Percival Liddell, }

The daughters were,

1. Alice, married to Oswald Carr.
2. Barbara, who died young.

The second son,

THOMAS LIDDELL, continued the line: he purchased the manors of Ravensworth, Lamesly, and Eighton, of Sir William Gascoigne, in 1607. He was twice married, first, to Margaret, daughter to John Watson, esquire, by whom he had

Thomas Liddell, his son and heir.

And three daughters,

1. Elizabeth, married to William Sherwood, of the county of Middlesex.
2. Alice, to Gawen Salkeld.
3. Eleanor, to Timothy Draper, of Newcastle in Northumberland, gentleman.

His second wife was Jane, daughter of Henry Milford, esquire, by whom he had,

1. Henry Liddell, married to Elizabeth, daughter of William Jennison, esquire, by whom he had a son, Thomas Liddell, his heir.
2. Roger Liddell, married to Grace, daughter of James Clavering, esquire.
3. Barbara, married to Samuel Sanderfon, gentleman.
4. Jane, to Robert Sanderfon, esquire.

The above Thomas dying in 1615, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir THOMAS LIDDELL, who was much esteemed, and had a great interest in the county of Northumberland, which he exerted in defence of Charles I.

defending Newcastle against the Scots; and his majesty, as a mark of his favour, conferred on him the dignity of a baronet, by letters patent, bearing date November 2, 1642. In the time of the rebellion he was taken prisoner, as Whitlock relates, and February 13, 1645, upon a petition of Sir Thomas Liddell, a prisoner, he was admitted to compound. And it appears, that he paid four thousand pounds to the sequestrators for his estate. He was also so obnoxious to the then power, that Sir Thomas Liddell, senior, is mentioned among those in the propositions from the parliament, who were demanded to be removed from his majesty's councils, and to be restrained from coming within the verge of the court; and not, without advice or consent of both houses of parliament, to bear any office or employment. He did not survive those troublesome times, departing this life in 1650; and having married Isabel, daughter of Henry Anderson, esquire, (by a daughter and coheir of ——— Morland) by her he had six sons, and three daughters, viz.

1. Sir Thomas Liddell, knight, who died in 1627, in his father's life-time, leaving issue by Bridget, (who was maid of honour to the queen of Bohemia) daughter of Edward Woodward, of Lee, near Windsor, esquire, one son, Sir Thomas, hereafter mentioned. (She was secondly married to Thomas Heneage, of Battersea, in Surry, Esq; nephew of Sir Thomas Heneage, knight).

2. Francis Liddell, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Tonge, of Denton, in the county of Durham, knight, and had issue Francis.

3. William,

4. Robert,

5. George,

6. Henry,

} died unmarried.

The daughters were,

1. Elizabeth, married to George Baker, esquire, barrister at law, who afterwards was knighted.

2. Mary, married to Nicholas Cole, of Brancepeth-castle, in Durham, esquire, (afterwards created a baronet).

3. Isabel, who died unmarried.

Sir THOMAS LIDDELL, baronet, (only son of Sir Thomas Liddell, knight) succeeded his grandfather in dignity and estate, in 1650. He was knighted by Charles I. and lived to be very aged, departing this life in the year 1697, leaving issue by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Vane, the elder, of Raby-castle, in Durham, knight, five sons, and three daughters, viz.

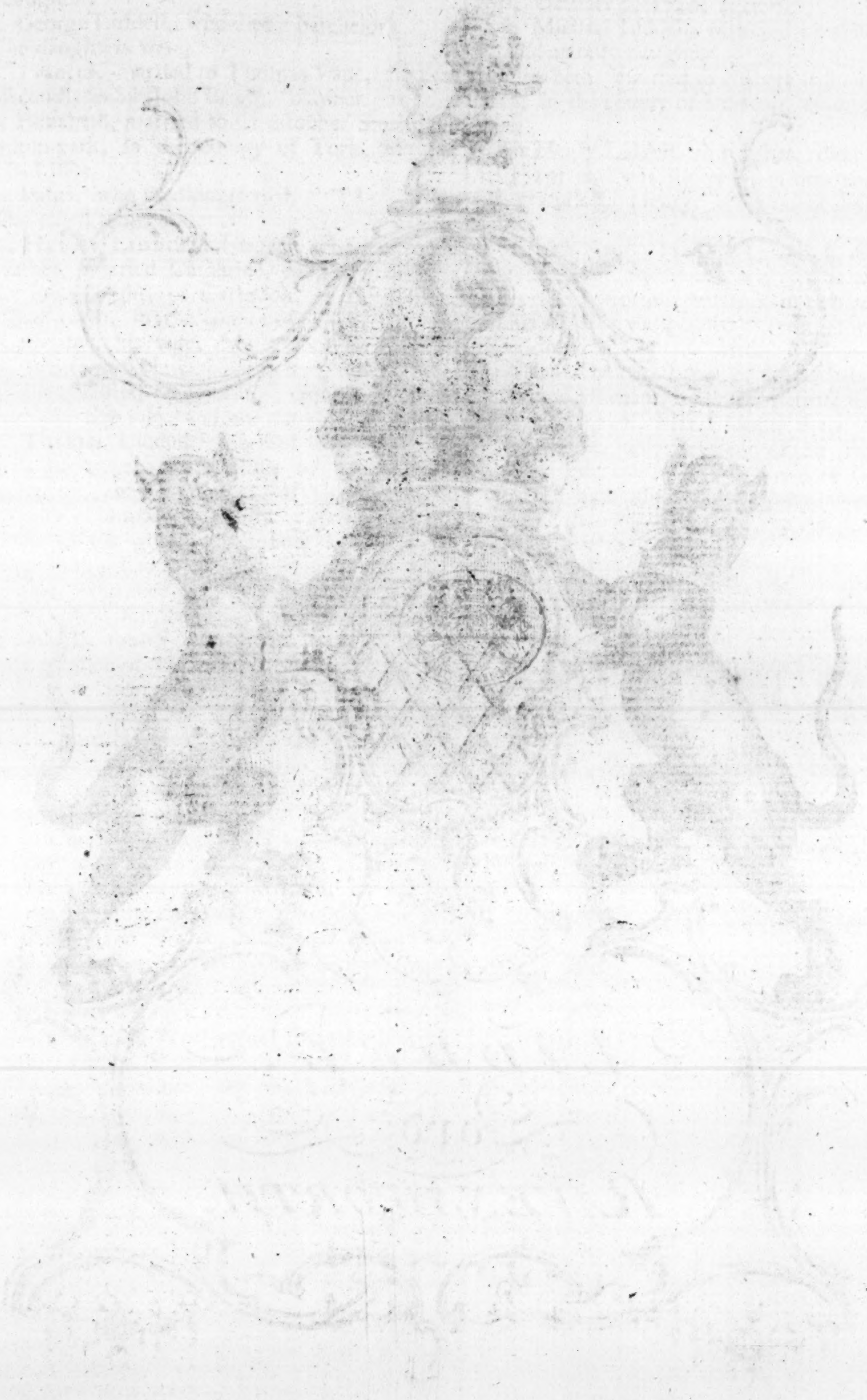
1. Sir Henry Liddell, his successor.

2. Thomas Liddell, who died unmarried.

3. Edward Liddell, who died young.

4. Robert

THE HISTORY OF THE
LORDS OF THE MANOR OF
WIMBORNE, IN THE COUNTY OF DORSET.
BY
JOHN GOSWOLD, ESQ.
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, ESQ.
IN THE YEAR 1783.





4. Robert Liddell, who married a daughter of William Kiffin, of London, merchant; by whom he had issue Thomas Liddell, who took to wife Mary, daughter of — Nelthorpe, and had issue Henry Liddell, esquire, his only son and heir, and one daughter.

5. George Liddell, who died a bachelor.

The daughters were,

1. Frances, married to Thomas Vane, esquire; and secondly to Sir John Bright, baronet.

2. Elizabeth, married to Christopher Stockdale, of Bilton park, in the county of York, esquire, and had issue.

3. Isabel, who died unmarried.

The eldest son,

Sir HENRY LIDDELL, baronet, who succeeded his father, married Catharine, daughter and heir of Sir John Bright, of Carbrook, in Derbyshire, and Badsworth, in the county of York, baronet, by Catharine, his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Hawksworth, of Hawksworth, knight, and relict of William Lister, of Thornton, esquire, by whom he had issue five sons, and one daughter, viz.

1. Thomas Liddell, who died in 1715, in his father's life-time, having issue by Jane, eldest daughter of James Clavering, of Greencroft, in the county of Durham, esquire; Sir Henry Liddell, successor to his grandfather, now lord Ravensworth; James Liddell, who died aged fourteen; Catharine, who died at twelve years old; ——— Liddell, third son, who died very young; Thomas Liddell, fourth son, seated at Newton, in the county palatine of Durham, who married Margaret, sister of George Bowes, of Gibside, in the said county, and has issue one son, Henry-George Liddell, born November 25, 1749.

2. John Liddell, esquire, who being adopted heir to his grandfather, Sir John Bright, assumed that name, and was possessor of Badsworth. He married Cordelia, daughter of — Clutterbuck, of Hides, in the county of Essex, esquire, and died October 6, 1737, at Badsworth, having had four sons, and three daughters; Thomas, the eldest, married Margaret Norton, niece and heir of the late John Lowther, of Ackworth, esquire, member for Pontefract, in the last parliament of king George I. and left only a daughter, Mary, married to Charles Watson Wentworth, marquis of Rockingham. Henry, Stephen, and John, died without issue; and the three daughters were Ann, Catherine, and Cordelia.

3. Henry Liddell, married to Anne, daughter of John Clavering, of Chopwell, in the county of Durham, esquire, and died without issue.

4. George Liddell, esquire, member of parliament for Berwick upon Tweed, who died unmarried, October 9, 1740, aged 64.

5. Michael Liddell, who died a bachelor.

And an only daughter,

Elizabeth, married to Robert Ellison, of Hebburn, in the county of Durham, esquire, and had issue.

Sir Henry Liddell, the father, died September 1, 1723, and was succeeded in title and estate by his grandson, Henry, the present lord Ravensworth.

(*Present Lord.*) HENRY LIDDELL, eldest son of Thomas beforementioned, was elected member for Morpeth, in Northumberland, in two parliaments, till his majesty was pleased to create him a peer of this kingdom, by the name, stile, and title, of lord Ravensworth, baron of Ravensworth, in the county of Durham, by letters patent, bearing date June 29, 1747. His lordship married, in April 1735, Anne, only daughter of Sir Peter Delme, knight, alderman and lord-mayor of London, by whom he hath issue one daughter, named Anne, married January 29, 1756, to Augustus-Henry, duke of Grafton.

(*TITLES.*) Henry Liddell, lord Ravensworth, and baronet.

(*CREATION.*) Lord Ravensworth, baron of Ravensworth, in the county of Durham, June 29, 1747, 21 George II.

(*ARMS.*) Pearl, fretted ruby. On a chief of the second, three leopards faces, topaz.

(*CREST.*) On a wreath, a lion rampant, diamond; billeted, pearl; crowned, topaz.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) On each side a leopard, topaz, spotted, amethyst.

(*MOTTO.*) Unus et idem.

(*CHIEF SEATS.*) Ravensworth-castle, and Newton, both in the county of Durham, and Ellington, in the county of Northumberland.

A R C H E R, Baron A R C H E R.

THE ancestor of this noble family came out of Normandy, where some of the name, bearing the same arms, are yet existing. Among the attendants of William the Conqueror * we find,

FULBERT L'ARCHER, and his son

ROBERT L'ARCHER, who was in such estimation for his learning, that the said king appointed him to instruct his son king Henry, (then prince). How well he was rewarded by him, when he came to be king, the following grant fully shews:

"Henricus, Dei gratia, &c. Sciatis nos dedisse & concessisse Roberto L'Archer Magistro meo & hœered suis, &c. Maner. de Aldermanston, Fynchampsted, Coletrope, Spereholt, Chewlewe, &c. in com. Berks." Which manors and lands thereunto belonging, king Henry II. confirmed to his son.

He married Seliit, daughter of Henry de Villiers, sewer to William de Newburgh, earl of Warwick, and had by way of portion a grant of the said Henry's whole lands in Amberflade, in wood and in plain, except the lands that William de Wistancroft held of him, paying two marks of silver and six pennies yearly to him, at the feast of Michaelmas, for all services thereunto belonging. To which deed are witnesses, Roger de Hulehale, William de Hulehale, and others. Also William, earl of Warwick (who died before Henry II.) granted to Roger de Hulehale, the land which Fulque held of him and his heirs in Omberflade; and the said Roger, by his deed (without date) grants the said lands to Seliit, the wife of Robert L'Archer; also his lands that Fulque held in Omberflade, granted to him by William, earl of Warwick. Whereby it is probable that Fulk L'Archer, who came in with the Conqueror, had possession of Omberflade, and that Hulehale and Villers (who were witnesses to several grants of William, earl of Warwick) settled it on Seliit and Robert L'Archer,

as aforesaid, and their heirs; for it does not appear how they were related. But by the deed, it is evident the said Robert L'Archer had three sons,

1. William L'Archer, his successor.
2. Richard L'Archer, of Taneworth (as then wrote) voluntarily came into the court of Walleran, earl of Warwick, and abjured and quitted claim to William his brother, of all his right to the whole lands in Taneworth, which Robert L'Archer his father held.

3. John, writing himself son of Robert L'Archer, releases to John, son of William L'Archer, an annual rent which he owed him.

The eldest son,

WILLIAM L'ARCHER, had a confirmation from Henry II. of the manors, lands, &c. granted to his father, Robert L'Archer, by Henry I. and from the deeds of the family, now possessed by lord Archer, it appears that this William obtained several very valuable grants from Walleran de Newburgh, earl of Warwick. By Margery, his wife, he had issue (as appears by deeds) two sons, and two daughters,

1. John L'Archer.
2. Thomas L'Archer.

The daughters were,

1. Joan, wife of Walter, son of Simon de Cherlecote, who survived him, as appears by her deed, writing herself relict of Walter de Cherlecote, of the parish of Tanworth.

2. Isabel, was the wife of William, son of Ralph de Lee, as appears by a deed, wherein her father gives her, in free marriage, lands in Thaneworth.

The eldest son,

JOHN L'ARCHER, being champion to Thomas, earl of Warwick, obtained a special charter from the said earl to himself and his heirs, for freedom to hunt and hawk every where within the territories of Tanworth, except the park; and to exer-

* In Stow's Annals, printed in 1615, is a copy, taken from a table anciently in Battle-abbey, of those who came into England with William, duke of Normandy, in which the name of Archer is inserted; also in an ancient roll, cited by Stow, of the names of the chief noblemen, &c. that accompanied William the Conqueror into England, collected by Thomas Scriven, esquire, the name of Archer occurs. It likewise appears by another antient roll, that one of this family was among those persons of note that were summoned to attend the Conqueror to the reduction of the isle of Ely, when Morcar, earl of Northumberland, and other revolvers, in conjunction with the Danes, had retired thither; where, after a long siege he said earl was taken and committed to prison.

Edward Gwynn, esquire, a learned antiquary in the reign of James I. demonstrates very clearly, that Fulbert L'Archer, with his son Robert, came into England with William the Conqueror; and that the said Fulbert was in England, and of

eminent degree, is apparent; by his being witness to several concessions of Geffery de Clinton; a Norman, who was lord treasurer and lord chamberlain to king Henry I. and founder of the monastery of Killingworth, in Warwickshire. And Mr. Gwynn likewise cites several donations of the said Geffery, to which the said Fulbert was a witness, and from them argues that he was near and well acquainted with him. Among other evidences to support his opinion, is the following grant:

"Gaufridus de Clinton, omnibus hominibus amicis suis, Francie et Anglie Salutem, sciant omnes, &c. quod sancte moniales, viz. Seburra et Noemia mea petitione et meo assensu, donaverunt Deo et Ecclesie Sancte Mariæ de Chenilworda, et Canonicis ibi Deo servientibus, Bretford et terram circumjacentem, &c. Test. Fulberto Sagitario, cum aliis, &c." On which it is proper to observe, that the most antient deeds are generally not dated,

cise all other liberties belonging to the earl, within Monkspath and Ombrellade; paying unto him and his heirs twelve broad arrow heads, and a couple of capons yearly, at Whitsuntide, as an acknowledgement.

He died in 35 Henry III. as is evident from the inquisition taken after his decease, and he had by Christian his wife (as appears by the deeds of the family) four sons and two daughters; and she survived him: for Richard Warin de Swarnunto releases to William Barnville, and Christian his wife, his whole right that he had in Overton Sancye.

1. John l'Archer.

2. Thomas l'Archer, lord prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, in England, in 14 Edward II. and in 18 Edward II. as lord prior of St. John's, he grants to Sir Ralph de Cobham, knight, and Mary his wife, the manor of Dartford in Kent, dated in *Domo Fontis Clericorum juxta London*; now called St. John's, Clerkenwell.

3. William l'Archer, was rector of the church of Pilardinton.

4. Robert l'Archer, was rector of the church of Queinton.

The daughters were,

1. Alice.

2. Elie, married to Ralph de Erscote, of Erscote, in Warwickshire.

The eldest son,

JOHN ARCHER, was, at the time of his father's decease, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards. He purchased of William de Olenhale, the manor of Monkspath, adjoining to Ombrellade; and in the deed, which is without date, he is wrote John, son of John l'Archer, of Tane-worth. Which manor was confirmed to him by Robert, son of the said William, dated at Monk-path, in 25 Edward I. It also appears by the deeds, that he married Margery, daughter of Sir William Tracy, of Todington, in Gloucestershire, (ancestor to the present lord viscount Tracy) and that she survived him. In 10 Edward II. writing herself Margery, late wife of John l'Archer, of Tane-worth, she gives to Thomas l'Archer, her son, the custody and marriage of John de Brentone, during his minority, whereof she had a grant on the death of John de Brentone, his father. And it also appears, that she was his widow in 38 Edward I. for then writing herself relict of John l'Archer, she, with John her son and heir, grants to William l'Archer twenty shillings rent per annum; who, by other deeds, appears to be her youngest son. And of the before-mentioned Thomas, I find, that having been in that rebellion with Thomas, earl of Lancaster, in 15 Edward II. his uncle, the prior of St. John's, obtained the year after his pardon from the king.

The eldest son,

JOHN ARCHER, succeeded his father in his estate, before the 28th of Edward I. as by deed appears. In 19 Edward II. Thomas l'Archer, prior of St. John's, styles him his beloved nephew John l'Archer, and releases and quits claim to him, all his right of the wood, with the appurtenances in Gilbertland, in Thaneworth, dated *apud Domum nostram Fontis Clericorum, die Mercurii proxima post Festum Sancti Edwardi, fil. Regis Edwardi, decimo nono*. He died in the 22d of Edward III. and by Isabel his wife, daughter of Ralph Erscote, of Er-

cote, in the county of Warwick, esquire, left issue two sons,

1. Thomas le Archer.

2. John Archer.

The said

THOMAS ARCHER, in 25 Edward I. styling himself son and heir of John l'Archer, gave to Elene de Fauconere, and Julian his sisters, one messuage in Thaneworth, which William l'Archer, his uncle, lately held. By his will, bearing date the Thursday next after the feast of St. Thomas the Martyr, 1372, he gave all his cattle and moveable goods to John Charnels, lord of Snakeston, and Margaret his wife (probably his daughter) and bequeathed his manor of Overton-Sancye to Margaret his wife, during her life. She was one of the daughters and coheirs of John Malley, of Malley, in the parish of Mortimers-Cleobury, in the county of Salop; and had by her good possessions in Malley, and other places in the said county, as is evident by the deeds of the family. His issue by her were Thomas his son and heir, Gilbert, second son, and a daughter Joan, married to William Shelly. The said Gilbert Archer, wrote of Tane-worth, had in 16 Richard II. licence from the king to give to the prior and convent of Kenilworth in Warwickshire, one messuage, with divers lands at Hitchenden, in the county of Buckingham, to them and their successors for ever.

THOMAS ARCHER, his eldest son and heir, succeeded his father in 46 Edward III. and rendered himself very conspicuous, as will hereafter appear. For the year after he came to the estate, 47 Edward III. 1373, he was one of the commanders of that army under John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, which landing at Calais, the duke on the 20th of July, marching from thence with the duke of Bretagne in his company, traversed a great part of France, with intent to draw the French king to send an army against him, whereby the fate of the two kingdoms might be decided in open field; but that politic monarch (as observed by Mr. Barnes) gave strict orders to the constable of France, and other his officers, not on any account to engage with the whole power of the English, but only follow closely to keep them short of provisions. Thereupon one morning the English army having passed Soissons, a city between Picardy and Champagne, six-score English spearmen that were foraging, fell into an ambush of Burgundians and Frenchmen: and thereupon sending advice to the army not far behind, some who were nearest to them advanced to their assistance, when being out-numbered by the French, though the English fought very valiantly, they were over-powered, and most of them taken or slain, very few escaping; and these English commanders were taken prisoners: Sir Matthew Redmayn, Sir Thomas Spencer, Sir Hugh Brudenel, Sir John Bouchier, and ten other knights. And of esquires, the said Thomas Archer, William Dautrey, William St. Quintin, John Meinel, and eight others, all particularly mentioned. Which rencounter happened near to Ouchy le Chasteau, not far from Soissons, on the 20th of October, 1373. And afterwards the duke caused his forces to keep closer together, and sent out stronger parties to forage.

How long this Thomas Archer, esquire, remained a prisoner with the French, does not appear; but he returned to his native country before,

or in 49 Ed. III. when meditating on his danger and delivery; he (according to the custom of those times) by his deed, bearing date the Monday next after the feast of the purification of our lady in the said 49 Ed. III. did, for the reverence he bore to the blessed Virgin, as also to St. Thomas the Martyr, and all saints; and for the health of his and his wife's souls, and of the souls of Thomas Archer his father, Margaret, his mother, his ancestors, and heirs, and all the faithful deceased, grant licence to Richard de Mountfort, and others, to amortize certain lands lying in Tanworth, and held of him, for the founding of a chantry in the chapel of our lady, and St. Thomas the Martyr, within the church of Lapworth. In the same year, being in great confidence of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, he was again with him in the wars of France, in that expedition on the behalf of John de Montfort, duke of Brittany; where they had great success in taking several castles, till recalled by the king, on a truce concluded with the French. And the said earl, by his grant, bearing date at Worcester, 20 Martij, 1 Rich. II. styling him *Dilecto nobis Scutifero Thomæ le Archer, pro bono et laudabili Servitio, quod nobis impendit, et impendet in futurum* (as are the words of the charter) conferred on him a yearly rent of C. 1 s. iii d. issuing out of several tenements, of the said earl's, in Worcester, to enjoy, during his life.

This Thomas l'Archer obtained a special pardon, bearing date June 8, 21 Rich. II. for all manner of transgressions, and for whatever he had acted contrary to his allegiance, &c. in behalf of Thomas, late duke of Gloucester, Richard, late earl of Arundel, and of Thomas, earl of Warwick, &c. After which, the same year, he was in commission for assessing and collecting a fifteenth and tenth, then granted to the king in parliament. He wedded Agnes, daughter of Sir Walter Cokesey, of Cokesey, in Worcestershire, son of Hugh Cokesey, and of Dionis his wife, one of the four sisters and coheirs of Edmund le Boteler. The said Thomas Archer had a special indulgence from pope Boniface the Ninth, dated the 17th of June, in the fourth year of his pontificate, (which was about the fourth year of our king Henry the Fourth) for such a confessor, as he and his wife should approve of, that might pronounce plenary remission to them of all their sins, whereof, with contrite hearts, they should make confession at the time of their deaths. He, for about three years lay bed-ridden, and died on the feast of Pentecost in 1425, 4 Hen. VI. and was of the age of eighty-four years, at the time of his decease.

He had three sons.

1. Thomas Archer, who died at full age unmarried, in 14 Hen. IV.
2. Richard Archer, who was his heir.
3. Henry Archer, third son, as appeareth by several deeds.

Which

RICHARD ARCHER, was one of those persons of note in Warwickshire, who, in 7 Hen. V. had command to serve the king in person, for defence of the realm; all those then required so to do, being such (as the words of the writ import) that did bear ancient arms from their ancestors. It is not improbable that he was with the king in the 6th year of his reign, when he took Roan, and subdued the dutchy of Normandy, the earl of War-

wick being there; and from the connection between the earl and him, it may well be suggested that he was with him; as also in 7 Hen. VII. when he had the aforesaid summons. He took to his first wife, in 3 Hen. V. (being in the thirtieth year of his age) Alice, daughter of William Hugford, of Hugford, and Middleton, in Shropshire, by whom he had issue John Archer, his son and successor. She was heir to William Hugford, her brother, and was first married to Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, knight, and from this lady the families of Archer, and Lucy are both descended. She dying in 8 Hen. V. the said Richard Archer married secondly Margaret, the relict of Thomas Newport, of Ercall, in Shropshire, esquire, ancestor to the earls of Bradford; and thereupon was sheriff of Shropshire, in 19 Hen. VI. He married thirdly, Joan, daughter and heir to William Ley, of Stotfold, in Staffordshire, whereby, in 20 Hen. VI. he was constituted sheriff of that county. In 7 Hen. VI. he had summons to attend the king in France, to be present at his coronation there, Sir Ralph Bruce, knight, Sir Edward Dodingself, and Nicholas Burdet, with others, of the county of Warwick, being likewise summoned at the same time. In 35 Hen. VI. being to attend the king's service at Berwick upon Tweed, under the command of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, then captain of the said town and castle, he had a patent of protection, dated June 8, but the king being advertised of his not going on that service, revoked his protection. He lived at Stotfold, in Staffordshire, toward the latter end of his life, as appears from his last will and testament, bearing date January 18, 1469; two years after which he died, aged eighty-five years; the probate of his will bears date June 21, 1471. It appears by the inquisition taken after his decease, that he died possessed of the manors of Bodystockton, and Huggeford, in Shropshire; and of divers messuages, &c. in Middleton, Huggeford, and Bridgenorth, in the same county; the manor of Wylden, the honour of Peverel, the manor of Runcelden, otherwise called Trayles, the manor of Hoe, juxta Bedford; and the manor of Charltons called Pabenhams, in the county of Bedford; and was succeeded in his estate by John, his grandson, viz. son and heir of John Archer, esquire.

Which

JOHN ARCHER, son and heir of Richard, married in 25 Hen. VI. Christian, the widow of Henry Sewal, of London, and sole daughter and heir of Ralph Blacklow, of London, by his wife Joan, the sole daughter and heir of Thomas Coke, alias Mallings, of West-Mallings, in Kent; who was son of Robert Coke. His father, Richard Archer, settled on them his manor of Malley, in Shropshire, and Overton-Sarcy, in Leicestershire. King Henry VI. by his letters patent, dated May 12, in the 8th year of his reign, retained John Archer, esquire, by himself, his factors, or attorneys, to convey in ships all manner of victuals and provisions, for the victualling and safe-keeping of the town and fortress of Calais. Taking part with the earl of Warwick, against king Edward the Fourth, he was slain in battle 1463, aged about forty six years, leaving an only son, John, who succeeded to the estate of his grandfather, as before-mentioned. His wife, surviving him, was married in 3 Ed. IV. to Henry Beech, esquire.

JOHN

JOHN ARCHER, esquire, succeeding his grandfather, married Alice, daughter of Sir Baldwin Mountfort, of Colehill, in the county of Warwick, knight, and sister to Sir Simon Mountfort, knight, who articed with Richard Archer, esquire, for the marriage of his grandson with his said sister, on Saturday after the feast of St. Michael, in 7 Ed. IV. The said John Archer, esquire, was born in 1449.

On the last day of February, in 14 Ed. IV. he covenanted with the high and mighty prince George, duke of Clarence, (as the indenture specifieth) to be retained by the said duke to serve the king, and the same duke, in his retinue, in the dutchy of Normandy, in the realm of France, for a whole year; with three archers well and sufficiently armed and arrayed, taking eighteen pence a day for himself, and sixpence a day for every of his archers, to be paid quarterly by the said duke, or by such as he shall assign, the first quarter on the 19th of March next coming; on which day he was to have notice to make musters of his said archers, and to be ready with them at the time the king made his musters, &c. And the said duke covenants to find sufficient shipping for him and his said archers, their horses, harness, and victuals; and in consideration thereof, to have the third part of the prisoners taken by them; also the preys, goods, and cattle, they should take, except the king adversary to the king of England, and all kings, and kings sons, his adversaries of France.

Before he went over, he, on the 29th of May following, 15 Ed. IV. made his last will and testament; however he lived to return to England; and in 4 Hen. VII. was one of the commissioners concerning the tenths granted to the king by parliament; but further we know not of him, than that he died in his manor-house at Umberlade, aged seventy years and more, on the 4th of December, 1519, 11 Hen. VIII. leaving

JOHN ARCHER, his only son, heir to his estate, who was then thirty-three years of age, and upwards. He married Margaret, daughter of Humphry Stafford, of Bletherwik, in the county of Northampton, esquire; and by her had issue four sons.

1. Richard Archer.
2. Robert Archer.
3. John Archer.
4. Edward Archer.

Also a daughter, Elizabeth.

Edward, his fourth son, was buried in the church of Tamworth, under a flat free-stone, on which is the following inscription:

Here lyeth the body of Edward Archer; whilst he lived, was a friend to the poor. He died the xviith of February, anno Dni 1592. He was of the age of 60 years and 7 months.

The said John died April 16, 12 Hen. VIII. the year after his father's decease, when

RICHARD ARCHER, esquire, his eldest son, was sixteen years of age on the feast of Pentecost, in 13 Hen. VIII. and was married in 7 Hen. VIII. before the feast of the purification of our lady, to Maud, second daughter of Nicholas Delamere, of Little Hereford, in the county of Hereford, esquire, who had a son, Edmund Delamere, esquire, that died December 18, in 14 Hen.

VIII. leaving his two sisters his heirs, Susan, of the age of thirty years, the wife of John Dansey, esquire; and Maud, of the age of twenty-six, after married to Richard Archer, of Tanworth, as the inquisition shews, taken on his decease. He had issue by her,

1. Anne, born at Reading, on the vigil of the assumption, 1526.
2. Humphry Archer, born on the day of the invention of the cross, 1527.
3. Miles Archer, born the Monday after the feast of St. John Baptist, 1530.
4. Fulk Archer, born April 14, 1532.
5. Edward Archer, born on Saturday before the feast of Mary, the Virgin, 1533 died unmarried.
6. Francis Archer, born on the feast of St. Matthew, the Apostle, 1534.
7. Winifrede, born on the feast of St. Mark, 1535.

The said Richard Archer, esquire, was escheator of the county of Warwick, in 22 Hen. VIII. He was also in the commission of the peace for the said county; and on the 11th of November, in 32 Hen. VIII. the king reciting by his patent, that in consideration of the good and faithful services of his beloved servant, Richard Archer, one of the esquires of his body, before done to him (who in that age attended on the king's person, as the lords of the bedchamber do at this time) grants to his said servant the office of steward of his manor of Knoll, in the county of Warwick, &c. and in the 34th year of his reign sent his letters to him, to take the musters of all able men, as well horsemen as footmen, that he could furnish both of the king's tenants, inhabiting upon farms whereof he had the stewardship; as also his own servants and tenants dwelling on his own lands, &c. He died on the 5th of October, 1544, aged thirty-nine years and three months, and was buried in the body of Tanworth church. Maud, his wife, surviving him, died at Umberlade, August 24, in the 5th and 6th of Philip and Mary, 1558, and was buried by him.

HUMPHRY ARCHER, esquire, his eldest son, was sixteen years of age on the death of his father; and was married on the 6th of October, in 4 Ed. VI. in the church of Ludlow, to Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Townshend, knight, chief justice of the marches of Wales and Chester, third son of Sir Roger Townshend, of Reynham, in Norfolk, one of the justices of the peace of the Common Pleas, and ancestor to the now lord viscount Townshend. Which Sir Robert was buried in the church of Ludlow, near the high altar, where a noble monument is erected for him, reciting his marriage and issue, whereof Anne, married to the said Humphry Archer, esquire, is said to be his fourth daughter; and was secondly the wife of Edmund Coles, of Leigh, in the county of Worcester, esquire. The said Humphry Archer, esquire, had issue by her four sons, Humphry, who died at the age of eight years; and Arthur, third son, who died an infant. The other two were Andrew Archer, esquire; and John Archer, esquire, who took to wife Eleanor, daughter and heir of Richard Frewin, of Handley, in the county of Worcester, esquire. Also four daughters, whereof one died an infant; Bridget was married to John Bancroft, of Hanbury, in the county of Worcester; Margery,

to John Colles, of Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, esquire; and Elizabeth, to John Hereford, of Sulton, in the same county, esquire.

The said Humphry, their father, deceased in the thirty-fourth year of his age at his house at Umberlade, the 24th of October, 1562, in the 4th year of queen Elizabeth, and was buried in the church of Tamworth, leaving his son, Andrew, heir to his estate, who was then but eight years and two months old.

Which

ANDREW ARCHER, esquire, purchased several estates in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and king James the First. He was sheriff of Warwickshire, in 7 Jac. I. and departed this life on the 23d of April, 1629. He was married in November 1580, in the church of Farnborough, to Margaret, daughter of Simon Raleigh, of the said place, in Warwickshire, esquire, who died before him. She lies buried at Tanworth, where on a plate of brass, fixed in a frame of wood, on the north wall of the said church, is her figure in the dress of the times, kneeling in prayer, on a cushion before a desk, with a book opened, and the following inscription:

MEMORIÆ SACRUM.

Margaretæ Archer filiæ Simonis Raleigh de Farnbrough armigeri, quæ fuit mitissima Conjux Andree Archer de Tanworth armigeri, nec non adjutrix pauperum, et ægrotantium dum vixit quæ obiit decimo tertio die Augusti An. 1614.

They had issue three sons,

1. Thomas, who died of a fever, July 24, 1612, in the twenty-fourth year of his age.
2. Simon Archer, who succeeded his father in his estate.
3. Richard Archer, of Neithropp, in the parish of Banbury, in the county of Oxford, esquire, which estate he acquired in right of his wife, Mary, daughter and sole heir of Rowland Bull, esquire, and had issue Rowland Archer.

SIMON ARCHER, esquire, eldest son and heir, born September 21, 1581, was knighted by king James, August 21, 1624. He was sheriff of Warwickshire in 3 Car. I. and served for the borough of Tamworth, in that parliament, which met April 13, 1640, 15 Car. I. He was distinguished for his great learning and accomplishments; and Mr. Dugdale (after Sir William) in his *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, p. 581, acknowledges his generous assistance in the following lines:

"Sir Simon Archer, knight, being a gentleman much affected to, and very well versed in antiquities, besides the view of his own private evidences (whence what I have expressed of his own family is faithfully asserted) with great freeness and courtesy, imparted unto me very many rarities for the furtherance of this present work; which, through his public respects to this county, having with no small industry and cost been got together, I have, in acknowledgment of the favour, and to his lasting honour, cited in all places where they are made use of." Also Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Vol. I. p. 504, recites, "That chiefly from the collections of Sir Simon Archer, of Umberlade, in Warwickshire, a person naturally qualified with a great affection to antiquities, William Dugdale,

gent. (after knighted) laid a large foundation of that elaborate work, *The Antiquities of Warwickshire*, &c. London, 1656." Also in his *Fæsti Oxonienses*, Vol. II. p. 700, in the life of Sir William Dugdale, recites, "The foundation of this book [*Antiquities of Warwickshire*] was laid on the collection of divers antiquities for the said county, made and gathered by Sir Simon Archer, who dying at Warwick about the beginning of 1668, was gathered to the graves of his fathers in Tanworth church." He married Anne, daughter of Sir John Ferrers, of Tamworth-castle, in the county of Warwick, knight, by whom he had issue

1. Thomas Archer, his son and heir.
 2. Humphry Archer, who died unmarried.
- Also three daughters,
1. Ann, married to Philip Young, of Keneton, in Shropshire.
 2. Elizabeth.
 3. Penelope, wife of Erasmus de Ligne, of Harlaxton, in Lincolnshire, esquire.

Which

THOMAS ARCHER, at the beginning of the troubles of king Charles the First, was a colonel in the parliament army, and raised a troop of horse at his own expence; but afterwards discerning that their proceedings tended to endanger the constitution, he retired from his command, and going beyond seas, did not return till the restoration of king Charles II. when he was elected for the town of Warwick; and in 1685 departed this life, aged sixty-seven. He married Anne, daughter of Richard Leigh, of London, esquire, and by her, who died in 1685, aged fifty-two, had issue three sons.

1. Andrew Archer.
 2. Thomas Archer, on February 7, 1704-5, was appointed groom porter to queen Anne, in which place he was continued by king George I. also by his late majesty; and died without issue May 22, 1743.
 3. Leigh Archer, died unmarried.
- Also two daughters,
1. Elizabeth, wife to Sir Herbert Croft, of Croft-castle, in Herefordshire, baronet.
 2. Frances, wife to Sir Francis Rous, of Rous-Lench, in Worcestershire, baronet.

ANDREW ARCHER, was one of the knights of the shire for the county of Warwick, in the parliaments called in the second of William and Mary, the seventh of William the Third, the three last parliaments of queen Anne, and in the first of George I.

July 7, 1711, he was appointed one of the commissioners to enquire into the numbers and quality of the forces, in her majesty's pay in Spain and Portugal, and to examine the state of the payments and accompts relating to the said forces, and to the garrisons of Portmahon and Gibraltar; and also the accompts of the agents-victuallers, and commissioners of stores in those parts. On which he, together with the others in commission, proceeded to Lieghorn, where they embarked for Portmahon, and from thence to Gibraltar and Portugal: and having executed their commission with great integrity and honour, returned to England in 1713. On their report made to the house of commons of their proceedings, it was referred to the commissioners of the public accounts, to examine



amine them, and make their report; and with them it rested, notwithstanding the continual application of the said commissioners to them to make their report. On May 25, 1715, a motion being made in the house of commons that leave be given to bring in a bill to appoint commissioners for taking, examining, and stating the public accounts of the kingdom, Mr. Archer, who then sat in the house as one of the knights for Warwickshire, opposed it; and shewed the inutility of such commissioners, mentioning particularly the behaviour of the former ones, to whom the house of commons had referred the report of the commissioners sent into Spain and Portugal for their observations thereupon; who, notwithstanding the said report contained as great discoveries of embezzlements of public money as ever appeared before the house, yet let them pass in silence; whereupon the motion was rejected by a great majority. On the dissolution of that parliament, March 10, 1720-21, Mr. Archer contenting himself with the honour of having been elected for the county of Warwick in six parliaments, and with the satisfaction of having shewn a steady zeal for the service of his country whilst he sat in parliament, and also in the faithful execution of the commission that he was entrusted with, he then chose to retire from public business, and resided chiefly at his family seat at Umberlade, which he had rebuilt in an elegant manner, according to the modern taste, and there died on December 31, 1741, aged eighty-two. He had also such a regard to the memory of his father, that he erected on the north wall of the chancel in the church of Tanworth, over the family-vault, an handsome monument of black marble, having natural veins and branches of gold colour all over it, with a ball at the top; and at the bottom are figures mourning, and other emblems of mortality, in statuary marble. On the table below is this inscription:

Hic situs est Thomas Archer Armiger,
Simonis equitis auratis antiquissima familia oriundi filius,
Qui literis, armis, et perigrationibus Juventutem impendit,
Redux gravi tempore Patriæ publicis in Comitibus inservivit,
Erat imprimis Fidei & Amicitiae servantissimus,
Singularis ei morum suavitas & facilis consuetudo,
Quam nemo bonus odisse vellet, nemo improbus auderet,
Ætat. suæ 67. Annoq; Dom. 1685
Juxta recumbunt Anna, et Elizabetha,
Illa pia Mater, hæc conjux mitissima Andræ Archer,
Forma & Virtute consummatissima Fœminarum decus,
Ingenio animiq; lumine etiam virorum invidia,
An. Ætat. 52, 1685. Elizabethæ Æt. 29, 1703.
Hoc monumentum Andreas Archer filius
Primogenitus pietatis ergo posuit.

The said Andrew Archer, esquire, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Samuel Dashwood, lord-mayor of London in 1702, by whom he had issue three sons.

1. Thomas Archer.

2. Henry Archer.

3. Daniel Archer, deceased.

Also four daughters.

1. Anne.

2. Elizabeth.

3. Sarah.

4. Diana, who was married to Thomas Chaplin, of Blankney-hall, in the county of Lincoln, esquire.

Henry Archer, esquire, second son, was first elected member for the town of Warwick, in that parliament which sat first on business January 23, 1734-5; also returned for the said town in two other parliaments, and to the parliament, which first met May 31, 1754. He married the lady Elizabeth Montagu, sister to George, the present earl of Halifax, and died March 18, 1768.

(Present Lord) THOMAS ARCHER, the eldest son, whilst he was a commoner, was chosen member for the town of Warwick, with his brother, in the parliament which was summoned to meet June 13, 1734; and in the next parliament which sat first on business December 4, 1741, was elected for Bramber, in Suffex. His late majesty, by letters patent bearing date July 14, 1747, 21 Geo. II. was pleased to create him a peer of this realm, by the name, stile, and title, of lord Archer, baron of Umberlade, in the county of Warwick; and on January 14 following, he took his seat in the house of peers.

His lordship in April 1750, was appointed custos rotulorum of the county of Flint, in North-Wales, but resigned soon after the accession of George III. In May 1757, he was elected recorder of the city of Coventry.

Having married Catherine, daughter (and co-heir with the present lady Sandys) of Thomas Tipping, of Wheerfield, Oxfordshire, baronet, (by Ann, his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Cheke, esquire, by Letitia, his wife, daughter and at length sole heir of Edward Russel, brother of William, first duke of Bedford of that name, and sister and heir of Edward Russel, earl of Orford) he had issue two daughters.

1. Catharine, married August 11, 1750, to Other Lewis Windsor, earl of Plymouth.

2. Ann, married March 15, 1756, to Edward Garth Tournour, of Shillingley-park, in Suffex, created lord Winterton, in Ireland.

Also a son,

Andrew Archer, who was returned member of parliament for the city of Coventry, at the general elections 1761 and 1768. July 23, 1761, he married Sarah, eldest daughter of James West, member in the parliament (chosen 1768) for Boroughbridge.

Her ladyship, the mother of these children, died at Pirgo, in Essex, and was interred at Tamworth, in Warwickshire.

(TITLE.) Thomas Archer, lord Archer, baron of Umberlade.

(CREATION.) Lord Archer, baron of Umberlade, in the county of Warwick, July 14, 1747, 21 Geo. II.

(ARMS.) Sapphire, three arrows, topaz.

(CREST.) Out of a mural crown, topaz, a wyvern's head, pearl.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two wyverns regardant, pearl, gorged with a mural crown, topaz.

(MOTTO.) Solo bona quæ honesta.

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Umberlade, near Stratford upon Avon, Warwickshire; and at Pirgo, near Rumford, Essex.

P O N S O N B Y,

P O N S O N B Y, Baron P O N S O N B Y.

THIS noble family were originally from Picardy, and their common ancestor accompanied William the Conqueror into England, 1066. His posterity settled at Haugh-Heale, in Cumberland; where they took the name of Ponsonby from the lordship of Ponsonby, and had the office of barber to the king of England conferred on them, (at the same time as the earl of Arran's ancestors had that of butler) to which office the arms of the family allude. The first entered in the visitation of the aforesaid county, by the heralds is,

JOHN PONSONBY* of Haugh-Heale, who had issue

SIMON PONSONBY, of the same place, whose son

HENRY PONSONBY, by Dorothy, a daughter of — Sandys of Rottenden, Cumberland, had issue two sons,

1. John Ponsonby.

2. Henry Ponsonby, who together, with his elder brother went over to Ireland, during the distressed condition of the protestants, by the popish rebellion, in the reign of Charles I. where in 1649, on Oliver Cromwell's being appointed to reduce the rebels in that kingdom, they engaged in the service, as officers, under his command. This gentleman having lands assigned to him, for his services in the county of Kerry, had the same confirmed to him under the acts of settlement, June 16, 1666, and became seated at Stacktown, and Crotto, in that county. He married Rose, daughter to Thomas Weldon, of St. John's Bower, near Athy, in the county of Kildare, by whom he had seven sons, and eleven daughters, dying in 1681, in the sixty-first year of his age. Three of his sons, and seven daughters, lived to maturity. His eldest son, John Ponsonby, esquire, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Holmes, brother to Sir Robert Holmes, of the Isle of Wight, but left no issue; and Henry, his third son, died unmarried. Thomas, his se-

cond son, was seated at Crotto, and ancestor to the family there.

Sir JOHN PONSONBY, the elder brother, aged 59, in 1665, by his conduct and valour in the suppressing of the rebellion, gained not only the preferment of colonel of a regiment of horse; but his other qualifications rendered him worthy the friendship of several noble persons. Being a widower, and having several children, he settled his estate in Cumberland upon them he left in England, from whom the present family in Cumberland is descended. After the reduction of the kingdom of Ireland, he was one of the commissioners for taking the depositions of the protestants concerning the murders committed by the Irish, during the course of the war; and was sheriff of the counties of Wicklow, and Kildare in 1654. When king Charles II. was restored, he was appointed, March, 19, 1660, a commissioner for executing his majesty's declaration of the 30th of November for the settlement of Ireland. He represented the county of Kilkenny in the first parliament, called May 9, 1661; had two grants of lands under the acts of settlement; and on the 15th of July, 1679, an abatement was made of the quit-rents, imposed on his estate by the said acts; and by acquiring many debentures, and making other purchases, he left a considerable estate. He lies buried in the church of Fidowne near Belsborough, with this memorial:

Here lieth the body of Sir JOHN
PONSONBY of Belsborough, who
departed this life A. D. 1678, in
the 60th year of his age.

His wife was Elizabeth, eldest daughter to Henry lord Folliott, of Ballyshannon, widow of Richard, son and heir to Sir Edward Wingfield, of Powerscourt, and also relict of Edward Trevor, brother to viscount Dungannon, by whom he had

* Mr. Collins observes, "some particulars in the last will and testament of Sir Roger Ponsonby, clerk, parson of the church of Chekinden, in Oxfordshire, who mentions several of his brethren, and by the date of his will, October 28, 1554, were of course living in the reigns king Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He was seized of the moiety of the manor of Chekinden, which he orders to be sold for each performance of his will: he mentions his being sick when he made it, but of sound mind, &c. and the probate shews he died soon after. He orders his body to be buried in the church of Chekinden, and leaves to the parishioners theretwenty pounds, and twenty pounds for a yearly dirge, and the mass of five wounds to be said in the church where his father and mother lie, and that a stone be laid over his father's grave. He had

several servants to whom he leaves legacies; and was a benefactor for the mending of highways, and gave several charitable bequests. He bequeaths to his brother, Sir Matthew Ponsonby, thirteen pounds six shillings and eight pence. To his brother Edmund Ponsonby, ninety-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence. To six of his brother John Ponsonby's children twenty pounds each. He constitutes his brother Edmund Ponsonby, and two others, his executors, to whom he leaves the residue of his fortune; and in witness thereof set his seal and sign manual, the day and year aforesaid.

These he mentions, as it is probable Sir Matthew Ponsonby was the head of the family; and being possessed of an estate, he left him the smallest legacy as an acknowledgment.

two sons, Sir Henry, and William; and a daughter Elizabeth, married in 1673 to Richard Boyle, lord viscount Shannon.

Sir HENRY PONSONBY, knight, the eldest son, October 1, 1674, married Dorothy, daughter to captain Shaw, of Drogheda; but dying without issue, in the reign of king William, the estate devolved on his brother.

WILLIAM PONSONBY, of Bessborough, esquire, who served in parliament for the county of Kilkenny during the reign of queen Anne, and to the time he was created a peer. In September 1715, he was sworn of the privy council, and by privy seal dated at St. James's, July 28, and by patent at Dublin, September 11, 1721, was created lord Bessborough, baron of Bessborough, in the county of Kilkenny; and took his seat on the 23d of that month in the house of lords. The preamble to his patent sets forth his own and his father's services, and the cause of their coming into Ireland, as follows:

"Whereas ancientness of extraction, valour, unshaken loyalty, and personal qualification, do justly claim favour and esteem of good and equitable princes: and we having with pleasure observed, that our trusty and well-beloved William Ponsonby, esquire, is deservedly recommended to us by all these titles, being descended of noble ancestors of Picardy in France, who at the Norman invasion came into Great-Britain, and established themselves in the county of Cumberland; whence his father removed about eighty years ago, into the kingdom of Ireland, during the distressed condition of the protestant interest there, occasioned by the popish rebellion and their cruel massacres: in the suppressing of which, his valorous actions did not only gain him the preferment of a colonel, and the honour of knighthood; but his other personal qualifications rendered him worthy the alliance of many peers of the realm. Nor are the qualities of the son less eminent than those of the father: with the same good disposition has he, from his tender youth, rose up an assertor of the liberties, and legal government, of his native country; signalled himself early, and for many years, in the army; particularly in the resolute defence of Londonderry, when the common cause was at the last gasp. Having attended that whole war, he was raised to the rank of a colonel, and afterwards served constantly in parliament, strenuously asserting there, not only the publick good, and the established religion, but likewise our succession to the crown, against all the attempts made to obstruct it; which laudable example, six of the sons and grandsons, at once, virtuously imitated in the same senate.

"Now, that so many good and eminent services may not remain unregarded, and that others may be encouraged to gain the rewards due to merit, we are resolved to raise him, who has so well deserved of us, and the commonwealth, to the dignity of a peer. Know, &c."

He was further advanced by privy seal, dated December 30, and by patent, February 28, 1722, to the dignity of viscount Duncannon, with the annual creation fee of twenty marks. He married Mary, sister to Brabazon Moore, of Ardee, in the county of Louth, esquire, and both are buried in the church of Fidowne, with these inscriptions to their memory:

GULIELMI PONSONBY

Vice-comitis Duncannon

quod mortuum est

Hic jacet

Depositum.

Obiit die Nov. 17. An. Dom. 1724.

Ætat. 67.

Siste Viator,

et

Memento Mori.

Here lieth the Body of MARY, the Wife of the Hon. Colonel William Ponsonby of Bessborough, Grand-Daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Drogheda by her Father; and the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath by her Mother; and her Virtues were suitable to her Birth. She departed this life on the 26th day of May, 1713, in the 52d Year of her Age.

They had issue three sons and six daughters.

1. Brabazon, created earl of Bessborough, in Ireland, and baron Ponsonby in England.

2. Henry Ponsonby, of Ashgrove, in the county of Kilkenny, esquire, who in November 1715, was chosen member in the Irish parliament for the borough of Fethard, and October 1727, for Clonmel, after which he made his election for Ennetlogie: and taking to a military life was, August 2, 1705, made a captain of foot; and May 13, 1735, colonel of a regiment. On February 20, 1741, he was promoted to the rank of a brigadier-general; and appointed, April 24, 1742, in that station, to command the forces sent into Flanders, in aid of the queen of Hungary; also July 14, 1743, he was made a major-general, and was that year in the battle of Dettingen. He had on all occasions shewed his conduct and bravery, and lost his life at the head of his regiment, May 11, 1745, N. S. in the battle of Fontenoy near Tournay. He married Frances Brabazon, youngest daughter to Chambre Brabazon, the fifth earl of Meath, and left one daughter, Juliana, married in 1743 to lieutenant William Southwell; and one son, Chambre, then lieutenant in his father's regiment, who, on September 28, 1746, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Edward Clarke, of Kouske, in the county of Meath, esquire, and by her, who died in February, 1758, has a son, born September 22, 1748, and a daughter, November 6, 1749.

3. Folliott, on February 25, 1741, had a commission of a captain of a troop of horse, and was aid de camp to the lord chancellor, as one of the lords justices of Ireland. He married, April 23, 1737, Jane, daughter to captain Taylor, of Cork, and dying October 14, 1746, was buried in St. Anne's church, Dublin, leaving one son, Brabazon, born in November 1745, who died December 6, 1748, and was buried by him.

Of the six daughters

1. Elizabeth was first married in 1692 to Richard, son and heir to Stephen Moore, of Kilworth, in the county of Cork, esquire, grandson to Richard Moore, of Clonmel, esquire, and she surviving him, who died in 1701, she had for her second husband Thomas Newcomen, of Dovehill, in Tipperary, esquire,

esquire, (fourth son to Sir Thomas Newcomen, of Moss-town, in the county of Longford, baronet) and by him she had three sons and one daughter:

2. Anne, was the first wife to Nicholas Loftus, of Loftus-hall, esquire, member of parliament for the county of Wexford, by whom she had four sons.

3. Mary, was wife to William Wale, of Coolenamucky, in the county of Waterford, esquire, who died May 2, 1747, leaving three daughters.

4. Bridget, was first wife to Arthur Weldon, of Raheen, in the Queen's county, esquire, and died without issue.

5. Dorothy, was first wife to William Hoare, of Harperstown, in the county of Wexford, esquire, member of parliament for Taghmon, advocate general and judge-martial, commissioner of appeals, and master in chancery, who died in February 1745, leaving by her two daughters, Mary, married, April 11, 1748, to John Cox, of Coolcliffe, in the same county, esquire, and Anne.

6. Letitia, was married in November 1722, to James May, of Mayfield, in the county of Waterford, esquire, who died in 1735, leaving two sons and a daughter.

(*First Lord*) BRABAZON PONSONBY, second lord viscount Duncannon, was born in 1679, and in 1704 returned to parliament knight for the county of Kildare; also in 1713 and 1715 he was member for the borough of Newtown. In 1707 he was captain of grenadiers in general Whetham's regiment; and in 1713 sheriff of the county of Kilkenny (whereof he was governor) which office he served the ensuing year for the county of Kildare: on the 4th of October, 1722, he was joined with his son John in the office of searcher of the ports of Waterford, Passage, and New-Ross. On his succession to the peerage, he took his seat in the house of lords September 7, 1725; and in May 1726 was sworn of the privy council in Ireland, as also to his late majesty on his ascending the throne; who, on April 20, 1739, appointed him commissioner of his revenues; and by privy seal, dated at Kensington, August 31, and by patent October 6 that year, created him earl of Bessborough: and his services are thus set forth in the preamble to his patent: "As our late royal father, in consideration of the loyalty and eminent services of William, late viscount Duncannon, and his ancestors, did first create him baron Bessborough of Bessborough, and afterwards promoted him to the degree of viscount Duncannon: so we, equally studious to reward merit, and being well assured of the inviolable attachment of Brabazon viscount Duncannon, to our royal person and government; and of his constant adherence to the laws and constitution of his country; and that his behaviour both before his being in possession of the dignities of baron and viscount, and ever since, hath rendered him worthy of an addition of honour. Know ye therefore, &c." Also, June 12, 1749, advanced him to the dignity of a peer of Great-Britain, by the title of lord Ponsonby, baron Ponsonby of Sysonby, in the county of Leicester: and his lordship took his seat in the house of peers January 17, 1750: also, in March following, was constituted marshal of the admiralty in Ireland: and in April 1754 was constituted one of the lords justices for the administration of the government in Ireland,

during the absence of the duke of Dorset, the lord-lieutenant. In 1755, he was appointed vice-admiral of Munster.

He married first Sarah, daughter of John Margetson, esquire, son and heir to Dr. James Margetson, primate of Ireland, widow of Hugh Colvill, esquire, son and heir to Robert Colvill, of Newtown, in the country of Downe; and by her, who died May 21, 1733, and was buried at Fidowne, had four sons, and six daughters. He married secondly, November 28, 1733, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir to John Sankey, of Tenelick, in the county of Longford, esquire, but by her (born in 1680, and the widow of Sir John King, and of John lord Tullamore, and died July 17, 1738) had no issue. His sons and daughters, by his first wife, were

1. William Ponsonby, called viscount Duncannon.

2. Margetson Ponsonby, who died young.

3. John Ponsonby, born March 29, 1713, who was chosen February 1730, member of parliament for Newtown, and appointed in 1741 secretary to the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, and succeeded his father, August 6, 1744, as one of the commissioners. In May 1748, he was sworn of his majesty's privy council in that kingdom, and on April 26, 1756, was elected speaker of the Irish house of commons. On September 20, 1742, he married Elizabeth, second daughter of William, third duke of Devonshire, and had issue nine daughters, whereof Catharine, Sarah, Elizabeth and Catharine died young; the surviving are, 1. Catharine, born April 2, 1746, married December 15, 1763, to Richard Boyle, earl of Shannon. 2. Frances, born February 18, 1757. 3. Caroline, born December 8, 1759. 4. Charlotte, born December 23, 1761. 5. Henrietta, born March 12, 1765. Also five sons, 1. William Brabazon Ponsonby, born September 15, 1744. 2. John Ponsonby, died young. 3. George Ponsonby, born March 15, 1755. 4. Richard Ponsonby, died young. 5. Frederick Ponsonby, born March 18, 1763.

4. Richard Ponsonby, born July 2, 1722, who succeeded his brother as secretary to the commissioners of the revenue, and in October 1747, was chosen member for Knocktoper, in Ireland.

The daughters, were

1. Mary, born and baptized, August 15, 1706, married in 1728, to Edward Moor, earl of Drogheda, and died 1736.

2. Dorothy, born March 2, 1707, } died young.

3. Sarah, baptized March 27, 1711, }

4. Anne, married December 9, 1734, to Benjamin Burton, of Burton-Hall, in the county of Carlow, esquire, and has issue.

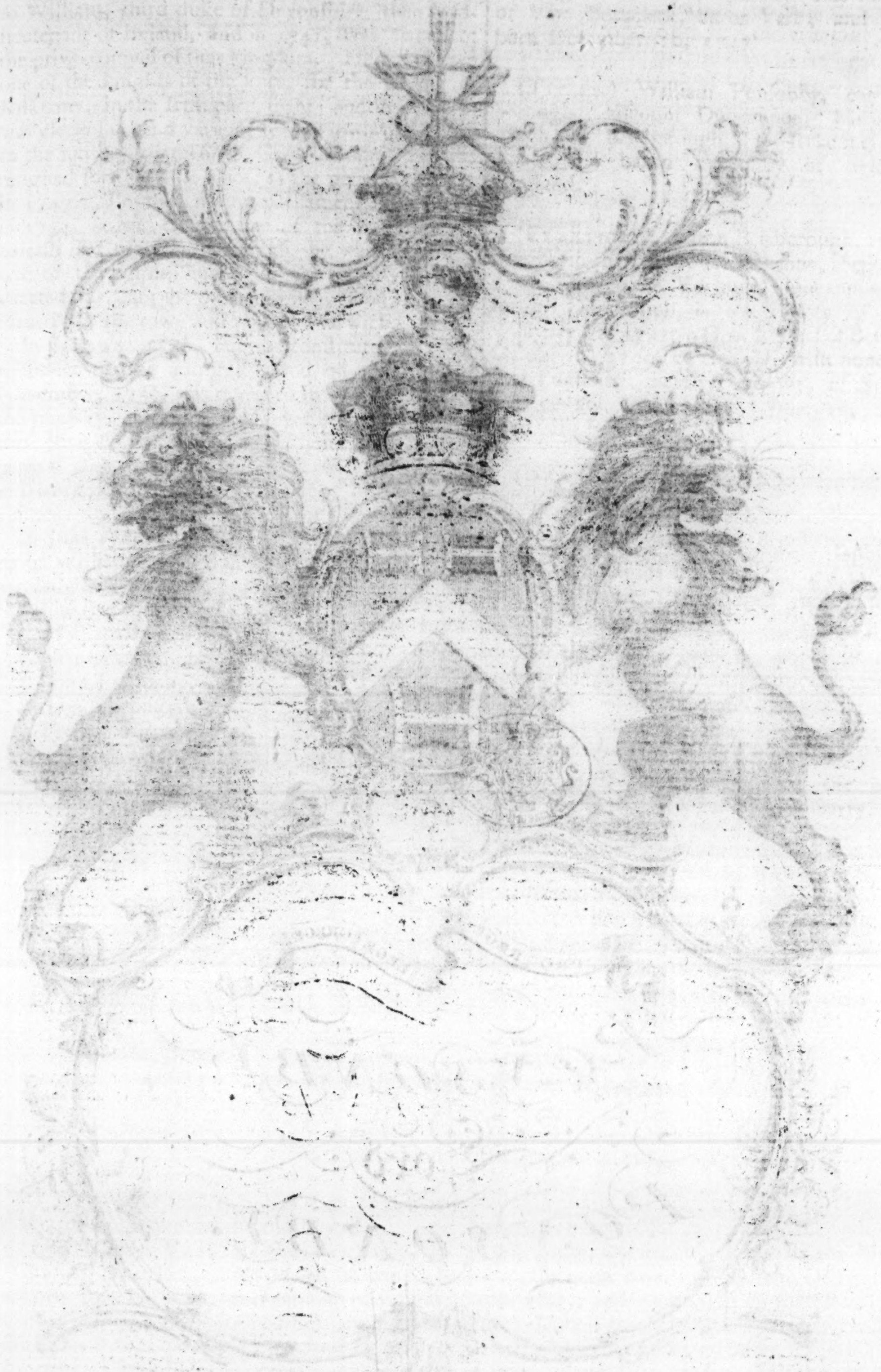
5. Elizabeth, married December 23, 1739, to Sir William Townes, baronet, of Woodstock, in the county of Kilkenny.

6. Letitia, married November 13, 1743, to Harvey Morris, esquire, created since baron of Mount Morris, of Castle Morris, in the county of Kilkenny, to whom she bore issue, but is since dead.

His lordship departed this life, July 4, 1758, and was buried at Fidowne. The honour, &c. of the family devolved upon his eldest son,

(*Second and present Lord*) WILLIAM PONSONBY, who returned from his travels into foreign parts

BEAUCLEER, BARON VERN





in 1739, in which year he was appointed secretary to William, third duke of Devonshire, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1741, was sworn of the privy-council of that kingdom. He was elected one of the knights of the shire, for the county of Kilkenny, in the Irish parliament; and in 1741-2, was elected upon a vacancy for the town of Derby, to the ninth parliament of Great-Britain. He was returned for the same place, at the general election in 1747. To the ensuing parliament, which met in 1754, he was chosen one of the burgesses for Saltash in Cornwall. In 1756, he was appointed one of the commissioners of the treasury, which vacated his seat; he was, however, soon after returned for the town and port of Harwich.

In June 24, 1746, he was constituted a commissioner of the admiralty, and on the 17th of November, 1756, was removed from that board to the treasury, which post however he resigned, and was June 2, 1759, appointed joint post-master-general with lord Trevor, which office he resigned in November 1762. In July 1765, he was re-appointed, and again resigned in the following year.

In June 1739, he married Caroline, eldest daughter of William, third duke of Devonshire, and by her ladyship, who died January 20, 1760, has had issue five sons,

1. William Brabazon Ponsonby;
 2. William Ponsonby,
 3. John Ponsonby,
 4. Henry Ponsonby,
 5. Frederick Ponsonby, born January 24, 1758.
- Also four daughters, Caroline and Sarah, who died young, and two now living, (1768)
1. Catharine, born October 25, 1742, married

in 1763 to Aubrey Beauclerk, only son and heir of Vere Beauclerk, baron Vere; and Charlotte, born December 10, 1747.

(TITLES.) William Ponsonby, earl of Bessborough, viscount Duncannon, baron Bessborough of Bessborough, in Ireland; and lord Ponsonby, baron Ponsonby of Sysonby, in England.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Bessborough, of Bessborough, in the county of Kilkenny, September 11, 1721, 8 Geo. I. Viscount Duncannon, of the fort of Duncannon, in the county of Wexford, February 22, 1722, 9 Geo. I. Earl of Bessborough, October 6, 1739, 13 Geo. II. Irish honours; and lord Ponsonby, baron Ponsonby, of Sysonby, in the county of Leicester, June 12, 1749, 23 Geo. II. English.

(ARMS.) Ruby, a chevron between three combs, pearl.

(CREST.) In a ducal coronet, saphire, three arrows with heads downwards, one in pale, the others in saltire, enveloped with a snake, all proper.

(SUPPORTERS.) On each side a lion regardant, proper.

(MOTTO) Pro rege, lege, græge.

(CHIEF SEATS.) Sysonby, in the county of Leicester, and at Roehampton in Surry.

BEAUCLERK, Baron V E R E.

WE refer our readers to Vol. I. p. 183, & seq. for an account of the ancestry of

(*Present Lord*) VERE BEAUCLERK, third son of Charles Beauclerk, duke of St. Albans; he was born July 14, 1699, and entered early into a maritime life, and distinguished himself in several commands.

In 1721, his lordship was captain of the *Lyme* man of war, and, after touching at Lisbon, sailed to Gibraltar, which he left September 31, 1722, and from thence sailed to Leghorn for intelligence; also, after being at Genoa, departed from thence on the 7th of December, O. S. to cruize in the Mediterranean, and the Streights. On the 11th of January, N. S. 1723, his lordship entered the harbour of Lisbon; and the same year returned into the Mediterranean; where cruizing for some time, and leaving Portmahon, he arrived from thence at Lisbon, February 19, N. S. 1724. He afterwards

sailed again up the Mediterranean to Genoa, from whence he returned to Lisbon the 5th of July, 1724; also, having his station in the Mediterranean, he came from Portmahon, October 21, the same year; and continuing on that station, sailed from Lisbon for Genoa in January N. S. 1726, from whence he returned after several cruises to Lisbon, August 6, 1726. On the 12th he put to sea again for Gibraltar: and on the first of September following, joined Sir John Jennings's squadron, cruizing with him off cape Stellary. After continuing in the mouth of the Streights in October and November, he arrived at Lisbon the 8th of December from Gibraltar. We have this further account of his lordship, in our Gazette, No. 6596: "Whitehall, July 8, 1727. Yesterday arrived the lord Vere Beauclerk, commander of his majesty's ship the *Lyme*, dispatched the 18th instant from Gibraltar by Sir Charles Wager, with an account

count that he having received advice from Mr. Vaneermeer, at Madrid, of the signing of the preliminaries, had ordered the ships under his command to forbear all acts of hostility; the Spaniards at Cadiz, and in the bay of Gibraltar, having done the like. With the lord Vere arrived also the lord Henry Beauclerk, and the lord Charles Hay; the latter being sent by the earl of Portmore, governor of Gibraltar, with advice that a cessation of arms had been agreed on between the said governor and the conde de las Torres, general of the Spanish army." His lordship after commanded the Hampton-court, one of the squadron under Sir Charles Wager, that sailed from Spithead, July 14, 1741, to introduce the Spanish garrisons into Tuscany. Before Sir Charles left Leghorn he sent lord Vere to the grand-duke of Florence, with his compliments of excuse to him for not waiting on him in person, on account of the advanced season's making it necessary to hasten his departure home. And on the 10th of December, 1731, Sir Charles, with part of his squadron (amongst which was the Hampton-court) arrived in twenty days at St. Helen's, from Gibraltar.

His lordship having been one of the commodores of his majesty's navy, he resigned it, when on the 7th of March, 1737-8, he was constituted one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of England and Ireland. He continued in the office of commissioner of the admiralty, with some intermissions, till he voluntarily resigned in July 1749. After gradual promotions, his lordship was constituted admiral of the blue squadron of his majesty's fleet in 1748. In 1727, he was elected member for the borough of New-Windfor, in the first parliament called by George II. In the ensuing parliament, called in 1734, he sat for the same place. In that called 1741, which was the ninth of Great Britain, he was returned for Plymouth; for the same place also in 1747. By letters patent, bearing date March 28, 1750, he was created a peer of this realm, by the stile and title of lord Vere, of Hanworth: which title his lordship chose in memory of his maternal ancestors, Vere, earls of Oxford, of which his grandfather was the twentieth. His lordship took his seat in the house of lords two days after his patent was signed.

His lordship in 1761, was appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum for the county of Berks,

in the place of his nephew, George, duke of St. Albans, who resigned.

In April, 1736, he married Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas Chambers, of Hanworth, Middlesex, by his wife, Mary, sister of James, earl of Berkeley, and by her ladyship has had issue four sons.

1. Vere, born 1737,
2. Chamber, born 1738,
3. Sackville, born April 21, 1739,
4. Aubrey.

} died young.

Also two daughters, Elizabeth, born July 7, 1741, died young; and Mary, born December 4, 1743, was married October 2, 1762, to Charles Spencer, brother to his grace George, duke of Marlborough.

His eldest son,

AUBREY BEAUCLERK, was born June 3, 1740, and in 1761, was returned member of parliament for Thetford, in Norfolk; and in 1768, for Aldborough, in Yorkshire; and on May 4, 1763, married Catharine, eldest daughter of William Ponsonby, earl of Bessborough, by whom he has issue

1. Aubrey Beauclerk, born August 21, 1765.
2. William Beauclerk, born December 18, 1766.

And a daughter,

Catherine-Elizabeth, born February 20, 1764,

(TITLE.) Vere Beauclerk, lord Vere, of Hanworth, in Middlesex.

(CREATION.) Lord Vere, of Hanworth, in the county of Middlesex, March 28, 1750, 23 G.O. II.

(ARMS.) Quarterly, in the first and fourth, quarterly, France and England, with a baton, ruby, charged with three roses, pearl; second and third, quarterly, ruby and topaz, in the first quarter a mullet, pearl, for Vere.

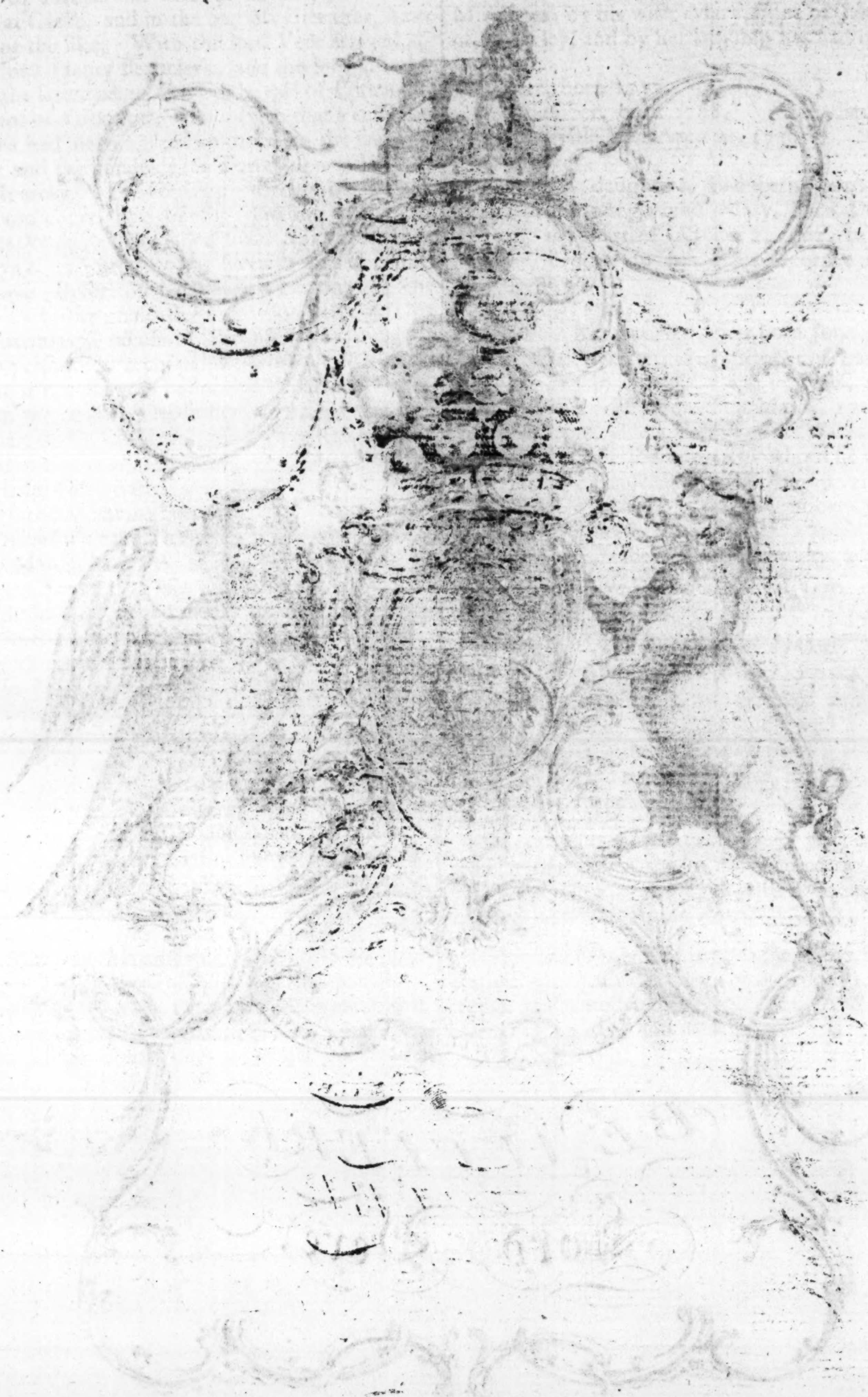
(CREST.) On a chapeau, ruby, turned up ermine, a lion passant, topaz, crowned party per pale, pearl and ruby, and gorged with a collar, ruby, charged with three roses, pearl.

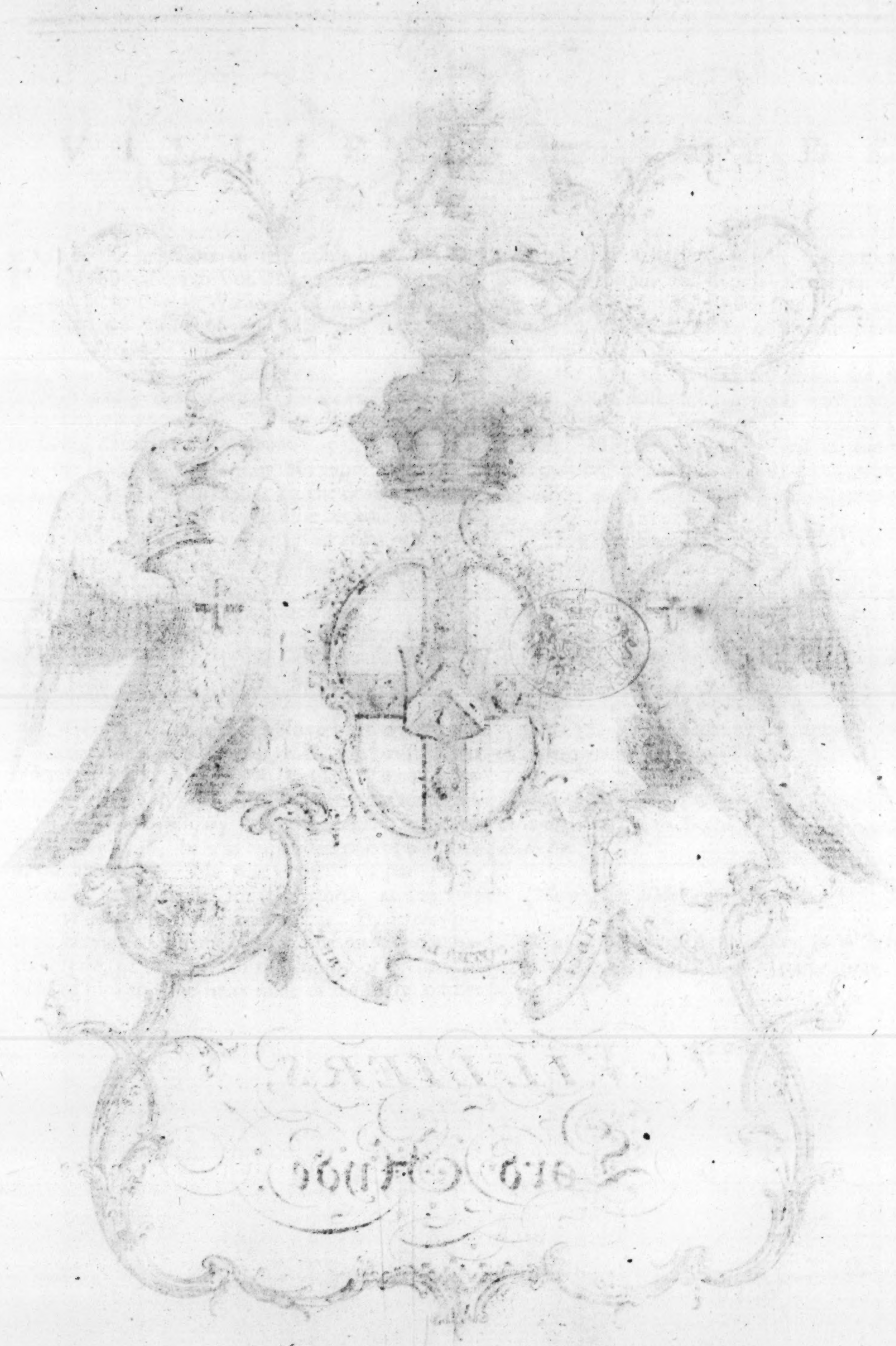
(SUPPORTERS.) The same as the Veres, earls of Oxford. On the dexter side, a boar, sapphire, armed, crined, and membered, topaz. On the sinister, a harpy, topaz, face and neck proper.

(MOTTO.) Vero nil verius.

(CHIEF SEAT.) Hanworth-house, near Isleworth, in Middlesex.









V I L L I E R S, Baron H Y D E.

FOR the ancestors of this noble lord, we refer our readers to Vol. II. page 20. In page 24, it is set forth that William, second earl of Jersey, had two sons; of the eldest we have there treated at large, it remains that, according to promise, we now speak of the second.

(*First and present Lord.*) THOMAS VILLIERS, who, March 30, 1752, married Charlotte, eldest surviving daughter of William Capel, earl of Essex, by Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Hyde, earl of Clarendon and Rochester, by the death of whose eldest son Henry, lord Hyde, she became heiress to that family, and took the name and arms of Hyde, pursuant to the will of the said Henry. By her ladyship he has issue a daughter, Charlotta Barbara, born March 27, 1761, and three sons.

1. Thomas Villiers Hyde, born December 26, 1753.

2. John Charles Villiers, born November 14, 1757.

3. George Villiers, born November 23, 1759.

During the reign of George II. his lordship was several years at the courts of Dresden, Vienna, Berlin, Poland, and most of the courts in Germany, as envoy-extraordinary and plenipotentiary. In December 1748, he was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty. He was returned to parliament as one of the burgeses for Tamworth, at the two general elections 1747 and 1754. By letters patent, bearing date June 3, 1756, he was created baron Hyde, of Hindon, in the county of Wilts, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body, on the

body of lady Charlotte Hyde, his present wife; lawfully begotten, and in default of such issue, the title of baroness Hyde, to devolve to the same lady Charlotte, and the dignity of baron Hyde to the heirs male of her body.

On the 9th of September, 1763, he was appointed joint postmaster-general with the present lord Trevor, and sworn of his majesty's privy-council. His lordship continued in the office of joint postmaster-general till July 1765, when he resigned.

(TITLE.) Thomas Villiers, lord Hyde.

(CREATION.) Lord Hyde, of Hindon, in the county of Wilts, May 3, 1756, (29 Geo. II.)

(ARMS.) Pearl, on a cross, ruby, five eschallop shells, topaz, with a crescent for distinction.

(CREST.) On a wreath a lion rampant, pearl, ducally crowned, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two eagles, diamond, ducally crowned, topaz, each charged on the breast with a cross pearl.

(MOTTO.) Fidei coticula crux.

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Hindon, in Wiltshire; and at Grove, near Watford, in Hertfordshire.

W A L P O L E, Baron W A L P O L E.

IN Vol. II. page 124, the origin of the Walpole family is set forth at large; and in page 128, the reader will find

(*First Lord.*) HORATIO WALPOLE, the fourth son to Robert Walpole, esquire, and brother to Robert, first earl of Orford.

This nobleman, no less than his brother, attached himself to public business early in life, and was appointed in 1707, chief secretary to Henry Boyle, esquire, then chancellor of the exchequer. In the following year he accompanied general Stanhope to Spain, and was secretary to the embassy, as he was afterwards at the Hague, when the lord Townshend was ambassador, and was also secretary to the embassy at the treaty of Gertruydenburgh. In 1709 he was elected to parliament for Lestwithiel, and in 1713 for Castle-Rising; in April 1713, he was made commissioner of the revenue in Ireland; and, on the accession of king George I. he was appointed chief secretary to the lord Townshend, principal secretary of state, and was elected to parliament for Beeralston; but vacating his seat by accepting the office of surveyor and auditor-general of his majesty's revenues in America in 1717, he was the next year chosen for Eastlow: in 1715 he was sent to the Hague to take care of the affairs of Great-Britain, and on his return was constituted secretary to the treasury; but resigned that post when his brother Sir Robert resigned his of first lord of the treasury. In 1720 he was made secretary to the duke of Grafton, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and sworn of the privy-council there, and in 1721 was again made secretary of the treasury. In 1722 he was elected to parliament for Eastlow and Great Yarmouth, and made his election for the latter, for which he was again chosen in 1727. In 1734, 1741, and 1747, he was returned for Norwich; and in 1754 for Castle-Rising. On the 15th of May, 1724, he was declared ambassador extraordinary at the court of France, having been sent there some time before on affairs of great importance; and in 1728 was appointed his majesty's second plenipotentiary at the congress of Soissons. On the first of May, 1730, he was made cofferer of his majesty's household, as on the 12th of November following he was sworn of the privy-council. In 1734, he was sent ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States-general, and maintained that character till 1740. In April 1741, he was made one of the tellers of the exchequer; and on June 4, 1756, in consideration of his long and faithful services, his majesty was pleased by letters patent, to create him a peer of Great Britain, by the stile and title of lord Walpole, of Woolterton, in the county of Norfolk. He married, on the 21st of July, 1720, Mary, daughter

of Peter Lambard, esquire, by whom he had issue three daughters.

1. Mary, married June 25, 1764, to Maurice Suckling, of Hanover-square, esquire.

2. Henrietta Louisa.

3. Ann.

And four sons.

1. Horatio, his successor.

2. Thomas Walpole, an eminent merchant in London, who served in the parliament called 1754, for Sudbury, in Suffolk; in that called 1761 for Ashburton, in Devonshire; and was this year (1768) chosen for King's-Lynn, in Norfolk. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Joshua Van Neck, baronet, and has issue two daughters; 1. Catherine Mary, born July 8, 1756. 2. Elizabeth, born March 8, 1759. And two sons. 1. Thomas, born May 23, 1755. 2. Lambert-Theodore, born December 8, 1757.

3. Richard Walpole, banker in London, born December 6, 1728, who married in November 22, 1757, Margaret, daughter of Sir Joshua Van Neck, aforesaid baronet, by whom he has one son, Richard, born June 15, 1762, and two daughters; Mary-Rachael, born July 16, 1760; and Caroline, born July 23, 1765.

4. Robert Walpole was, in May 1761, chosen recorder of Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk; and in July 1764, nominated one of the clerks in ordinary to the privy-council, which place he still enjoys.

His lordship departed this life January 5, 1757, and was interred at Woolterton. His honours, &c. devolved upon his eldest son,

(*Second and present Lord.*) HORATIO WALPOLE, born June 12, 1723, who, before his accession to the peerage, was returned to the two parliaments chosen in 1747 and 1754, for Lynn-Regis.

On the 12th of May, 1748, he married Rachel, third daughter of William Cavendish, duke of Devonshire, by whom he has had issue two daughters; 1. Catherine, born June 4, 1750, and Mary, born October 22, 1754. Also four sons.

1. Horatio Walpole, born June 13, 1752.

2. William Walpole, born December 7, 1756.

3. George Walpole, born June 14, 1758.

4. Robert Walpole, born May 19, 1759, who died young.

(*TITLE.*) Horatio Walpole, lord Walpole.

(*CREATION.*) Lord Walpole, of Woolterton, Norfolk, June 4, 1756, (29 Geo. II.)

(*ARMS.*) Topaz, on a fess between two chevrons, diamond, three cross crosslets of the first, with a crescent for mark of cadence.

(*CREST.*)



(CREST.) On a wreath, the bust of a man side-faced, couped proper, ducally crowned, topaz, with a long cap on, turned forward, ruby, and thereon a catherine wheel, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a royal hart proper, fence of cross crolets, topaz, and on the

sinister, a lion rampant, diamond, fence of cross crolets, topaz, each charged with a crescent on the shoulder.

(MOTTO.) Fari quæ sentiat.

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Woolterton, Norfolk.

MURRAY, Baron MANSFIELD.

WE refer our readers, for the ancestry of this noble lord's family, to Vol. II. pages 429 and 430, in the latter of which, they will find that

Sir WILLIAM MURRAY, who died 1509, had four sons, and that the third of them

Sir ANDREW MURRAY, from whom issued this younger branch of that noble family, was seated at Arngosk. He had that estate with many others, as Balvaird, Kippo, &c. in right of his wife Margaret, daughter, and sole heir of James Berclay, of Kippo, &c. She bore to him a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Archibald Douglas, of Kilspeindie; and two sons; the youngest, John enjoyed the estate at Conland, to him and to his heirs; but it afterwards reverted to the elder branch. The eldest son,

Sir DAVID MURRAY, succeeded to the estates of Arngosk, Balvaird, &c. and marrying Janet, daughter of John, lord Lindsay, of Byres (ancestor to the present earl of Crawford) by Helen his wife, daughter of John Stuart, earl of Athole, by her had three sons,

1. Sir Andrew Murray, whose male line became extinct, in his grandson, A. D. 1624.
2. Sir William Murray, of whom presently.
3. David Murray, of Airdith.

He dying 1559, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir ANDREW MURRAY, who died 1576, having been twice married, first to Margaret Ross, daughter of Ninian, second lord Ross, of Halhead, but by her had no children; and secondly to Janet Graham, daughter of William, second earl of Montrose, by Janet Keith, his wife, daughter of William, third earl marshal.

Sir Andrew Murray, by his last lady, had four sons,

1. Sir Andrew Murray, his heir.
2. Sir David Murray, of Gospitrie, of whom afterwards, as lord Scoon and viscount Stormont.
3. Robert Murray, who, being bred an ecclesiastic, was presented to the deanry of Dunkeld, by king James VI. and died 1604, without issue.
4. Sir Patrick Murray, of Byn and Drumcain, who was lieutenant of king James VI's guard; but

being a gentleman of extraordinary talents, and extensive genius, he displayed likewise the capacity of a churchman and politician, as well as a soldier, and always with merited applause. This Sir Patrick died A. D. 1604, and leaving no issue by Isabel, his wife, daughter of ——— Blair, of Balthyock, in Perthshire, his estate devolved on Sir David Murray of Gospitrie, his brother aforesaid.

Sir ANDREW MURRAY, the eldest son, succeeded at the death of his father, in 1576, to the estates of Arngosk, Balvaird, Kippo Park, &c. and was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to king James VI. by whom he was highly respected. Between the years 1572 and 1588, he obtained divers charters, under the great seal of Scotland, and entailed his lands to himself in life-rent, and to Andrew his son, and his heirs male, in fee; which failing, to Sir David Murray, of Gospitrie, his brother, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to his brother, Robert and Patrick, respectively, and their male heirs; and in default of such, to his uncle, David Murray, of Airdith, and his heirs male, omitting Sir William Murray, of Letter-Bannachy, the said David's elder brother, who was, however, by a subsequent deed, put in his proper place of succession. This Sir Andrew Murray's wife was Margaret, daughter of John Crichton, of Strathurd, lineally descended from James Crichton, of Cairns, son, by the first marriage, to George Crichton, who was created earl of Caithness, in 1450, and acted as admiral of Scotland under king James II. but, dying in 1455, the peerage became extinct, as it was limited to his issue male by his second wife, who only bore him a daughter, Janet Crichton, wife of Robert, third lord Maxwell, ancestor to the earls of Nithsdale. Sir Andrew, by his said wife, Margaret Crichton, was father of a son and heir, another Sir Andrew Murray; and of a daughter, Anne, married to Sir Mungo Murray, of Drumcain, fourth son of John, first earl of Tullibardin, of whom afterwards, as second viscount Stormont.

Sir Andrew Murray departed this life in the year 1604, and was succeeded by his only son,

Sir ANDREW, who was the fourth of that name, and

and the first of his family who designed himself of Balvaird, instead of Arngosk. By charter dated May 4, 1604, he entailed his land of Balvaird, Arngosk, Pitlochrie, Conland, &c. to himself and the heirs male of his own body; which failing, to his uncle Sir David Murray, Gospitrie, and the issue male of his body; which failing to his uncle, Mr. Robert Murray, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to his cousin, David Murray, of Balgonie, son and heir of Sir William Murray, of Letter-Bannachy, and the heirs male of his body; and in failure thereof, to William Murray, son to David Murray, of Airdith, his uncle, and the issue male of his body. Sir Andrew wedded Margaret, daughter of Sir William Mentieth, of Caris: but dying without issue, 1624, his estate according to the said entail, devolved upon his uncle, and next heir male.

Sir DAVID MURRAY, of Gospitrie, aforesaid, who was bred at the court of king James VI. and being a man of uncommon capacity, and of strict honour and integrity, was in great favour with his sovereign, who first made him cup-bearer, then master of the horse, and captain of the guard; and, having conferred on him the honour of knighthood, appointed him comptroller of the revenue, in 1599. He attended the court from the royal palace of Falkland to Perth, on the memorable fifth of August, 1600, and was very instrumental in saving the king from the horrid and audacious attack made by John Ruthven, third and last earl of Gowrie, and his brother Alexander, upon his majesty's sacred person. He was likewise very active with his cousin, William Murray, second earl of Tullibardin, in quelling the townsmen of Perth, who, understanding that the said earl of Gowrie, their provost, was killed in his traiterous attempt, rose in a tumultuous manner, threatening destruction to the authors of his fall; but were pacified by the prudence and resolution of this Sir David, who thereupon returned with the king to Falkland. His majesty, soon after, bestowed upon him the estate of Ruthven (now called Huntingtower) forfeited to the crown by the earl of Gowrie's treason. King James likewise granted him all the lands appertaining to the abbey of Scoon, of which Gowrie had been commendator; and erected the same into a temporal barony, to be called the lordship of Scoon, with a seat and vote in parliament thereunto annexed. Sir David was solemnly invested therewith, on April 7, 1604, pursuant to a commission directed for that purpose to Alexander Seton, first earl of Dunfermline, and chancellor of Scotland; William Douglas, tenth earl of Angus, John, sixteenth earl of Sutherland, George Keith, fifth earl marshal, Alexander Livingston, first earl of Linlithgow, John, sixth lord Fleming (afterwards created earl of Wigtown) James, fourth lord Drummond (in the sequel promoted to the dignity of earl of Perth) and John Maitland, second lord Thirlestane (afterwards honoured with the title of earl of Lauderdale) being witnesses to the ceremony. The said erection was confirmed by act of parliament, 1606; about which time his lordship got a grant of the office of

Ranger of the Lowmounds, the forestry of the woods, and the old castle-stead of Falkland. His lordship, having some time after that made a new entail of his estate and titles, obtained a charter of ratification from king James VI. dated October 14, 1616; according to which the succession was thus established,

1. To the said David, lord Scoon, and the heirs male of his body.
2. To Sir Andrew Murray, of Balvaird, his nephew, and the heirs male of his body.
3. To Sir Mungo Murray, of Drumcarn (before-mentioned) and the heirs male of his body.
4. To Sir John Murry, of Lochmaben (afterwards earl of Annandale) and the heirs male of his body.
5. To Gilbert Murray, eldest lawful son of David Murray, of Balgonie, and the heirs-male of his body.
6. To Mr. Andrew Murray, second lawful son of the said David Murray, of Balgonie, and the heirs male of his body.
7. To William Murray, son of Sir William Murray, of Clermonth, and the heirs male of his body (now represented by Sir James Murray, receiver-general of the customs in Scotland.) And,
8. In failure of male issue of the said persons aforesaid, to the lawful and nearest heirs of the said David, lord Scoon, they bearing the surname and arms of Murray, of the family of Balvaird.

His lordship was several times the king's commissioner to the general assembly of the Scottish church, and, by his prudence and sagacity, got several things passed there, relating to a nearer conformity of the church of Scotland with that of England (which his majesty very much desired) notwithstanding the opposition of the more rigid members of the assembly. He likewise exerted himself in getting those tenets (commonly called *the five articles of Perth**) ratified in parliament, A. D. 1621; and being dispatched by James Hamilton, second marquis of Hamilton, and first earl of Cambridge, to London, with an account of the proceedings thereon, king James was so well satisfied with his services, that on February 22, 1622, he created him viscount Stormont, with limitation of that dignity to him and the heirs male of his body; and in failure thereof, to the several persons respectively mentioned in the aforesaid charter of ratification, dated October 14, 1616. Sir Andrew Murray, of Balvaird, the second person, and Gilbert Murray, the fifth person, in the foregoing act of entail, both dying without issue, in or about 1624, the viscount of Stormont, in 1625, entailed the lands of Stormont and Scoon (acquired by himself) upon the aforesaid Sir Mungo Murray, of Drumcarn, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, upon the beforementioned John, earl of Annandale, and the heirs male of his body; and in default thereof, upon Mr. Andrew Murray, aforesaid, then minister at Abdie in Perthshire, his own heir male, upon whom he immediately settled the estates of Balvaird and Arngosk, the ancient inheritance of the family. This eminent nobleman, who acted in his several offices and trusts with great circumspection and fidelity, wedded Elizabeth, daughter

* They enjoined kneeling at the sacrament, communion to the sick, private baptism, confirmation, and the celebration of Christmas, Easter, Ascension-day, and Whitsunday, as holidays.

of Sir David Beaton, of Creich in Fifeshire, but by her had no issue; and departing this life, on August 27, 1631, had sepulture in the church of Seoon, where a marble monument, of curious workmanship stands erected to his memory, with his effigies in full proportion.

The titles of viscount Stormont and lord Scoon, with the lands thereunto belonging, devolved, according to the two last deeds of entail, upon his nephew-in-law, the before-mentioned

Sir MUNGO MURRAY, of Drumcairn, who, during the life of his predecessor, was stiled master of Stormont, as if he had been his son instead of presumptive heir, and in 1626 got a charter, under the great seal, *Kentigerno Murray, Magistro de Stormont, terratum baronia de Balwhidder, &c.* This Mungo, second viscount Stormont, &c. was twice married; first to Anne, only daughter of Sir Andrew Murray, of Arngosk Balvaird, &c. by Margaret Crichton, his wife (as already taken notice of) and, secondly, to Anne, second daughter of John, first earl of Wemyss, and widow of Alexander Lindsay, of Edzell. However, he died about May, 1642, without children; and the peerage, with the estate, devolved upon

James Murray, second earl of Annandale, son of John Murray of Lochmaben (who in 1640 died) first earl of Annandale, mentioned before in the deeds of entail. This James Murray enjoyed the honours and estate of Stormont, &c. till December, 1658, when he departed this life without issue, and the titles of viscount Stormont, and lord Scoon, went, according to the settlements, to Andrew Murray, before-mentioned, the undoubted heir male, as being lineally descended from Sir William Murray, of Letter-Bannachy, second son of Sir David Murray, of Arngosk, Balvaird, &c. by Janet, his wife, daughter to John, sixth lord Lindsay, of Byres.

The said

Sir WILLIAM MURRAY, of Letter-Bannachy, in the county of Perth, obtained that estate, in 1553, from his brother, Sir Andrew Murray, of Arngosk, Balvaird, &c. father of Sir David Murray, the first viscount of Stormont, &c. and also, in 1574, was seized of the lands of Auchloy, &c. This Sir William Murray, married —, daughter of — Pitcairn, of that ilk, and by her was father of two sons, viz. Andrew Murray, who died before him without issue, and David Murray, his heir. By the same lady he had also three daughters,

1. —, who was wedded to — Balcanguel, of Balcanguel, and had issue.

2. —, who was married to — Murray, younger, of Ochertyre, and had children.

3. —, the wife of — Kinross, of Cambusnethan, in Strathallan, now part of the estate of Cromlix.

Sir William was succeeded by his second but only surviving son,

DAVID MURRAY, who, in the before recited settlement of October 14, 1616, is stiled of Balgony, and on other occasions was also designed of Kippo, and Byn. Of the latter he got a charter under the great seal, A. D. 1626, wherein he is denominated David Murray, late of Kippo, which he had acquired from the family of Balvaird, but sold, 1623, to David Philip, M. D. He wedded Agnes, daughter of — Moncrief, of Moncrief, and by her (besides a daughter, Catharine, who was married to John Arnot, of Pittorvie, and left issue) had four sons,

1. Gilbert Murray, his heir.

2. Andrew Murray, continuator of the line.]

3. William Murray.

4. David Murray.

GILBERT MURRAY, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and was the fifth person mentioned in the entail of October 14, 1616; but dying without issue, his next brother,

ANDREW MURRAY, (afterwards lord Balvaird) the sixth person, whose name occurs in the said entail, became heir. This Andrew Murray, being a younger son, was bred to the church, and in 1618, was presented to the parsonage of Abdie, in the county of Fife. According to the settlement made by his cousin, David, the first viscount Stormont, A. D. 1625, he succeeded to the lands of Balvaird and Arngosk, at his death, in 1631: and got a charter, under the great seal of Scotland, dated July 14, 1632, entailing his estate (which was then very considerable) upon himself, and the heirs male of his own body; which failing, upon his next brother, William, and the heirs male of his body; and, in default thereof upon his youngest brother, David, and the heirs male of his body. He received the honour of knighthood at the coronation of king Charles I, at Edinburgh, in June, 1633; and in 1636, got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Pitlochrie, &c. As he was a man of great piety, prudence, and discretion, he was thought a proper person to be a member of the general assembly at Glasgow, in 1638, where he exerted his utmost endeavours to allay the heats and animosities that were so vehemently agitated against episcopacy. His conduct was so much approved of by king Charles I. that, when his majesty, in hopes of cementing all differences, went, in 1641, to hold a parliament in Scotland, he created him lord Balvaird, by letters patent dated November 14, 1641. He was, in May, 1642, found heir of entail and provision to Mungo, second viscount Stormont, aforesaid, in the lands of Stormont. His lordship married lady Elizabeth, fifth daughter of David Carnegie, first earl of Southesk: and by her was father of five sons,

1. David Murray, his heir, afterwards viscount Stormont.

2. Sir Andrew Murray, of Pitlochrie, ancestor to the Murrays of Murray-hall, in Perthshire.

3. James Murray, an eminent physician, whose daughter and heir was wife to Robert Carmichael, of Balmblae in the county of Fife, esquire.

4. Sir John Murray, of Drumcairn, a gentleman of great parts and learning, who being bred to the law, and eminent for his knowledge and integrity, was made one of the lords of session, or senators of the college of justice; in which station he continued till the revolution in 1688-9, having faithfully discharged the duties of a magistrate and judge, while he sat on the bench; and at his death left a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Francis Stewart, eighth earl of Murray.

5. William Murray, who also made a great figure as a lawyer, being reckoned one of the best advocates of his time.

Lord Balvaird had also, by the same lady, three daughters,

1. Catharine, who died unmarried.

2. Barbara, wedded to Patrick, ninth lord Gray, of Foulis.

3. Marjory

3. Marjory, the wife of Sir Alexander Gibson, of Durie, whose only daughter was married to John Murray, of Polmaise, in the county of Stirling, esquire. This Andrew Murray, lord Balvaird, died on September 24, 1644, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

DAVID MURRAY, second lord Balvaird who adhered to the interests of the royal family, with inflexible fidelity, in the worst times: and therefore suffered great hardships, and in 1654, was fined by Oliver Cromwell in the sum of 1,500l. sterling. Upon the death of James Murray, (second earl of Annandale) third viscount Stormont, before mentioned, 1658, he succeeded to the dignities of viscount Stormont, and lord Scoon, according to the charter of ratification granted in 1616, and the patent in 1622. He was found heir of entail to Mungo Murray, second viscount Stormont, aforesaid, in the lands of Scoon; the seizin obtained by James, third viscount Stormont, already mentioned, as heir to the said Mungo, having been declared void by a decree of the court of Session, on account of his contracting debts contrary to the provisions in the entail made by David, first viscount Stormont; and those debts were also declared void and null, by the said decree dated February 27, 1662. In 1663, he got a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Reidpark: and on August 22, 1666, got another charter, under the great seal, containing a novo damus, of his whole estate and lands, in the counties of Perth, Fife, and Dumfries, and erecting them into an entire and free viscounty, to be called the viscounty of Stormont, lordship of Balvaird, Cockpool, Lochmaben, &c.

This David, second lord Balvaird, and fourth viscount Stormont, married lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Carnegie, second earl of Southesk, and relict of James Murray, third viscount Stormont aforesaid. By that lady, he had a son, David Murray, his heir.

Also two daughters,

1. Catharine, who was wedded to William Keith, second earl of Kintore, (grandson to William Keith, sixth earl marischal) and by him was mother of two sons, John, third earl of Kintore, who died without issue, and William, fourth earl of Kintore, at whose death, also without issue, the title became extinct; and likewise of two daughters, viz. lady Catharine, married to David Falconer, fourth lord Halkerton, by whom she had a numerous issue; and lady Jane Keith.

2. Amelia, who died unmarried.

His lordship departed this life, in July, 1668, and was succeeded by his only son,

DAVID MURRAY, fifth viscount Stormont, and third lord Balvaird, a nobleman of excellent natural and acquired endowments, strict honour, and unstained probity. He wedded Marjory, daughter of David Scot, of Scotstarvit (heir male of the noble family of Buccleuch) by Nichola his wife, eldest daughter of Sir John Grierson, of Lag, whose mother, Margaret, was eldest daughter of Sir James Murray, of Cockpool, elder brother of John, first earl of Annandale, already taken notice of; in consequence of which match, the present viscount Stormont is heir of line to the Murrays of Cockpool, earls of Annandale, &c. By the said Marjory, he had six sons,

1. David, his successor.

2. James, who served in the fourth parliament of Great Britain, and last of queen Anne, for the boroughs of Inverary, Kintore, &c. and was returned for the next, being the first called by king George I.

3. John, who died young.

4. William, now lord Mansfield, of whom more fully.

5. Charles, } who both died without issue.

6. Robert, }

His lordship by the same lady, had likewise Eight daughters,

1. Catharine, who died unmarried.

2. Elizabeth, who also died unmarried.

3. Marjory wedded to colonel John Hay, of Cromlix, third son of Thomas, sixth earl of Kinnoul, and brother to George-Henry, first lord Hay, of Pedwardin, and seventh earl of Kinnoul.

4. Emelia, married to Sir Alexander Lindsay, of Evelick in the county of Perth, baronet.

5. Margaret.

6. Jane, who died unmarried.

7. Nichola.

8. Mary, who died unmarried.

This David, viscount Stormont, died in November, 1731, and was succeeded, in dignity and estate, by his eldest son,

David, sixth viscount Stormont, who distinguished himself by his extensive learning and knowledge, as well as by his great integrity. This noble peer espoused Anne, daughter and sole heir of John Stuart, of Innernytie, esquire, and by her ladyship had two sons, and two daughters, viz. David, now viscount Stormont; James; Anne, and Marjory.

David, the eldest son, abovementioned, succeeding his father in 1748, became seventh viscount Stormont. In the reign of George I. he was envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Poland; and after the accession of his late majesty, he was nominated one of the ambassadors to the proposed congress at Augsburg; and, after the conclusion of the peace, was sworn of his majesty's privy-council, and constituted ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna.

His lordship married Henrietta-Frederica, daughter of Henry, count Bunnan (of the ancient family of the Bunnans of the branch of Puchem, privy counsellor to the elector of Saxony, and Saxon envoy at the courts of London and Vienna) by his lady, a daughter of Gustavus, baron of Ragknitz, by his lady, mademoiselle Schonberg, descended of the same family with the famous Frederick Schonberg, created duke of Schonberg, marquis of Harwich, &c. in England, A. D. 1689: and by her ladyship had two daughters, Elizabeth-Mary, and Henrietta-Anne. Her ladyship died at Vienna, on March 16, 1766; leaving Elizabeth-Mary, her only surviving child, Henrietta-Anne having died before.

Having thus deduced the account of the family of the viscount Stormont, it now remains to treat of William, lord Mansfield, fourth son to David, the fifth viscount.

(*Present Lord.*) WILLIAM, lord Mansfield, was educated at Westminster-school. After going through the usual course of study there, he went, in 1724, to Christ-church college in the university of Oxford. He continued a student in that house for several years. In 1728, he made a celebrated





lebrated exercise in verse, to which the first prize was adjudged; which shewed, that he might have excelled in poetry, if he had not applied to better employment, which Mr. Pope alludes to in some lines.

He travelled abroad; and afterwards studied the law in Lincoln's-Inn, London, of which society he was a member: and in 1731, he was called to the bar. In September, 1738, he married Elizabeth Finch, one of the daughters of Daniel, sixth earl of Winchelsea, and second earl of Nottingham; but has no issue.

In November, 1742, he was appointed solicitor general.

In 1743, he was chosen member for Borough-bridge, in the room of major-general Tyrrel, deceased, and continued to serve for the same place from that time, till he went to the house of peers; and took a principal and most distinguished part in all the debates of consequence.

In April, 1754, he was constituted attorney-general.

On November 8, 1756, he was nominated lord-chief justice of England; and immediately after he was sworn (the same day) into that office, the great seal was put to a patent (which had before passed the proper offices) creating his lordship baron of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, with limitation to the heirs male of his body; and his lordship was sworn of the privy-council, in a day or two after he was constituted chief-justice.

His lordship was also called to the cabinet council of the late king, and of his present majesty.

He resisted every temptation in the state, rather than quit the line of an independent profession. He was called to all the offices, which he has executed, without a competitor; rather for the sake of others

than his own. He never took any grant or emolument from the late king, to himself or any person belonging to him. He has never taken any favour from his present majesty. His office is for life; and, it is well known, he might have changed it.

In April, 1757, he was appointed for some time chancellor of the exchequer; and also to the same office for a short time in 1767.

In November, 1758, his lordship was elected a governor of the Charter-house, in the room of Charles Spencer, duke of Marlborough, deceased; and he is also one of the trustees for the British Museum.

(TITLE.) William Murray, lord Mansfield, baron of Mansfield.

(CREATION.) Lord Mansfield, baron of Mansfield, November 8, 1756, 30 Geo. II.

(ARMS.) Quarterly: first and fourth, sapphire, three mullets, or stars, within a double tressure counter-fleury with fleurs de lis, topaz, for Murray: second and third, ruby, three crosses pattee, pearl, for Barclay of Balvaird.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a buck's head, couped, proper, with a cross pattee, between his antlers, pearl.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two lions, ruby; that on the dexter side seeme with mullets, and that on the sinister with crosses pattee.

(MOTTO.) Uni æquus virtuti.

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Cane-wood, between Hampstead and Highgate, in the county of Middlesex.

H I L L, Baron H A R W I C H.

OF this family, which in the reign of queen Elizabeth were of great note, was

Sir MOSES * (frequently written Moyfes) HILL, ancestor to lord Harwich, who, during the commotions of Shane O Neile in the north of Ireland, one of those gentlemen who were associated, in 1573, under Walter Devereux, first earl of Essex, to suppress them. After that nobleman's disappointments, and death (which happened on September 22, 1576) he served under his son Robert, second earl of Essex, who, on March 12, 1598, was declared lord lieutenant of Ireland by queen Elizabeth, and sent over with a considerable army against Hugh O Neile, earl of Tir-Oen, or Tyrone, then in open rebellion. The earl of Essex returning to England in September, 1599, Sir Moses continued in the army under Charles Blount, lord Mountjoy, his lordship's successor as lord lieutenant; and was by him constituted governor of Oldersfleet-castle, an important fortress in those times, as it guarded the harbour of Larne from the invasion of the Scots.

After the accession of king James I. to the crown of England, Sir Moses was, by that monarch, in consideration of his sufficiency, valour, skill, and long experience of his service in Ulster, constituted, on December 15, 1603, the first provost-mareschal of the forces of Carrickfergus, and allowed a fee of six shillings a day. He served under Arthur, lord Chichester, many years lieutenant of Ireland: and king James, for the reasons mentioned in the patent, viz. "forasmuch as the multitude of malefactors, and other loose and idle persons, within the province of Ulster, required that his majesty should correct and repress them by some speedier and sharper means, than by the ordinary course of common laws; and considering the martial law and orders thereof to be very necessary for the reformation of such loose vagrants; and, having had good experience of the circumspection, industry, knowledge of Sir Moyfes Hill, knight," was pleased, on April 14, 1617, 15 Jac. I. to appoint him provost-mareschal of the whole province of Ulster, for life, with full power to try and examine all disorders and offences, and, upon con-

viction, to proceed by martial law to judgment, and punishment by death, or otherwise, according to the nature of the offence.

This Sir Moses Hill, of Hillsborough, departed this life in the seventy-sixth year of his age, in the month of February, 1629-30, 5 Car. I. being then possessed of divers estates in the counties of Downe and Antrim, for which last he served in parliament, A. D. 1613.

He was thrice married; by his first lady, he had Peter his heir; by his second, Arthur Hill, esquire, who afterwards succeeded to the estate: and likewise two daughters, 1. —, the wife of Sir James Craige, of Carrickfergus, knight. 2. —, who was wedded to Arthur, son and heir apparent of Charles Wilmot, viscount Wilmot, of Athlone, and dying on October 31, 1632, was buried in the church of St. Nicholas, Dublin; and by his third wife, had one daughter, Penelope, who had two husbands; first, Sir William Brook, knight of the Bath, son of George, brother to Henry, lord Cobham; and, secondly, the honourable Edward Russel, fourth son to Francis, fourth earl of Bedford, and by her, father of Edward, earl of Orford, and other children.

PETER HILL, the eldest son and heir of Sir Moses Hill, of Hillsborough, before-mentioned, was sheriff of the county of Downe, and provost-mareschal thereof, A. D. 1641; and being in Dublin (as he sets forth in his deposition) when the Irish massacre began, he was sent, from that city, in a vessel, by the lords justices, and privy-council, to the said county, with directions, that, if possible, a quarter-session might be held, within the same, for indicting the rebels. He was so alert and expeditious on that occasion, that, without regard to the hazard to which he exposed himself, he got a session to be convened at Killileagh, where many of the audacious insurgents were legally indicted; and about one hundred more at another session: but he, with his soldiers and servants, whom he kept at a great expence, were in extreme danger of their lives, at the proclamation of the writs of outlawry against those rebels. Moreover, when

* Amongst many others, who were ornaments to their country, as well as their name, was Sir John Hill, of Hill's-court (the place of his birth) in the suburbs of Exeter, and county of Devon; who, having been bred to the law, was advanced to the degree of a serjeant, on the Monday after the Purification, 1382-3, 6 Rich. II. and on September 30, 1400, 2 Henry IV. was constituted one of the judges of the court of King's Bench.

Cotemporary with this Sir John Hill, lived Sir Robert Hill,

of Shilston, in the said county of Devon, who, being likewise brought up to the law, was appointed serjeant to king Henry IV. in 1400; and about nine years after was advanced to the office of one of the justices of the court of Common-Pleas, in which he was continued by the two succeeding monarchs, Henry V. and Henry VI. Sir Robert possessed a great estate, which his posterity enjoyed about nine generations, till it was wasted and disposed of by Robert Hill, esquire, and his son Edward; the family then dispersed.

he had first notice of the general rising of the Irish in the said county of Downe, and how the protestants were robbed and plundered, and many of them put to the sword, he furnished himself, at Dublin, with arms for ninety-four men, having only match, powder and shot, out of his majesty's stores, which he shipped for Strangford; and landing there, raised and armed a company, some horse, some foot, whom he maintained at his own expence for about a year and a half, during which time he drove many rebels out of those parts. He did other acceptable services to the English government: but about the month of May, 1644, he and his family were driven from his habitation by detachments of the Scottish army (in the service of the parliament of England) who plundered his house and stock, and obliged him to fly to Dublin for safety.

He married —, sister to Randal Macdonnell, the first earl of Antrim; and by her was father of two sons.

1. Francis Hill, his heir.
2. Randal Hill, who died a bachelor.

FRANCIS HILL, the eldest son, was seated at Hill-hall, in the county of Downe: and having wedded Ursula, daughter to Sir Francis Stafford, of Portglenone in the county of Antrim, knight, privy-counsellor to king James I. left issue by her two daughters, his coheirs.

1. Anne, the wife of Moses Hill, esquire, eldest son of Arthur Hill, esquire, beforementioned, as will be taken notice of afterwards.
2. Rose, married to Sir Robert Colvil, of Newton in the county of Downe, knight.

At the death of the said Francis, without issue male, the family estate devolved upon his uncle

ARTHUR HILL, of Hillsborough, younger son of Sir Moses Hill, aforesaid. This Arthur, being colonel of a regiment, which he raised in 1641, by direction of the government, for king Charles I. against the Irish, was one of those officers, who were deputed in 1644, by the army in Ireland, to apply to the king and parliament of England for succours against the rebels; and was also one of those, who gallantly refused to take the Solemn League and Covenant, which general Monro endeavoured to introduce by force into the northern army. After Ireland had submitted to the English parliament, in 1647, he continued to serve against the Irish; and had an order, dated at Cork, June 17, 1652, to receive the sum of one hundred pound towards defraying his charges in coming from Ulster to the head-quarters, attending at Kilkenny and other places, and for special service done by him touching the forces and stores, and other public affairs. He was, in the last-mentioned year, nominated one of the commissioners of the revenue for the precinct of Belfast; and on November 21, 1653, was appointed a commissioner in the same precinct for examining the delinquency of the Irish. He had also an order, dated August 6, 1656, ("in consideration of his many public and eminent services, together with his sufferings, both in and after the rebellion, to the great furtherance and advancement of the public interest") to receive 1000*l.* in full satisfaction for his said services and sufferings.

This Arthur Hill, esquire, though he submitted to the prevailing powers, yet was amongst the first who came into the measures for the restoration of

king Charles II. and heartily concurred with other loyalists towards effecting it: after which, he was on March 19, 1660-61, constituted one of the commissioners of the court of claims, for putting in execution his majesty's declaration, of November 30 preceding, for the settlement of Ireland, and satisfaction of the several interests of adventurers, soldiers and others. As he had signally manifested his zeal for the re-establishment of the constitution, even at the hazard of his life and estate, by his endeavours in Ireland to restore the king, he was sworn a member of his majesty's privy-council in that kingdom: and got a pardon, dated at Westminster, November 18, 1661, for all the crimes, &c. committed by him during the course of the rebellion; an expedient which was judged necessary and convenient by many persons who had been concerned in the transactions of those times.

He built, during the scenes of confusion, at his own charge, and on his own ground, for the encouragement of English planters, and security of the country, a considerable place of strength, called Hillsborough, which was fortified with four bastions, and commanded the chief roads in the county of Downe, leading from Dublin to Belfast and Carrickfergus: but his majesty, considering that the surprize thereof, upon any insurrection, might prove very prejudicial to his service, and how much a guard therein would conduce to the safety of the country, granted, on December 20, 1660, a patent for erecting it into a royal garrison, by the name of Hillsborough fort, with a constable, or officer, to command it, and twenty warders to be nominated and chosen by him; the constable to have an allowance of three shillings and four pence a day, and the warders six pence each; and conferred the office of constable on Mr. Hill, and his heirs and assignees, for ever. King Charles, likewise, being truly sensible (as his majesty expresseth himself) of Mr. Hill's eminent services and faithfulness to him, amply testified in his industrious labours and endeavours towards his restoration to his crown and kingdoms, confirmed to him, by patent dated December 19, 1662, his estates of Hillsborough, Culcary, Cromlyne, &c. in the lower barony of Iveagh, and county of Downe, which were anew erected into the manor of Hillsborough, with a demesne of fifteen hundred acres, and liberty to impark one thousand more, or a greater number, for deer; power to hold courts, &c. with a weekly market on Thursday, at Hillsborough, and a fair there on every Wednesday of every month between March 1, and November 30; and a Wednesday market, with a fair, at Anesbury. His majesty, moreover, in order to encourage English people to reside at the before-mentioned Hillsborough Fort, and for the more speedy planting of the said manor, as well as for the better securing the said fort, allotted one hundred acres, in the town and lands of Hillsborough, to be a free borough and corporation, consisting of a sovereign, twelve burgeses and free commoners, and to have, among other considerable privileges, that most valuable one of sending two members to parliament.

He sat in several Irish parliaments, particularly in that of 1641, when he shewed himself a rigorous prosecutor of Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, for his proceedings, when deputy of Ireland; and in that, called by Oliver Cromwell, to meet at

Westminster, in 1656, to represent the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, he sat for the counties of Downe, Antrim, and Armagh. He was returned for the county of Downe to the parliament of 1661.

The king's revenue having fallen many thousand pounds short of the estimate value of the customs and excise, his majesty appointed one of the members of his privy-council to sit constantly with the commissioners of those revenues, and assist in the ordering of those affairs; and on October 21, constituted Mr. Hill his agent and commissioner for inspecting into his customs and excise.

This eminent statesman and warrior was twice married, first to Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Bolton, knight, (recorder of Dublin, chief baron of the exchequer, and lord high chancellor of Ireland) by his wife Frances, daughter of Richard Walter, of Stafford, esquire; and, second, to Mary, daughter of Sir William Parsons, one of the lords justices of Ireland, and ancestor to the earls of Rosse.

His first lady (who was buried at St. Bride's, Dublin, on January 7, 1636) bore him three sons, viz.

1. Moyse, or Moses Hill, his heir.
2. Edward Hill, }
3. Francis Hill, } who both died without issue.

By his second lady he was father of three sons.

1. William Hill, esquire, who in the sequel inherited the estate.
2. Conway Hill, esquire, who commanded an independent troop of horse during the war; served for the county of Antrim in the parliaments of 1661 and 1665; and died without issue by his wife ———, daughter of ——— Jones, esquire.
3. Arthur Hill, who did not arrive to the years of maturity.

By the same lady he had likewise three daughters.

1. Penelope, married to Richard Coote, of Tullaghmaine, esquire.
2. Jane, wedded to Gilbert Ormsby, of Tobbervaddy, in the county of Roscommon, esquire.
3. Dorothy, the wife of colonel Richard Eustace, of Dowdingstown, in the county of Dublin.

The aforesaid Arthur Hill, esquire, their father, departed this life in April, 1663, being then in the sixty-third year of his age, and possessed of a large estate in the counties of Antrim, Downe, &c. and was buried in St. Malachias's church, at Hillsborough, a well contrived edifice, which he built, in 1662, at his own cost, in form of a cross, on a rising ground, as more convenient for the inhabitants than the old parish church. He was succeeded by his before-mentioned eldest son,

MOSES HILL, esquire, who, after the rebellion began in 1641, was a lieutenant-colonel in the army; and in 1661, was member of parliament for the town of Drogheda. He wedded his cousin, Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of Francis Hill, of Hill-hall, before-mentioned: and by her (who died in July 1683) left at his death (which happened on April 19, 1664) three daughters.

1. Frances, the wife of Thomas Coote, of Coote-hill, esquire,
2. Penelope, married to Sir Walter Plunket, knight.
3. Mary, married to Arthur Parsons, of Tomdiffe, in the county of Wexford, esquire. Dy-

ing thus without issue male, his next surviving brother,

WILLIAM HILL, esquire, succeeded to the estate, and being a gentleman much esteemed in his country, was returned one of the knights for the county of Downe to parliament in 1665. On June 9, 1669, he had a grant of a Monday market, and two fairs, viz. on April 15 and 16, and September 21 and 22, at Carquillin, otherwise Eight Miles Bridge. On May 29, 1671, 23 Car. II. in virtue of the acts of settlement, he passed patent for the lands of Liffstullycurreran, Tough-blane, and others in the barony of lower Iveagh, at the rent of ten pound and a halfpenny, during the unexpired term of a lease, made on March 8, 1636, for ninety-nine years; the rents and reversion of which, having been purchased by his father before the rebellion of 1641, were not to be liable to the said rent after the expiration of the said term.

In 1676, he, with Sir James Shaen, and others, farmed the revenue of Ireland at a great yearly rent; and having, by unavoidable accidents, become much in arrear, his estates in the counties of Downe and Drogheda were seized, and the rents paid into the exchequer, until he obtained a release and discharge thereof by patent, dated at Westminster, January 5, 1686-7, 2 Jac. II.

On November 13, 1678, he was made lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the counties of Downe and Antrim; and was of the privy-council to king Charles II. and king James II. But being in England in 1689, when king James called a parliament at Dublin, he was among the number of absentees attainted by that furious assembly, contrary to king James's desire and remonstrances, and his estate, together with his mother's jointure, lay under sequestration, until restored on the reduction of Ireland by king William, of whose privy-council he was sworn a member on December 1, 1690.

He had two wives, first, Eleanor, daughter to Dr. Michael Boyle, archbishop of Armagh, lord high chancellor of Ireland, and one of the lords justices of that kingdom, in the reign of Charles II. and by her was father of an only son, Michael Hill, esquire, his heir: and, secondly, Mary, eldest daughter to Marcus Trevor, first viscount Dunganon; and by her (who died at London on July 9, 1711) had two sons, viz. Arthur Hill, esquire, who, at his death in the twenty-first year of his age, was a cornet in the duke of Ormond's regiment; and Marcus Hill, esquire, who was educated at Oxford, and resided at Holt-Forest, in Hampshire, where he died on April 6, 1751, unmarried, and left the bulk of his fortune to the present lord Harwich.

The said William Hill, esquire, father of the last-mentioned persons, made, on July 7, 1692, his will, the probate whereof is dated at London, on November 20, 1693, in which year he died, being then in the fifty-second year of his age, and had sepulture in the church of Kensington, in Middlesex, in a vault under the communion-table, made for that purpose, in which are also deposited the bodies of his second wife, and his son Marcus. By his said will, he confirmed all his family settlements; bequeathed ten pound to the poor of Hillsborough, and two pound to those of the parish where he should die, which happened to be Chelsea, in the aforesaid county of Middlesex.

MICHAEL

MICHAEL HILL, esquire, eldest son and heir to the aforesaid William Hill, of Hillsborough, esquire, was of the privy council to king William; served for the borough of Saltash in the English parliament, as he did also in the Irish for Hillsborough; and was lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Downe. In 1690, he married Anne, daughter of Sir John Trevor, of Brinkinall, in the county of Denbigh, knight, master of the rolls in England, speaker of the house of commons, and first lord commissioner of the great seal; and by her had two sons, Trevor, created viscount Hillsborough, and Arthur Hill, esquire, of whom afterwards; and a daughter, Anne, who wedded the honourable St. John Brodrick, eldest son of Alan, first viscount Middleton, lord high chancellor of Ireland, and by him was mother of five daughters.

This Michael Hill, esquire, died, A. D. 1699, in the 27th year of his age, and was interred, in the family vault at Hillsborough. His lady survived him, and was the third wife of the aforesaid Alan, viscount Middleton, and died his widow on January 5, 1747, having had no issue by him. She built the church of Breda, in the county of Downe, at her own expence; and bequeathed 500l. to the Blue-coat hospital, in Dublin, to which she had given the like sum in her life-time; 300l. to the Charter-schools; 200l. to the Infirmary on the Inns-quay; 100l. to Mercer's hospital; 200l. to discharge prisoners; and 50l. to the poor of each of the parishes of St. Paul, in Dublin (wherein she resided) Hillsborough, Breda (before-mentioned) and Middleton, in the county of Cork.

Arthur Hill, esquire, the younger son of Michael Hill, esquire, was seated at Belvoir; and on July 11, 1719, was invested with the place of keeper of the records in Birmingham Tower. He resigned that post in December, 1734, and on March 8 following, was with Laurence Brodrick, esquire, (pursuant to a reversionary grant made to them on March 27, 1718) appointed to the office of joint register of the memorials of all deeds, conveyances, &c. in Ireland; which office was instituted by act of parliament sixth queen Anne, and was granted solely to him on October 2, 1736; but he gave it up in May, 1749. He served for Hillsborough, in the parliament summoned in 1715, was returned one of the knights for the county of Downe in 1727, and sworn of his majesty's privy council on August 20, 1750, 24 George II.

He married two wives, 1 Anne, third daughter and coheir of Joseph Deane, esquire, chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland; but she dying in childbirth, about a year after marriage, he, on January 12, 1737 wedded, 2. Anne, daughter and heir to Edmund-Francis Stafford, of Brownstowne in Meath, and of Portglenone in the county of Antrim, esquire, and by her had a son, Arthur, born on December 24, 1738, and three daughters, Anne, married to Garret-Colley Westley, earl of Mornington; Prudence, married to Charles Leslie; and Jane, who died unmarried. Their brother Arthur married a daughter of Henry, viscount Mountmorris, and has issue two sons, Arthur Trevor, and Henry-John Trevor.

TREVOR HILL, esquire, afterwards viscount Hillsborough, eldest son and heir of Michael Hill, esquire, was born in 1693, and had his education in England, where he was returned member for Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire, to the parliament,

which met at Westminster on March 17, 1714-15, 1 George I. He likewise served for the county of Downe, until king George I. was pleased, by patent bearing date August 21, 1717, to create him a peer of the kingdom of Ireland, by the stiles and titles of baron Hill, of Kilwarlin, and viscount of Hillsborough, both in the county of Downe, with limitation of those dignities to the heirs male of the body of his father, and the annual creation fee of twenty marks. His lordship took his seat in parliament on the 27th of the same month; and on September 3, that year, was admitted a member of the privy council, in the said kingdom. He was also called to the privy council, at the accession of king George II, in 1727; and in 1729, was constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Downe.

His lordship wedded Mary, eldest daughter and coheir to Anthony Rowe, of Moswell-hill in the county of Middlesex, and of North-Aston in the county of Oxford, esquire, and widow of Sir Edward Denton, of Hillesden in Buckinghamshire, baronet. His lordship departing this life on May 3, 1742, was buried at Hillsborough: and by his said lady (who died on August 22, 1742, on her journey to Bath, and was interred, near her first husband, at Hillesden) had four sons,

1. Charles, born June 3, 1717, who died young.
 2. Wills, his successor, now lord Harwich, &c.
 3. Arthur,
 4. Anthony,
- } who both died young.

By the same lady, he was also father of a daughter, Anne, born July 5, 1716, who on December 23, 1746, was married to Sir John Rawdon, baronet, afterwards created lord Rawdon, and earl of Moynagh, but departed this life, without issue by him, on August 1, 1751, and was buried at Moynagh.

(Present Lord) WILLS HILL, now lord Harwich, only surviving son of Trevor, viscount Hillsborough, was appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Downe, in 1742, in room of his father; was sworn a member of the privy-council in Ireland, on August 25, 1746; and created viscount of Kilwarlin, and earl of Hillsborough, by patent dated October 3, 1751, 25 George II. with limitation of those honours, in default of heirs male of his body, to his uncle, Arthur Hill, esquire, aforesaid, and his male issue. His lordship was a member of the British privy council in the reign of king George II. to whom he likewise executed the office of treasurer of the chamber: but gave up that place, and was succeeded therein by the honourable Charles Townsend in 1756; in which year, he was, by letters patent, bearing date November 20, 30 George II. created a peer of Great-Britain, by the stile and title of lord Harwich, baron Harwich, in Essex. His lordship, at the accession of the present king, was continued a privy counsellor in both kingdoms, and in September, 1763, was constituted first commissioner of trade and the plantations, in place of William Petty, lord Wycombe, earl of Shelburne, &c. but resigned in August, 1765, and was succeeded by William Legge, earl of Dartmouth. In 1767, his lordship secretary of state for the colonies.

This noble peer (who is enrolled among the fellows of the royal society) was at the general election, in 1741, returned one of the knights of the shire for the county of Huntingdon, and also

one of the burgesſes for Warwick, to the ninth parliament of Great-Britain; but choſe his ſeat for the latter, by which he was alſo choſen to the next parliament in 1747, and ſat for the ſame borough in the eleventh parliament of Great-Britain, till he was advanced to the Britiſh peerage, as before related.

His lordſhip, on March 1, 1747-8, wedded lady Margaretta Fitz-Gerald, only ſurviving ſiſter of James, marquis of Kildare, now duke of Leinſter, and by her ladyſhip (who was born on July 2, 1729, and died January 15, 1766, at Naples, whither ſhe had gone with his lordſhip, in hopes of recovering her health) had two ſons,

1. Marcus, viſcount Kilwarlin, born on February 21, and baptized March 21, 1752.

2. Arthur, born on February 23, 1753.

And alſo three daughters,

1. Mary-Anne, who was born on May 28, 1749, and departed this life on December 19 following.

2. Mary-Amelia, born on Auguſt 16, 1751.

3. Charlotte, born on March 18, 1754.

(TITLES.) Wills Hill, lord Harwich, baron of Harwich (Britiſh honour) earl and viſcount of

Hillſborough, viſcount of Kilwarlin, and baron Hill, of Kilwarlin, Irifh titles.

(CREATION.) Lord Harwich, November 20, 1756, 30 George II. viſcount of Hillſborough, and baron Hill, of Kilwarlin, Auguſt 21, 1717, 4 George I. and earl of Hillſborough, and viſcount of Kilwarlin, October 3 1751, 25 George II.

(ARMS.) Diamond, on a feſs, pearl, between three leopards, paſſant-guardant, proper, three eſcallops, diamond.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a rein deer's head, coupé and erect, ruby, collared and attired topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter ſide, a leopard, proper, ducally collared and chained, topaz: on the ſiniſter ſide, a rein deer, ruby, ducally collared and chained, and attired, topaz.

(MOTTO.) Ne tentes aut perſice.

(CHIEF SEATS.) Hillſborough, in the county of Downe; North-aſton, in Oxfordſhire; Timweſton, in Buckinghamſhire; and Twickenham, in the county of Middleſex.

LYTTELTON, Baron LYTTELTON.

IT can be incontestably proved that in the reign of Henry III. there were many families that bore the name of Luttelton, Lutulton, or as it is now written Lyttelton, in the ſeveral counties of Dorſet, Somerſet, Bedford, Buckingham, and Worceſter. Whether they had one common anceſtor of the ſame name or not, antiquaries have not been able to determine. Conjectures have been formed, and not without reaſon, that thoſe in the county of Worceſter, anceſtors to the noble family we now treat of, aſſumed their name from South Lyttelton, in the vale of Eveſham, where

THOMAS DE LUTTELTON, was ſeated in the 19th of Henry III. His poſſeſſions in that county were not inconfiderable, and the abbey of Perſhore, and that of Eveſham, were made to bear teſtimony to his liberality. This gentleman married Emma, ſole daughter and heir of Sir Simon de Franckley, lord of Frankley, and by her had iſſue an only daughter, Emma, who died 1298, having been twice married; firſt to Sir Augenes de Tatlington of Tredington, in the aforeſaid county, and he dying lord of Franckley, in right of his wife, 1255, ſhe married ſecondly, Nicholas de Weraſtede. To the former huſband, only, ſhe bore iſſue a ſon, Thomas de Tatlington, who died without iſſue. This lady appears to have been a benefactreſs to the abbey of Haleſowen, in the

neighbourhood of Franckly. Her father married ſecondly, Aſſelm, daughter and ſole heir to William Fitzwarin, of Upton, in Worceſterſhire, grandſon of Fulke Fitzwarin, lord Marcher, of Wales, in the time of Henry I. and by her had iſſue three ſons,

1. Edmund de Luttelton, ſeated at Couleſden, in Worceſterſhire, who married Lucia, daughter of Robert de Bois, (or Atwood) of Franckley, in the ſame county, but died without iſſue.

2. Thomas de Luttelton, of whom preſently.

3. John de Luttelton, became a benefactor to Eveſham-abbey, to which he gave by deed, dated 8 Edward II. an houſe with three virgates of land, and eight acres of meadow ſituated at Lyttelton, in the vale of Eveſham. He died unmarried.

The ſecond brother,

THOMAS DE LUTTELTON, ſucceeded his elder brother, and in the 9th of Edward II. was knight of the ſhire, for the county of Worceſter, and twenty-five years after, was joint commiſſioner with Richard de Lench, and others, to collect the tenths and fifteenths throughout the ſaid county.

He married Julian, daughter and heir to Robert de Someroy, a younger brother to the baron of Dudley, and by her had iſſue two ſons,

1. Thomas, of whom hereafter.

2. John Lyttelton, who was in the commiſſion of

LYTTELTON, BARON LYTTELTON



of array with others, in the first of Henry IV. and had to wife, Beatrix Frevill, or Frecheville, of a noble family in Warwickshire, by whom he had issue an only daughter, the wife of Jeffery Frere: which Jeffery sat in parliament for the city of Worcester, in Richard II. and Henry IV.

Thomas Lyttelton the elder brother, recovered the manor of Frankley, by a writ of right, on failure of issue to his cousin, Thomas de Tatlynton. He was esquire of the body to three successive kings, viz. Richard II. Henry IV. and Henry V. and was rewarded with several grants of money, timber, &c. from each of them, *pro bono & gratuito servitio*, as expressed in the grants. He sealed with the cheveron, between three escallops, as now used by his posterity, but bore a different crest, viz. a grey-hound's head, collared. About the close of king Henry the Vth's reign, he served the office of sheriff of Worcestershire, under R. Beauchamp, earl of Warwick titular and hereditary high sheriff of Worcestershire: and in the first year of Henry the VIth. he departed this life, leaving issue by Maud, his wife, (who survived him, and married Thomas Massey, esquire, and was daughter and sole heir of Richard Quatermain, of Ricote in the county of Oxford; by Catharine, daughter and heir of Guy de Breton, by his wife Joan, the daughter and heir of Thomas Grey, of Rotherfield in the same county) an only daughter named Elizabeth, who was his heir.

This

ELIZABETH LYTTELTON married Thomas Westcote,* esquire, the king's servant in court, a gentleman of Devonshire antiently descended; but she being fair, and of a noble spirit (to use lord Coke's own words) and having large possessions and inheritances from her ancestors de Luttelton, and from her mother, the daughter and coheir of Quartermain, and other her ancestors, resolved to continue the honour of her name, and therefore provided, by Westcote's assent, before marriage, that her issue inheritable should be called by the name of Luttelton.

On this marriage, Westcote settled at Frankley in Worcestershire, and served the office of escheator there, the 29th of Henry VI. 1450. Soon after which he died, leaving issue four sons, and as many daughters, 1. Thomas, of whom hereafter; 2. Edmund. 3. Guy,† who married —, the daughter of — Grenville, of Gloucestershire (a younger branch of the Grenvilles, of Kilhamton in Cornwall) from whom descended the Westcoats of Somersetshire, and of Radon in Devonshire. 4. Nicholas, who married Agnes, daughter and coheir of Edmund Vernon, of Handsacre, in Staffordshire, by Joan, the daughter and sole heir of William Handsacre, of Handsacre, from whom the Westcotes of that county descended: which three last retained the name of Westcote, though often solicited by their mother, to call them-

selves Luttelton. It is said, she once expostulating with them, whether they thought better of themselves than their elder brother? they answered, "that he had a fair estate to alter his name; and if they might share with him, they would do the like."

Of the daughters we find but one married, viz. Anne, the wife of Thomas Porter, esquire, of Barston in Warwickshire.

Elizabeth, the widow of Thomas Westcote, survived him many years, and remarried Thomas Hewster, of Lichfield, esquire, who was chose knight for Worcestershire, the 9th of Henry VI. she died at the age of seventy-nine; and was buried at Halesowen.

THOMAS, her eldest son, who bore his father's christian name, and his mother's surname, Luttelton, or Lyttelton, as he wrote it, studied at one of the two universities; afterwards removed to the Inner-Temple, where he read learnedly on the statute *De Donis conditionalibus*. Anno 1454, he was called to the degree of serjeant at law; and afterwards appointed steward of the Marshalsea of the king's household. The year following, he was appointed king's serjeant, and rode justice of the assize in the northern circuit. Anno 1447, 26 Henry VI. he served the office of high sheriff of Worcestershire; having before been Escheator thereof. In 1453, he had a general pardon under the great seal; and two years after, was in commission with Humphry, duke of Buckingham, and William Birmingham, esquire, to raise forces in the county of Warwick.

On the coming of king Edward IV. to the crown, he sued out another general pardon. He appears to have been in favour with both kings, and the latter gave him particular marks of royal favour; for, anno, 1464, the fourth year of his reign, he appointed him one of the judges of the Common-pleas, and granted him out of the customs of London, Bristol, and Hull, one hundred and ten marks yearly, *ultra consuetum foedum, ut statum suum decentius tenere & expensas sustinere valeret*; and moreover the sum of five pounds six shillings and ten-pence halfpenny, for a robe and furs, and three pounds six shillings and sixpence, for a summer robe, called *linura*. In the fifteenth year of this king, the prince of Wales was created a knight of the Bath, at which time several persons of the first distinction, and in the highest favour at court, were advanced to this honour, as the earl of Lincoln; Grey, the queen's son; Byran, chief justice of the Common-pleas; and Lyttelton, that learned father of the law, as Mr. Habington, in his history of that reign, expresses it.

He wrote his famous treatise on Tenures when he was a judge, after the fourteenth year of king Edward IV. Lord Coke thinks, not long before his death, because it wanted his last hand, notwithstanding he makes this great encomi-

* Mr. Prince, in his Devonshire Worthies, tells us, that this gentleman was born at Westcote, in the parish of Marwood, near Barnstable, and flourished anno 1414; that he was of a martial disposition, and addicted himself to feats of arms, which at length brought him to the knowledge of, and endeared him to, those puissant princes, king Henry IV. and V. which, saith our author, is no mean argument of his worth.

† It seems probable that some of the children of Guy Westcote above-mentioned, who settled at Raddon in Devon, as-

sumed the name of Luttelton, and removed into Cornwall; for in the fifth of Henry VII. one of that name, bearing the antient Lyttelton arms, without difference, occurs lord of Lan-hiderick, near Bodmyn; who, by marrying the heiress of Gerrard of Polsoth, got a large estate in that county, and had at the same time no inconsiderable one in Devonshire. On failure of issue, it passed soon after, by marriage, to the Trenances of Laffilian, and they were in possession, circa ann. 1622.

um upon it, "that it is the ornament of the common law, and the most perfect and absolute work that ever was wrote in any human science." To this may be added what Dr. Holland, in his additions to Camden, saith of it, "that the students of the common law are no less beholden to Lyttelton's Tenures, than the civilians are to Justinian's Institutes."

He married Joan, widow of Sir Philip Chetwin, of Ingeltre, in the county of Stafford, one of the daughters and coheirs of William Burley,* of Bromsicroft castle, in the county of Salop, esquire, (by his wife, the daughter and heir of — Grendon, of Grendon in Staffordshire) with whom he had large possessions.

By her Sir Thomas Lyttelton had three sons, and two daughters.

1. William.

2. Richard, to whom the Tenures are addressed, who followed his father's profession, and died 1518. He married Alice, daughter and sole heir of William Winnesbury, of Pillaton-hall, in the county of Stafford, esquire, and was lineal ancestor to the present Sir Edward Lyttelton, of that place, baronet.

3. Thomas was seated at Spechley, near Worcester, and married Anne, daughter and sole heir of John Botreaux, of Salford-Abbotts, in Warwickshire, esquire, from whom were descended the lord keeper Lyttelton, baron of Mounslow, in the reign of Charles I. Sir Thomas Lyttelton, baronet, speaker of the house of commons, in the time of William II. and other families of the Lytteltons.

His two daughters, named Ellen and Alice, both died unmarried. He himself died at Frankley,† on August 23, 1481, aged about sixty, and was interred under an aral tomb, which he erected in his life-time, on the south side the nave of the cathedral at Worcester; upon the flat part whereof

was his portraiture in brass, and these words issuing from his mouth, Fili Dei miserere mei; at each end, two shields of brass; one containing the arms of Westcote, the other of Lyttelton; and the front, four shields; the first, argent, a lion rampant, sable, armed, gules, debruised with a fess, counter-compone, or and azure (impaling) argent, two cheverons, gules, Burley and Grendon: second, Burley, as before (impaling) barry of six; or and azure; on a bend sinister, gules, three martlets, argent, Grey of Rythin: third, argent, two talbots, passant, gules (impaling) barry of six, argent and azure, a bend sinister, gules; on the highest bar an annulet of the third, Breston, and Grey of Wilton: fourth, gules; a fess, azure, between four hands, or, Quatermain; impaling Breston, as before. On the flat stone, above the judge's portraiture, were three brass shields, viz. Lyttelton impaling Quatermain; Westcote impaling Lyttelton; and Lyttelton impaling Burley. All these arms, as well as the figures, were torn off the tomb in the last civil war, and nothing left but the following inscription, on brass round the verge of the monument, Hic jacet corpus Thome Lyttelton de Frankley, Militis de Balneo, & unus justiciarorum de Communi Banco, qui obiit 23 Augusti, Ann. Dom. M.CCCC.LXXXI. After the restoration of king Charles II. it was repaired; had gilt iron rails placed before it (which were lately removed when the body of the cathedral was new paved) and the several compartments on the front decorated afresh with arms, but erroneously; for the Lyttelton shield was supported by the merman, which was never borne by judge Lyttelton, his eldest son Sir William Lyttelton being the first that used it. In 1765, the modern shields were obliterated, and the old ones restored.

By inquisition taken after his death, in Worcester-shire

* This Mr. Burley was of the same house with Sir William Burley, warden of the cinque ports, constable of Dover-castle, lord chamberlain and knight of the garter, in the reign of Richard II. whose brother Richard was also knight of the garter, as was Sir John Burley, their father.

† As Sir Thomas Lyttelton's will contains many curious particulars, it may not be amiss to give it the reader faithfully copied from the original, remaining in the prerogative-office.

In the name of God, amen. I, Thomas Lyttelton, knight, oon of king's justice of the common place, make my testament, and notifie my wille, in the manner and forme that followeth. First, I bequeth my soul to almighty God, fader, sonne, and hollye ghost, three persons and oon God, and our Lorde, maker of heven and erth, and of all the worlde; and to our most blessed lady and virgin, saynt Mary, moder of our Lord, and Jesu Christ, the oonly begotten sonne of our saide Lorde God, the fader of heven, and to saint Christopher, the which our saide Lorde did truste to bere on his shouldres, and to all the saints of heven: and my body to be berried in the tombe I late make for me on the south-side of the body of the cathedrall-church of the monastere of our blessed lady, of Worcester, under an image of St. Christopher, in caas if I die in Worcester-shire. Also, I wulle, and specially desire, that immediately after my deceffe, myn executors find three gode preests for to singe iiii trentals for my soule, so that everich preest, by himself, singe oon trental, and that everich such preest have right sufficiently for his labor: also that myn executors find another gode preest for to singe for my soule, fyve masses, and rowe; the offyce of which beginneth, Humiliavit semel ipsum dominus Jesu Christus usque ad mortem. Also I give one hundred shillings by yere, to the priour and covent of the said monastere, out of certain messuages and lands in the cite of Worcester, and to their successors, to singe at the altar, hallowed for the

worship of St. George and St. Christopher daily, at seven in the morning, for the soules of my fader and moder, and for the soul of William Burley, my fader-in-lawe, and for the soul of Sir Philip Chetwin, and for all soules that I am most bounden to pray, and especially for myn own soule after my deceffe; and that everich such monk singe everich Friday a mass of Requiem; and eleven-pence for his troubel, to be paid him by the handes of the sexton; and I wull, that whenever the covent singe the annual Placebo, and Dirige, and Requiem for my soul, and that of my ancestors, that they have six shillings and eight-pence for their disport and recreation. I wull, that the said covent have one hundred pounds for peformyn this dyvin servyce.

Also I wulle, that the feofees to myn use, of and in the halfyndele of the manor of Baxterly, and Bently, in Warwick-shire, and in Mosele, in the lordshyp of Kingsnorton, and in Stone, besyd Keddermylster, in Worcester-shire, make a sure estate unto Richard Lyttelton, my sonne, and to the heirs of his bodie, with all chartours, muniments, and evidence concerning the same.

Also I wulle, that he have the reversion of the manor of Molston, besyd Clybery, in the county of Shrewsbury. Also I wull, that my said sonne, Richard, have all my state, title, and interest, that I have in a messuage, in the parish of St. Sepulchres, of London, on the north syde of the saide church, which I holde of the abbot of Leicester, for term of yeres. Also I wull, that the feofees, to myn use, of and in the manor of Spechley, in Worcester-shire, make a sure estate to my sonne, Thomas Lyttelton, and the heirs of his body, with all chartours, &c. concerning the same, and all other lands, rents, reversions, and services, that I have in Spechley, Cuddeley, Bradicor, and White-lady-Aston, with the lands and tenements, in Weddesbury, in the county of Stafford.

I wulle, that my wyf have a bason of silver, in the myddes whereof been myn arms, and an ewer of silver, two great salt-falers,

shire, he was found to die seised of the manors of Frankley, Spechley, Moseley, and Coulesdon, and of divers messuages and lands in Cuddely, Bradicote, White Lady Aston, Upton Snodsbury, Crowle, Pinton and Stone, all in the said county. By a like inquisition taken at Whitchurch in Shropshire, the jury find that Sir Reginald Grey, of Wilton, and Fulke Springhose, were seised of the manors of Cressage, in that county, and thereof enfeofed Sir Thomas Lyttelton, knight of the Bath; Humphry Salway, and Guy Westcote, esquires, quod manerium valet ultra reprisas, 20l. By another inquisition taken at Stafford, the jury find that the manor of Arley was held by Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Humphry Salway, and Guy Westcote; and that Lyttelton being deceased, the two others were seised thereof by right of survivorship, & valet ultra reprisas, 20l. They find the same with regard to the manor of Tixhale, quod valet ultra reprisas, 40 marcas. They find them all seised jointly of twelve houses, in the city of Litchfield, held of the bishop. N. B. Salway and Westcote were feoffees in trust for Sir Thomas Lyttelton and his heirs; a method not long before invented by the lawyers, for the preventing the forfeiture of estates in those times of civil distractions, when attainders were very frequent. Besides these manors and lands which Sir Thomas Lyttelton appears to have had in fee, he held for his life the manor of Sheriff Hales, in the county of Stafford, by the grant of Sir William Trussell, knight, pro bono & notabili consilio, as expressed in the grant, dated 30th of Henry VI. He had a grant also of the advowson of the vicarage of Bromsgrove, in the county of Worcester, from the dean and chapter of Worcester. He likewise held for the life of dame Joan, his wife, half the manor of Grendon, with the advowson of the church; the whole manor of Ingestre, with the

advowson of the chapel, and divers lands in Rule, Rudge, and Breredon, all in the county of Stafford; also certain lands in Dordon and Warton, in the county of Warwick, and lands in Grotwich (forsan Droitwich) and Mitton, in the county of Worcester, all by grant from Robert Cherwin, of Aspath in Warwickshire.

Joan, the widow of Sir Thomas, survived him many years, and died on March 22, 1505, in the 80th year of her age, leaving a great estate, that came both by her father and mother (who was an heiress) to her eldest son, Sir William. By inquisition taken after her death, she is found to have held the manors of Broomcroft, Baldcote, Merkton, Mounslowe, Henlegh, Tugford, Brocton, Aldon, Thongland, Alfcote, and Alcamstone; besides lands and tenements in Wormcote, Abbedon, Winstantowe, Bromfield, Cokerich, Walton, Rowthall, Halton, Dedybury, Aston, Bodenhope, and the advowson of Merston chapel, all in county of Salop; and that Sir William Lyttelton is her heir, aged above sixty. Which

Sir WILLIAM resided at Frankley, and being of rank and authority in his country, raised a considerable force there, and came very opportunely to the aid of king Henry VII. against Lambert Simnel, the earl of Lincoln, and his adherents, and was engaged in the battle of Stoke, near Newark, where after the victory gained on the eleventh of June, he was by the king rewarded with the honour of knighthood. He married to his first wife, Ellyn, widow of Thomas Fielding, esquire, daughter and coheir of Thomas Walsh, of Wanlip, in the county of Leicester by his wife the daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Byron, of Clayton in Lancashire, by whom he had an only daughter, named Joan, who became the wife of Sir John Aston, of Heywood in Staffordshire, and carried the manor of Tixhale in that county, given by her father, and that of Wanlip descended

salers, and a kever, weying ninety-three ounces and a half; a standyng plaine gilt peece, with a plaine gilt kover, weying twenty-four ounces and a half; six bolles of silver, in the myddes of which been enameled, for her using; six monthes of the yere. A standyng peece, with kever, weying nineteen ounces and a half. Two peeces of silver, one covering another, the which I occupie at London; a powder-boxe of silver; a paxebord; two cruetts, and a sackering-bell, all of silver. Also I wull, that William Lyttelton, my sonne and heire, shall have a depe washing-bason of silver, weying forty-one ounces, and two saltfalers of silver, with a kever to oon of them, weying thirty one ounces and a half, with another peece, all over gilt, in the myddes of which be three eagles, a kover, weying thirty three ounces; also a lowe peece of silver, with a kover, embossed in the likeness of roses, weying twenty-nine ounces and a half: also he shall have a dosein of my best spones. Also I wull, that my sonne, Richard, have two littel gilt saltfalers, with gilt cover to oon, now at London; also oon littel standyng peece with a gilt kover, which hath at the foote a crown, and another on the kover, weying twenty-two ounces: also a standyng gilt nutt, and the best dosein of the second sort of my spones. Also I wull, that Thomas Lyttelton, my sonne, have two salt falers of silver, weying twenty-seven ounces; a standyng peece, weying twenty-one ounces, gilt, and my arms in the myddes of the same; also a bolt of silver, embossed with round bosses, outward, weying eleven ounces and three quarters; also he shall have a dosein spones, of the third sorte.

Also I bequeth my gode littel mass-book, and gode vestment, with the apparyl to an auter, of the same sorte of vestments which were my moder's, and also a gilt chales, I geve them to the blessed trinitie, to the use and occupation of my chapel of Frankley, in honour of our said most blessed trinitie; inas-much as the said chapel of the blessed trinitie, and an auter thereof, is halowed in the worship of the saide blessed trinitie, to have masse songen there on trinitie-sunday, and other high festivals, and other days, to the pleasure and honour of our saide most blessed trinitie. I wull, that a bigger cofer, and

locke and key be provyded for the safe keeping of these vestments and chales, within the chapel of Frankley, and the lord of Frankley for the time being, have the keeping of the said key by himself, or som true and faithful person, so that he se that the saide masse-book, vestment, chales, and apparyl be surely kept; as he wull answer to the blessed trinitie. Also I wull, that my great antiphoner be evermore had, and surely kept; in worship of God, and St. Leonard, to the use and occupation of, and for the chapel-church of St. Leonard, of Frankley.

Also I wulle, that all my utensils of myn household except silver plate, as beds, matraces, blanquetts, brushe, tables, all poits and chaldrons, and all such things that longith to my kechyn, after the thyrd part given to my wyfe, be equally divided between my three sonnys.

Whereas, I have made certaigne feoffee of my manour of Tixhale, in Staffordshir, for terme of the lif of my wif, the which manour she had a jointour for terme of her lif, with me, neverthelater, my wille is, that my said wif, do not hereafter trouble, vexe, ne diturbe my will and ordenance, than I have and will mak, of and in for certaigne lands and tenements; that she shal have the saide manour of Tixhale, and the reveniz thereof, during her lif, or els that the profits thereof shall be taken and disposed in alms-deeds, for my soul, by myn executor; or by such other as I wull thereto assigne, during her lif.

I wull, that my three sonnys and Sir Xtopher Goldsmyth, parson of Bromsgrove, Sir Robert Cank, parson of Enfield, and Robert Oxclyve, be myn executors; that the three first have twenty pounds in money apeece, toward their increce and profit; the later five marks each, of money, trusting in them that they wull do their diligent labor to se that my will be performed; the which, as they know wele the performyng thereof in godely hast and tym, that shall be to the hasty recedie of my soule; and the long tarying thereof, is to the retardation of the meritts of my soule: wherefor I wull, that everich of my saide sonnys to whom my grete specyal trust is, as kind nature wull, for to performe and execute my will aforesaid.

I wulle,

descended to her from her mother, into the Aston family; and Tixhale was the chief seat of last lord Aston.

His second wife was Mary, the daughter of William Whittington, of Pauntley in the county of Gloucester, by Elizabeth, the daughter of Renefred Arundel, of Lanhern in Cornwall, and sister of John Arundel, bishop of Exeter, who gave this Mary, on her marriage with Lyttelton, the sum of four hundred marks for a portion.

By her he had issue an only son, John, and a daughter, named Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Rouse, of Rouselench, in Worcestershire.

In 21 Edw. IV. he seals a deed with the merchant, viz. a grant of an annuity to his brother Richard, of Pillaton-hall. He was undoubtedly a benefactor to the priory church of Great Malvern, in Worcestershire; for there remains at this day a portrait of him, finely painted in a window of the body of the church, with a tabard or surcoat of his arms, and his name inscribed under it. There was likewise a portrait of the same kind, and of Ellyn, his first wife, in the north window of Over-Arely church, in Staffordshire, remaining in the year 1625, with these words inscribed underneath, viz.

Orate pro bono statu Willielmi Lyttelton, Arm. & Elyn uxoris ejus, qui fenestram fieri fecerunt.

He departed this life at Frankley, in December 1507, aged sixty-five; and by will bequeaths his body to the monastery of Hales-Owen, to be interred before the image of the Blessed Virgin, nigh the place and grave where his first wife lay buried: settles on Mary, his wife, the manors of Frankley and Coulesdon, in the county of Worcester, &c. &c.

JOHN LYTTTELTON, his son and heir, endowed his family (saith Mr. Habington, in his MS. Antiq. of Worcestershire) with abundance of noble blood, by having in marriage Elizabeth, the daughter and coheir of Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton, in the county of Worcester, by Anne, his wife, the daughter and coheir of Sir William Paston, by Anne, his wife, third sister and coheir to Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster: in right of whom Lyttelton and his posterity have lawfully quartered the arms of France and England, within a bordure goboné; and likewise all the arms and quarterings of Talbot and Paston.

By her he had seven sons and two daughters.

1. John Lyttelton.
2. Edward Lyttelton, nicknamed Long Ed-

ward, who married the lady Elizabeth Talbot, daughter of Walter Wrottesley, of Wrottesley, in the county of Stafford, and widow to Sir John Talbot, of Albrighton, in the county of Stafford, from whom the Talbots of Salwarp, Worvil, and also the present earl Talbot, lineally descend.

3. Gilbert Lyttelton, died unmarried.

4. Anthony Lyttelton, seated at Abbot Salford, in the county of Warwick, died unmarried.

5. Roger Lyttelton, seated at Groveley, in King's Norton parish, Worcestershire; from whom, by Elizabeth, his wife, the daughter of John Stanley, of West-Bromwick, in the county of Stafford, are descended the present Lytteltons, of Studley, in Warwickshire, and Naunton-Beauchamp, in Worcestershire.

6. George Lyttelton, counsellor at law, who died in 1600, and lieth buried under a splendid monument in Bromsgrove church, in Worcestershire.

7. Thomas Lyttelton.

Of the daughters,

1. Anne, the eldest, died unmarried.

2. Margaret, was the wife of Edmund Newport, of Hanley-Williams, in Worcestershire, younger son to Thomas Newport, of High Erca, in Shropshire, ancestor to the late earls of Bradford.

By deed indented, bearing date May 23, 23 Hen. VIII. he settles on Elizabeth, his wife, the manors of Frankley and Coulesdon, with certain boeries of salt in Droitwich, all in the county of Worcester; the great manor of Cressage, and certain lands in Halesowen and Rugeacre, in the county of Salop; but adds, "If my heir be married, and has a mind to keep house for the exercise of husbandry, or other hospitality, then I will that he shall have one of the manors of Frankley or Cressage, paying my wife the value in rent."

This John Lyttelton died at Frankley, on May 17, 1532, aged thirty-two; and by his last will ordered his body to be interred in the church porch of the parish church of Halesowen.

By inquisitions taken after his death, he was found to die seized of the same lands and manors as specified in the inquisitions after the death of his grandfather, Sir Thomas Lyttelton, afore recited; together with certain messuages and gardens, within the city of Worcester; and divers lands and tenements in South Lyttelton and Pirton; and also the wardenship of Elmley-castle (all in the county of Worcester) in right of his manor of Naunton.

I wulle, that my wif have my best plough, and all apparyl thereto, and ten of my best plough-oxen, and my best waine; and that William Lyttelton have my second best waine, two ploughs and ten oxen. Also I wulle, and specially desire, that all the money, debts, goods and catells, that be myn at tym of my deth, over the cost and expensys of myn exequies and funeral, and over that that is bequethed by me in my lif, be sold and disposed for my soule, in arms and charitable deeds, that may be most profitable and merit to my soule. Also I wulle, that all my bests and quick cattel, not afore bequethed, after myn exequies and funeral, be sold by myn executors, and to be disposed as they think most expedient for my soule.

I wulle and bequeth to the abbot and convent of Hales-Oweyn, a boke of myn, called Catholicon, to theyr own use for ever; and another boke of myn, wherein is containned, the Constitutions Provincial, and, De gestis Romanorum, and other treatis therein, which I wulle be laid and bounded with an yron chayn, in som convenient parte within the said church, at my costs, so that all preests and others, may se and rede it whenne it pleasith them.—Also I wulle and bequeth to Sir Richard Howson, my preest, 40s in money, and the same to my servant Hawkins. Also I bequeth to dame Jane, my wif, 20 l. in money, in recompense of a silver bason, the which

was sometyme her husband's, Sir Philip Chetwin's; to the said dame Jane, my best habyt, that is to saye, my gowne, cloke, and hode. Also to my daughter, Elyn, my second best habyt, in lyke forme. Also to Alice, my second daughter, my third best habyt, in lyke forme. Also I bequeth my glosier faultre to the priorie of Worcester. Also I bequeth a boke, called Fasciculus morum, to the church at Enfield. Also I bequeth a boke, called Medulla Grammatica, to the church of Kingsnorton. Also I wulle, that my grete English boke be sold by myn executors, and the money thereof to be disposed for my soul.

I bequeth to Thomas Lyttelton, my sonne, a little flatte peece of silver, with a kover, all over gilte. Also to Edward Lyttelton, my godsonne a little standing goblet of silver, with a kover to the same, all over gilte. And I wull, and specially desire my moost betruisted lord, my lord bishop of Worcester, to be overseer of this my will, to be performed, as my moost special trust is in his gode lordship: in witness whereof, to this my will, I have sett my seale, theese being witnesses, Sir Richard Howson, priest, Roger Hawkyns, Thomas Parkers, and others.

Written att Frankley, 22 August, the yere of our Lord Jesu Christ, MCCCCXXXI.

JOHN

JOHN LYTTELTON, his son and heir, was a minor at his father's death. His wardship the king granted to Sir John Packington, knight, who married him to Bridget, his daughter and coheir; by which match Mr. Lyttelton greatly increased his fortune, and was the better enabled to rebuild in a magnificent manner his seat at Frankley; also to purchase a very fair estate at Halesowen, and likewise Hagley and Prestwood for hunting seats.

In 1553, queen Mary granted him for life the office of governor or constable of Dudley-castle, in the county of Stafford, together with that of ranger of the old and new parks there; also custos of the lodges, with a right of paunage, herbage, and warrenage, in the whole manor of Dudley, with a salary of eighty pound per annum; and farther appointed him high steward of the manors of Birmingham and Berkeswell, in the county of Warwick, with a fee of ten pound per annum.

The same year, he was chose one of the knights for Worcestershire; and also served the office of high sheriff there, once in that reign, and twice in queen Elizabeth's. Though a papist, yet he enjoyed places of honour and trust under queen Elizabeth, being one of the council of the marches of Wales, deputy-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Worcestershire, and in the commission of the peace for that county and Stafford.

In 1556, the said queen Elizabeth knighted him with other gentlemen of great distinction, at Kenelworth-castle, when she honoured her favourite Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, with a visit there.

In 1570, a treasonable letter was sent to Sir John Lyttelton, and Sir Thomas Russel, the queen's lieutenants in the county of Worcester, from the popish rebels, who had fled to Edinburgh, containing a sort of declaration of their intention to subvert the government and protestant religion; but how well inclined soever Sir John might be to the restoration of popery, he acted on this occasion like a good subject, and immediately sent the letter to secretary Cecil.

The year preceding the Spanish invasion, we find a list of all the justices of the peace in Worcestershire, together with their valuations in the subsidy book, conditions and affections in religion, privately communicated by the bishop of Worcester to secretary Cecil: the first person which occurs, is Sir John Lyttelton, "custos rotulorum, and accounted wise," valued sixty-six pound thirteen shillings and four pence.

Sir John died * at Frankley, on February 15, 1589-90, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and was buried, agreeable to his last will, in the parish church of Halesowen. He had issue by Bridget, his wife, six sons and four daughters.

1. Gilbert Lyttelton.

2. William Lyttelton, who espoused Margaret, sole daughter and heir of William Smyth, of Shirford, in the county of Warwick, esquire, but died before the age of consummation, by a fall from his horse in hunting.

3. George Lyttelton, settled at Holbeach, in the county of Stafford, who married his brother's widow, viz. Margaret, above-mentioned.

4. John Lyttelton,

5. Robert Lyttelton,

6. Francis Lyttelton,

} who all three died unmarried.

Of the daughters,

1. Elizabeth, was the wife of Francis Willoughby, of Wollaton, in the county of Nottingham, from whom the lord Middleton is descended.

2. Margaret, married Samuel Marrow, of Berkeswell, in the county of Warwick, esquire.

3. Amphylis, married to William Barnaby, of Bokelton, in Worcestershire.

4. Frances, who died unmarried.

GILBERT LYTTELTON, his son and heir, served in parliament for Worcestershire, 13 and 14 Eliz. and was high sheriff there the 26th of that reign. He resided chiefly at Prestwood, in the county of Stafford, where his father built a large house, part of which was lately the mansion of William Foley, esquire. It was bought by Sir John Lyttelton, of Sutton, lord Dudley; but there was great contention between the two families, before the Lytteltons could get quiet possession of it.

In the month of October, 1562, lord Dudley armed one hundred and forty persons, and came by night to Prestwood, and forcibly carried off three hundred and forty-one sheep, fourteen kine, one bull, and eight fat oxen, which they drove to Dudley, and there kept them. Replevins were immediately taken, but not delivered by the bailiffs, for fear of their being cut to pieces. After lord Dudley had killed and eaten part of them, the remainder were sent towards Coventry, accompanied by sixty armed men, in order to be sold; but his lordship changing his mind, he raised the inhabitants of Dudley, Sedgley, Kingswinford, and Rowley, to the number of six or seven hundred persons, who brought them back to Dudley-castle, where they roasted them all. Upon this violent proceeding, a bill was filed in the Star-chamber against lord Dudley and his adherents; where, upon full proof of these illegal outrages, a reference was proposed and accepted, and articles were signed the 24th of May, 1595, whereby lord Dudley agreed to pay one thousand marks to Mr. Lyttelton, and all farther suit to cease.

This Gilbert Lyttelton took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Humphry Coningsby, of Nyend-Solers, in Shropshire, and of Hampton-court, in the

* By different inquisitions taken after his decease at Worcester, Stafford, and Salop, he was found to die seised of the manor and advowson, with the rectory impropriate, of Over-Arely; the manor of Clent and of Prestwood, with lands in Sedgley, King's-Swinford, and Kinfare, by the service of keeping the hay of Ashwood, all in the county of Stafford; of the manor and advowson of Hagley; the manor and advowson of Old Swinford, and five hamlets thereunto belonging; the manors of Cradeley and Warley-Wigorn, in the parish of Halesowen; the several manors of Woodcote, Dyers, Timberhange, with Pinton-fields, all in the parish of Bromsgrove; the manor of Groveley, in Coston-Hacket; lands in North-field, Salwarp, and Elmbridge; boileries of salt in Droitwich, toge-

ther with the great tithes of Wolverley (held by lease of the church of Worcester) all in the county of Worcester. He was likewise found to have died seised of the site of the late dissolved monastery of Hales-owen, and of the several manors of Hales-borough, Romsley, Ludley, and Oldbury; together with thirteen townships in the said parish of Hales, with the rectory impropriate of Hales, Warley, St. Kenelm in Kenelmstowe, and advowson of the vicarage of Hales and St. Kenelm's chapel; also of the manor and advowson, with the rectory impropriate of Higley, all in the county of Salop; of divers lands and tenements in Llanyhangel, Kevenlys, Llandowy, Stradenny, and Maentel, all in the county of Radnor.

county of Hereford, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

1. John Lyttelton.
2. Humphry Lyttelton, } who both died un-
3. Gilbert Lyttelton, } married.

Anne, his only daughter, was the wife of Sir Thomas Cornwall, baron of Burford; which Anne lived to a very great age, and died the 30th of January, 1596, aged eighty-seven, and was buried in Eastham church, in Worcester-shire.

Mr. Lyttelton departed this life * on the first of June, 1599, at his house in the White-friars, London, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, and was interred in the parish church of Hales-owen.

Elizabeth, his widow, survived him, and died about the year 1608.

JOHN LYTTELTON, his eldest son and heir, sat in parliament for the county of Worcester, the 27th and 28th of Eliz. his father and grandfather then living; and again in the 39th year of the same reign. Being a man much respected for his wit and valour (to use the great Sir Francis Bacon's words, in his account of this gentleman's conduct in lord Essex's plot) and a Roman catholic, he was courted by lord Essex and his friends; and in some measure drawn in by Sir Charles Davers to that conspiracy which cost Essex his head, and Lyttelton his estate, for he was tried and condemned for high treason at the King's-bench bar, on February 20, 1600-1. The evidence on which the jury convicted him was very slender to amount to high treason; the utmost that was proved against him, being no more than that he came to Drury-house at the close of a treasonable consultation. He was charged indeed to have designed some mischief and sedition by the great number of horses and quantity of arms he had in his inn, to which he answered: "That his estate was able to maintain good store of horses, and that he always delighted in arms and horses." Being condemned, he said no more, but lifting up his eyes to heaven, "We praise thee, O God, we acknowledge thee to be the Lord."

Sir Walter Raleigh was at that time in great favour and power at court, and was remarkably warm in prosecuting lord Essex, and his unfortunate adherents, with the utmost rigour. A very large sum of money, privately paid him by Mr. Lyttelton and Bainham, so far indeed operated upon him, that he saved their lives, but not their estates.

The following most excellent letter, wrote from the dungeon in Newgate, to Sir Walter, shews the greatness of Sir John Lyttelton's spirit, and deserved far better at the hands of Raleigh.

"Sir,

"It is not worthy the vertue and honour you professe to persecute persons fallen into misfortunes. If heretofore you have borne me causelesse displeasure, now of all others is the time leste seasonable to shewe it. Remember, Sir, what it is to be truly noble, and how it agreeth not with generous hartes to delite to trample upon dejected fortunes. It is

nowe in your power to do me good or ill offices; if you do me ill, you shall wrong your own reputation; if you do me good, you shall give me cause to be thankfull. There is allredy betweene your son and me one tye in blood and nature: I could be contente you did now double the knot with offices of love and friendship. To begge your favour in the state I stand, were two much basenesse; to refuse it, were arrogancy and indiscretion: but to require you to do me no harm, is but justice, and that one gentleman of right oweth to another. What construction you will make of this, or what is now meete to be don, I must refer to your own judgment, and so I ende."

J. Lyttelton.

He was removed from Newgate to the King's-bench prison, Southwark, shortly after his conviction, where he lived but a few months, being sick (saith Camden) of an irrecoverable disease at the time of his trial; and dying on the 25th of July, 1601, aged thirty-nine, was interred in the church of St. George, in that borough. Mr. Habingdon (the Worcester-shire antiquary) in a letter to his son, Sir Thomas Lyttelton, dated in 1630, has these words: "Sir, if you would lay but a stone over your father, and write thereon but John Lyttelton, esquire, the same will sufficiently blaze his exceeding worth." In Habingdon's account of the Lyttelton family, in his Survey of Worcester-shire, he gives the following character of him: "John Lyttelton, a man of that undaunted spirit, as he trampled over all afflictions; scorning as dust his large revenues; and of that resignation and submission to almighty God, as he esteemed himself not a man, but a worm, of all which I being an eye-witness, doe hope that this heir of the worthy judge hath so acquitted himself at the tribunal of our eternal Judge, that his faults and imperfections being washed away by the blood of Christ, he possesseth never-ending felicity: and I wish these my poore lines were a tomb of brass to celebrate his memorial."

He left issue by Meriel, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Bromley, knight, lord high chancellor of England (temp. Eliz. R.) by Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Adrian Fortescue, knight, three sons, and five daughters.

1. Thomas Lyttelton.

2. John Lyttelton, who was captain of horse, and adjutant to the earl of Southampton, in the Netherlands, where he lost his life in an engagement, in 1620.

3. Edward Lyttelton, who died unmarried.

The daughters were,

1. Elizabeth, } who died young.
2. Joan, }

3. Bridget, was the wife of Sir Robert Tracy, of Fairford and Toddington, in the county of Gloucester, great grandfather to the last lord Tracy. She lies buried in Fairford church, and appears by her epitaph, written by her daughter, to have been mistress of the learned languages.

* By several inquisitions taken after his death, he was found to die seized of all the manors and lands recited in the foregoing inquisitions; also of the manors of Shirford, Fletchamsted, Newbold, Eyfinghill, Kirkley, Kingscote, and Stretton-Baskerville; with the advowson also of Stretton, and divers lands and tenements in Cheping-Dercet, Temple Grafton,

Weston under Wethele, Ausley, Billingsley, Cowndon, Brinklow, Hyde, and Attelborough, all in the county of Warwick; also of the manor of Hinkley, and lands and tenements in Wigston and Loughborough, in the county of Leicester; and certain lands, &c. in Onely and Barby, in the county of Northampton.

4. Anne,

4. Anne, married to Edward Lyttelton, esquire, afterwards lord keeper, and baron of Mounslow, in Shropshire. She died the 6th of February, 1623, and was buried in the church of the Inner Temple.

5. Jane, the wife of Sherington Talbot, of Salwarp, in the county of Worcester, esquire, from whom are descended Mr. Ivory Talbot, of Lacock, the earl of Suffex, and other families of consideration.

On queen Elizabeth's death, king James I. well weighing how popular a man the earl of Essex was, and so consequently all those who took part with him were esteemed by the vulgar, unto whom an act of mercy could not but be very grateful, especially at his first coming to the crown, granted back, by letters patent, the whole estate unto Meriel, widow of John Lyttelton, and his children; and, farther, an act of parliament also passed, the first year of that reign, for reversing the attainder, and restoring the blood of his issue. Meriel survived him twenty-eight years, in which time she paid, by savings out of her jointure, the sum of 9,000*l.* and upwards, debts, which her husband and his father had contracted; and though she exercised a proper frugality, yet was remarkably hospitable and charitable: but the most glorious part of her conduct, was the breeding up her children in the protestant religion, their ancestors having from the reformation to that time adhered to the old errors of the church of Rome. After a life thus spent in good works, she exchanged it for a better, dying at Hagley-hall, the 10th day of April, 1630, where in the church-yard she lies buried under a plain tomb, amongst her poor neighbours, as she expressly directed by her last will.

Sir THOMAS LYTTELTON, her eldest son, was chose knight for Worcestershire, in the two last parliaments of king James I. and three others of king Charles I. In 1613, he served the office of high sheriff of Staffordshire. In 1618, he was knighted at Whitehall, having a few months before been created a baronet. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he adhered to the king's party. The county of Worcester being entirely in his majesty's interest, Sir Thomas had the chief military command there, the king by letter dated the 25th of June, 1642, ordering him to repair immediately to his house in Worcestershire, where he was appointed colonel of all the militia, and commissioner of array jointly with the lords Dudley and Coventry, Sir John Packington, and others. The year following he was a member of the Oxford parliament; and the very next year he was taken in arms at Bewdley, by the parliament forces, and streightly confined in the Tower of London. During his imprisonment, his estate was put under sequestration; an order of the 10th of March, 1644-5, passing the house, that Sir Thomas Lyttelton should pay four thousand pounds for his delinquency. About this time also, his fine seat at Frankley was burnt to the ground by prince Rupert, having been garrisoned by the prince for the king; and he, being obliged to dislodge, took this effectual method, to prevent the enemy making the like use of it. Sir Thomas obtained his liberty after some years close confinement; but enjoyed it a very short time, dying on the 22d of February, 1649-50, at Newcastle-house,

in Clerkenwell, and was interred in Worcester cathedral.

He had issue by Catherine, his wife, daughter and sole heir to Sir Thomas Crompton, of Hounslow, in Middlesex, and of Driffeld, in Yorkshire, by Meriel, sister of Henry, viscount Falkland, lord deputy of Ireland, twelve sons, and four daughters,

1. Catherine, died young.

2. Mary, } died unmarried.

3. Ann, }

4. Catherine, born 1631, died December 8, 1691, unmarried, and was interred in Litchfield cathedral.

The sons were,

1. John Lyttelton, } were unfortunately

2. Thomas Lyttelton, } drowned in the river Cherwel, at Magdalen college, Oxford.

Their remains were interred in the chapel of that college with the following monumental inscription, written by their father:

JOHANNES & THOMAS

LYTTELTON

Eximie spei adolescentuli,

THOMÆ LYTTELTON, Militis &

Baronetti, ex lectissimâ juxta

Atque mæstissima Domina CATHERINA

Conjuge filii natu majores hic

Obdormiscunt: quos innoxie

Obambulantes, in campo minorem

Lubricus pes in undam misit,

Majorem pietas sua.

Sic ausum repetere fratrem, &

Felici hoc quasi compendio,

Totam explicantem indolem,

Invicem flagranter complexos,

Una mortis horula absorpsit,

Duro & præpropere fato.

Diem suum obierunt, alter xvii

Alter xiii annos nati,

Maii nono, M.D.CXXXV.

Nescis quâ hora

Vigila.

3. Horatio Lyttelton, } died young.

4. Henry Lyttelton, }

5. Henry Lyttelton, heir to his father.

6. Edward Lyttelton, who was killed in a duel at Worcester, and was buried in the cathedral there.

7. Charles Lyttelton, grandfather to the present lord.

8. Constantine Lyttelton married Sarah, daughter of Sir Thomas Jones, knight, one of the judges of the King's Bench. He died in Jamaica, December 31, 1662, without issue.

9. William Lyttelton was captain of horse, and gentleman usher to the queen of Bohemia. He died without issue, and was buried at Over Areley.

10. Arthur Lyttelton, died young.

11. Ferdinando Lyttelton was groom of the bed-chamber to the duke of York, and having a regiment in the French service, lost his life in an engagement upon the Rhine, in the reign of king Charles II.

12. George Lyttelton was major in prince George of Denmark's regiment, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Brown, of Norwich, knight.

He

He died at Windsor, 1712, and was buried in St. George's chapel, leaving no issue.

A handsome monument was erected to the memory of Sir Thomas, and his wife, in Worcester cathedral, with the following epitaph:

Near this place, under
A black stone lies interr'd
The body of Sir THOMAS LYTTTELTON
Of Frankley in the county of
Worcester Knt. and Bart. who died
In the year of our Lord 1649-50,
Aged fifty-seaven yeares.
And under the same stone also
The body of Dame CATHARINE
LYTTTELTON, his wife, daughter
And sole heir of Sir THOMAS
CROMPTON, in the county of
York, Knt. who died in the
Year of our Lord 1666,
Aged sixty-seaven yeares.

At the top of the monument is placed a shield, containing the arms of Lyttelton, viz. argent, a cheveron between three escallops, sable, with the arms of Ulster in a canton, impaling those of Crompton, viz. gules, a fess between three lions rampant, or. N. B. The fess should have been waivy, and not plain. Upon a flat grave-stone, under the monument (which was lately removed, together with all the other grave-stones, in the body and side isles of the cathedral) was this inscription in capital letters:

Let no Man slight,
His Mortalitie.
Anno 1642.

These words were appointed to be hereon inscribed by Sir THOMAS LYTTTELTON, of Frankley, in the county of Worcester, Knt. and Bart. who died the 22d of Feb. 1649-50, and was buried under this stone, together with Dame CATHARINE, his wife, who died the 24th of June, 1666, full of years and good works.

Sir Thomas got a very good estate with this lady; but the whole was sold by him and his son, Sir Henry, while they were under imprisonment and sequestration, for adhering to the royal cause. She brought him the manors of Skidby and Ruston, with lands and tenements in Beverley, Ayke, Rippon, Holdenby, Darfield, Thorp, and Slatborn, together with the advowson of Slatborn; also the rectorial tithes of Willefdale, alias Guilsdale; a moiety of a mill in Norton and Sutton, all in the county of York; the rectory impropriate of St. Olave's, in York city; the tithes of Barrow, Poffenhill, Arlestone, Swynney, Wigwick, Harley, Acton-

Round, and Paynton, all in the county of Salop; the manor of Hownslow, in Middlesex; the rectory impropriate, and advowson of the vicarage of Laxton, in the county of Nottingham; the rectory impropriate, and advowson of the vicarage of All Saints, in the county of Northampton; with divers lands and tenements in Blisworth, in the county of Northampton; lands and tenements in Kirkby-Kendal, in Westmoreland; with the rectory impropriate, and advowson of the said vicarage, and the chantry lands formerly belonging to the said church, lands and tenements in Litherland, Beckenshaw, and Rufford, in Lancashire, with divers buildings in Hare-court, at the Inner Temple, London, called Crompton's-buildings. In his last will, dated December 20, 1644, "Concerning my goods (he says) which by these unhappy wars are of small value, I give my jewels, plate, and chattels of all sorts, to my wife, except ———; to my nephew, John Tracy, esquire, my ruby ring; to Sherington Talbot, esquire, twenty pounds; to my wife five hundred pounds; to the poor of Halesowen ten pounds, and of Hagley five marks, &c."

Sir HENRY LYTTTELTON, the fifth, but eldest surviving son, succeeded his father in title and estate. In 1654, he was seized by warrant from Cromwell, and confined in the Tower, on suspicion of having designs to subvert the government, a large quantity of arms being discovered in a private chamber, at his house at Hagley. He was kept a close prisoner seventeen months; his estate put under sequestration, and the then expensive office of the sheriffalty of Worcestershire laid upon him (A. D. 1655) during his confinement. A very short time before the restoration took place, he was honoured with the following letter from the king, all wrote in his hand; which shews how high a value the king set upon his services:

Brussels, 8th Jan. 1660.

To Sir Henry Lyttelton.

"I am well informed how much and how often you have suffered for me, and how much I am beholding to all your relations, and you may be very sure I have the sense of it that I ought to have, of which you shall one day have evidence; in the mean time cherish your health, and prepare for better times, which we shall enjoy together. Commend me to all your friends, and be confident you shall always find me to be

Your affectionate friend,

CHARLES R."

In 1660, he was chose member of parliament for the city of Litchfield; and the same year was one of the jury for the trial of the regicides. He was twice married, viz. first to Philadelphia*, daughter

* This lady died at Tunbridge-wells, in her attendance on the queen (to whom she was lady of the bed-chamber) the 2d of August, 1663, and was interred in the parish church of Tunbridge, where an elegant monument was erected to her memory, with the following epitaph, wrote by Dr. Allestree, provost of Eton.

H. S. I.
PHILADELPHIA LYTTTELTON
Fortunæ corporis, animæ dotibus
Quantum capit mortalitas

Illustris.
In Thalamis virgo
In urbe matrona
In aulâ demum ipsâ Christiana
Nullibi honestius forma,
Nec pulchrius virtus habitabat;
Inter profligatos iniquissimi temporis mores
Candorem, modestiam, pietatem, fidem,
Proferri aucta est & colere,
Tanto melior quo malis propior.

Dolendum

daughter and coheir of Thomas Cary, esquire, second son to Robert, earl of Monmouth, by whom he had no issue.

His second wife was Elizabeth Newport, daughter of Francis, viscount Newport (afterwards earl of Bradford) by whom also he had no issue. She survived him above thirty years, and became wife to Edward Harvey, of Comb, in Surry, esquire.

Sir Henry died at Over-Areley, in Staffordshire (where he chiefly resided) the 24th of June, 1693, aged sixty-nine; and was buried in that church, where is a very handsome monument erected to his memory, ornamented with a shield, containing his own arms and supporters, and eleven quarterings, with the following inscription:

In the vault beneath is interred the body of Sir HENRY LYTTELTON, Baronet, of Frankley, in the county of Worcester; who died the 24th of June, 1693, aged 69 years. He was first married to Mrs. PHILADELPHIA CARY, one of the daughters and coheirs of Mr. THOMAS CARY, son of the Earl of Monmouth; and after her death to the Hon. Mrs. ELIZABETH NEWPORT, of Bradford, in Shropshire; to whose memory this monument is erected by his brother and heir, Sir CHARLES LYTTELTON, Knt. and Bart.

In the chancel of this church lies also buried his brother, Captain WILLIAM LYTTELTON, and his beloved nephew, HENRY LYTTELTON, eldest son of Sir CHARLES LYTTELTON.

Sir CHARLES LYTTELTON, brother and heir of Sir Henry, took to arms early in his youth; and, during the civil wars, was in the town of Colchester, when it underwent that severe siege from Cromwell's forces. After the surrender of the town, he escaped into France; but returned to England in the year 1659, just before Sir George's Booth's rising in Cheshire for the king. How considerable a share he had in that bold and spirited attempt, to restore the king and constitution, appears by the following passage, in lord Mordaunt's letter to the king, concerning that transaction:

Calais, Oct. 11th, 1659.

"Charles Lyttelton landed here yesterday, and desires his duty may be humbly presented to your majesty. I cannot forbear doing him right to assure your majesty, no person appeared more considerable (Sir George Booth only excepted) than he; and he had undoubtedly carried Shrews-

bury, but that one misfortune on another happened, &c."

That design miscarrying, he was taken prisoner, and confined in the Gatehouse, Westminster; but soon obtaining his liberty, he returned to his royal master, and served him in a private capacity with more success than he had been able to do in a public one; for it appears by other letters, in the Ormond collection (from whence the above was extracted) that he was employed on many secret and important messages, between the king and his friends in England, at that critical conjuncture, just preceding the restoration. How favourably Sir Edward Hyde thought of him, at that time, though he does not vouchsafe to mention him in his History, appears from the following letter of his to the marquis of Ormond.

"Colonel Whitley tells me, that Charles Lyttelton is gone post to the king, with letters to the king from my lord Mordaunt. I shall not need to desire you to make very much of Charles Lyttelton, who is a very worthy young man; and, I pray you oblige him to tell you (and call to him from me) the pleasant discourse he had with lord Berkley, the morning before his departure; and if he be not worth his weight in gold, &c."

In 1662 he was knighted, and went soon after to Jamaica, with lord Windsor, as lieutenant-governor; who quickly leaving that island, on account of ill health, Sir Charles Lyttelton remained sole governor, and built the town of Port Royal, which was almost entirely destroyed by the great earthquake in 1692. On his return to England, he was appointed colonel of the duke of York's regiment. In 1673, he was made governor of Sheerness and Landguard-fort; and had other employments under the crown in the reign of king Charles II. During king James II's reign, he sat in parliament for the borough of Bewdley, and had the command of the prince's of Denmark's regiment, and was brigadier-general till the revolution, when he resigned all his employments on account of the oaths, and retired to his house at West-Sheene, near Richmond, till his brother, Sir Henry's death, when he settled at Hagley for the remainder of his life.

He was twice married: first, to Catharine, daughter of Sir William Fairfax, of Steton, in Yorkshire, knight, (and widow of Mr. Lister) by whom he had one son, born at sea, in their passage from England to Jamaica; who, together with the mother, died not long after in that island, and were both interred in the church of Spanish town. A monument was erected there to her memory, on which are inscribed these epitaphs:

Dolendum interim,
Quod quæ inter ignes, nives
Et morbos incolumitatem retinuit,
Mediis in aquis, flammæ
Et vitæ præfidiis, mortem reperit:
Siquidem
Ad Tunbrigienfes fontes.
Ardente correptâ febre
Immortalitate digna & Deo matura,
Ad cælestem aulam transit,
Mensis Aug. die 2^o. anno 1663.
Ætat. 32.

Serenissimæ Catharinæ Angliæ Reginae
A Privata Camera.
HENRICI LYTTELTON
In agro Wigorn Baronetti
Uxor.
THOMÆ CARY
ROBERTI Comitiss Monumethen. F.
Ft
Serenissimo Carolo I^{mo} a Cubiculo
Filia natu major
Et
Ex semissæ hæres.

M. S.

Hic jacet CATHARINA LYTTTELTON,
Filia D. D. GUL. FAIRFAX, de Steton in comitatu
Eboracensi, Equitis Aurati. Uxor D. D.
CAROLI LYTTTELTON, Equitis Aurati,
Et in Jamaica Vice-Gubernatoris;
Obiit Januar. 26.
1662.

Hic situs est HENRICUS LYTTTELTON, D. D.
CAROLI LYTTTELTON & CATHARINÆ uxoris
Suzæ in viciniâ sepultæ filiulus semestris
Obiit Feb. 1. A. D. 1662.

His second wife was Anne, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Temple, of Frankton, in Warwickshire, by Rebecca, daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, in Surry, knight, who brought him five sons, and eight daughters,

1. Henry Lyttelton, } who died in their in-
2. Charles Lyttelton, } fancy.
3. Henry Lyttelton, who was captain of horse, and died unmarried in his father's life time.
4. Charles Lyttelton, who took to wife Anne, daughter and heir of Thomas Saunders, of Beechwood, in Hertfordshire, esquire, (and widow of Sir Edward Sebright, of Besford, in Worcester-shire, baronet) by whom he had no issue. He departed this life the 16th of August, 1712, and was buried at Over-Arley.

5. Thomas Lyttelton, who became heir to his father.

The daughters were,

1. Anne,
2. Elizabeth,
3. Anne-Charlotte,
4. Catharine, died unmarried, the 24th of May, 1742.

5. Cary, was the wife of Sir Theophilus Bid-dulph, of Elmhurst, in Staffordshire, baronet, and died the 18th of April, 1741.

6. Mary, was married to William Plowden, of Plowden, in Shropshire, and died the 15th of January, 1745-6, and buried in Worcester cathedra'.

7. Anne, married Joseph Amphlett, of Clent, in Staffordshire, esquire, and died the 25th of May, 1715. She was buried at Clent.

8. Octavia, died unmarried.

Sir Charles lived to a great age, having the perfect enjoyment of his health and senses to his 87th year. He departed this life at his seat at Hagley, on May 2, 1716. Dame Anne, his widow, survived him two years, dying on the 27th of August, 1718, and was buried by her husband in the vault at Over-Arley.

Sir THOMAS LYTTTELTON was thrice chosen knight of the shire for Worcestershire, and sat in one parliament for the borough of Camelford, in Cornwall. In 1727, he was appointed a lord of the admiralty, which he resigned in 1741; and at the same time declined a re-election to parliament on account of ill health and infirmities. He married Christian, maid of honour to queen Anne, daughter to Sir Richard Temple, of Stowe, in Buckinghamshire, baronet, (by Mary, the daughter and coheir of Henry Knap, of Weston, in Oxfordshire, esquire) and sister to the late lord viscount Cobham, by whom he had six sons, and as many daughters,

1. George Lyttelton.

2. Thomas Lyttelton, who was page of honour to the princess royal, Anne, and died unmarried on the 16th of April, 1729, and was interred at St. James's church, Westminster.

3. Charles Lyttelton, formerly of the Middle-Temple, and barrister of law; but entering into holy orders, in August, 1742, became rector of Alvechurch, in the county of Worcester. In December 1747, he was appointed one of his late majesty's chaplains in ordinary: and in May 1748, promoted to the deanery of the cathedral church of Exeter. On the 21st of March, 1762, he was consecrated bishop of Carlisle, on the translation of bishop Osbaldiston to the see of London. His lordship is fellow of the royal society, and president of the society of the Antiquaries in London.

4. Richard Lyttelton, who died in his infancy.

5. Sir Richard Lyttelton, first page of honour to queen Caroline; then successively ensign of the guards; captain of marines; aid de camp to the earl of Stair at the battle of Dettingen; deputy quarter-master-general in South Britain, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and now lieutenant-general. On the 11th of December, 1756, he was appointed master of the jewel office, which he resigned in December, 1762, when he was appointed captain-general and commander in chief of the island of Minorca. April 19, 1766, having resigned the government of Minorca, he was appointed governor of the island of Guernsey, &c. In the parliament summoned to meet on the 13th of August, 1747, he was elected member for Brackley; and in the next parliament sat for Poole, in the county of Dorset. On the 27th of December, 1753, he was installed knight of the Bath. He married Rachel, daughter of Wriothesley, second duke of Bedford, and widow of Scroop, first duke of Bridgwater, by whom he has no issue.

6. William-Henry Lyttelton, who was twice chose member of parliament for Bewdley, in Worcester-shire, viz. in November 1748, on the decease of William Bowles, esquire; and at the next general election in 1754. In January 1755, he was appointed governor of South Carolina; which resigning in 1760, he was constituted governor of the island of Jamaica: and returning to England in July, 1766, he was, on the 10th of October following, appointed his majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Portugal. He married Mary, one of the daughters and coheirs of James Macartney, of the county of Longford, in Ireland, esquire, by whom he has a son, named George, born the 27th of October, 1763; another son, named Charles-Adam, born December 28, 1764; and a daughter, named Mary, born the 17th of March, 1765. His lady died in Jamaica, May 28, 1765, and was there interred.

The daughters were,

1. Christian, married to Thomas Pitt, of Boconnock, in Cornwall, esquire. She died at Hagley, June the 5th, 1750, and was there buried.
2. Mary, died December 1, 1733, and was buried at Hagley, unmarried.
3. Penelope, died, unmarried, April 1736, and was buried at St. Martin's in the Fields, London.
4. Amelia, died unmarried, and was buried at Over-Arley.

5. Anne,

5. Anne, the wife of the late Francis Ayscough, D. D. clerk of the closet to the late prince of Wales, and first preceptor to his present majesty, and the late duke of York, and afterwards dean of Bristol. She is still living.

6. Hester, married, in 1763, to John Fitzmaurice, esquire, of the county of Limerick, in Ireland. She is still living.

Sir Thomas died at Hagley, the 14th of September, 1751, aged sixty-six years, and was interred by the remains of his wife (who died the 10th of April, 1748, aged 59 years) in the vault at Hagley, to whose memories an elegant monument is erected in the chancel, with the following inscriptions :

To the memory of Sir THOMAS LYTTELTON, Bart.
 Whose sound judgment, inflexible integrity, and universal candour,
 Recommended him to the esteem of all parties.
 He was knight of the shire for the county of Worcester in three successive
 parliaments,
 And one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty fourteen years,
 Where he behaved with impartialty, prudence, and honour :
 But his ill health obliging him to withdraw from business,
 He resigned that employment
 And lived retired
 In the continual exercise of all the virtues
 Which can enoble a private life,
 Hospitality, charity, unbounded benevolence,
 But more especially of that most difficult and truly heroical virtue,
 Fortitude in bearing violent pain,
 With which it pleas'd God to try him in an extraordinary manner,
 And which instead of diminishing the vigour of his mind
 Gave it additional strength.
 He felt every publick and private calamity,
 More than the intenseness of his own sufferings,
 Which he seem'd to forget
 While he was meditating the relief
 Or advancing the felicity of others.
 To the great author of all good his heart overflowed with gratitude,
 And his tongue with praise,
 Even amidst the severest agonies,
 Especially for that divine grace
 Which enabled him to support them,
 And for that unimpaired understanding
 Of which he made the noblest use to his last moments,
 Dying as he had lived,
 With unaffected greatness of mind,
 With modest dignity,
 With calm resignation,
 And humble but confident hopes in the mercy of God,
 Through the merits of JESUS CHRIST his redeemer,
 September the 14. Ann. Dom. 1751,
 In the sixty-sixth year of his age.

In the same vault lies interred
 The body of dame CHRISTIAN,
 The wife of Sir THOMAS LYTTELTON, baronet,
 Daughter of Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, baronet,
 Of Stow, in the county of Bucks,
 A lady of excellent piety,
 And of a most gentle
 And sweet disposition,
 By whom he had twelve children,
 Six son, and six daughters.
 She was born the eleventh of June, 1688,
 Was married in the year 1708,
 And died, beloved and mourned
 By her family, by her neighbours,
 And by the poor, April 10, 1748.

To both his most dear
 And most honoured parents
 Sir GEORGE LYTTELTON, baronet,
 Raised and inscribed this stone.

(Present Lord) GEORGE LYTTELTON, the eldest, son and heir to Sir Thomas, sat in several parliaments for the borough of Okehampton, in Devonshire. In 1737, he was appointed principal secretary to the then prince of Wales; and in 1744, one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, which resigning in 1754, was made cofferer to his majesty's household, and privy-counsellor. Having resigned the office of cofferer, in December 1755, he was appointed chancellor and under-treasurer of his majesty's court of exchequer; and by letters patent, dated the 19th of November, 1757, 31 Geo. II. was created a peer of Great Britain, by the style and title of lord Lyttelton, baron of Frankley, in the county of Worcester. He married Lucy, the daughter of Hugh Fortescue, of Filleigh, in the county of Devon, esquire, by Lucy, his second wife, the daughter of Matthew, lord Aylmer; and has one son, Thomas, born on January 30, 1743-4, member in the present parliament (chosen 1768) for Bewdley, in the county of Worcester, and one daughter, Lucy; which Lucy was married on the 10th of May, 1767, at St. James's church in Westminster, to Arthur Annesly, baron Altham, in the kingdom of Ireland, who lays claim to the earldom of Anglesea, in England. This lady died the 19th of January, 1746-7, and was buried at Over-Arley; but a very elegant monument is erected to her memory in the chancel of the church at Hagley, containing the following inscriptions :

To the
 Memory of LUCY LYTTELTON,
 Daughter of HUGH FORTESCUE, of Filleigh
 In the County of Devon, Esq;
 Father to the present Earl of Clinton :
 By LUCY his Wife,
 The Daughter of MATTHEW Lord AYLMEY,
 Who departed this Life the 19th of Jan. 1746-7,
 Aged twenty-nine,
 Having employed the short Term assigned to her here
 In the uniform Practice of Religion and Virtue.
 Made to engage all Hearts, and charm all Eyes :
 Though weak, magnanimous ; though witty, wise;
 Polite as all her Life in Courts had been ;
 Yet good, as she the World had never seen ;
 The noble Fire of an exalted Mind
 With gentlest female Tenderness combin'd.
 Her Speech was the melodious Voice of Love;
 Her Song the warbling of the vernal Grove,
 Her Eloquence was sweeter than her Song,
 Soft as her Heart, and as her Reason strong.
 Her Form each Beauty of her Mind express'd,
 Her Mind was Virtue by the Graces dress'd.

M. S.
 LUCIÆ LYTTELTON
 Ex antiquissimorum Fortescutorum genere ortæ ;
 Quæ annos nata viginti novem,
 Formæ eximix, indolis optimæ, ingenii maximi,
 Omnibus bonis artibus, literisque humanioribus,
 Supra ætatem & sexum exculti,
 Sine superbiâ laude florens,

Morte

Morte immaturâ
Vitam piè, pudicè, sanctè actam
In tertio puerperio clausit,
Decimo nono die Januarii,
Anno Domini 1746-7.
Fleta etiam ab ignotis.

Uxori dilectissimo
Quinquennio felicissimo conjugii nondum absoluto
Immensi amoris ac desiderii hoc quaecunque monumentum

Posuit GEORGIUS LYTTELTON,

Adhuc, eheu! superstes,

At in eodem sepulchro ipse olim sepeliendus,

Et per Jesum Christum Salvatorem suum,

Ad vitæ melioris diuturniora gaudia

Lacrymis in æternum absterfis,

Se cum illâ resurrecturum confidens.

His lordship married to his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Rich, baronet, by whom he has no issue.

(TITLE.) George Lyttelton, lord Lyttelton, baron of Frankley.

(CREATION.) Lord Lyttelton, baron of Frankley, November 19, 1757, 31 Geo. II.

(ARMS.) Pearl, a cheveron, between three escallops, diamond *.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a Moor's head in profile, couped proper, with a cowl about the head, pearl and diamond. N. B. This was truly the crest of Westcote; that of Lyttelton, borne by Thomas de Luttelton, grandfather to the judge (temp. Hen. IV.) being a greyhound's head, collared.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two tritons, or mermen, with tridents, all proper.

(MOTTO.) Ung Dieu, ung roy.

(CHIEF SEATS.) Hagley-hall, in Worcestershire (Frankley-house, the more ancient seat of the family, being burnt in the last civil war) and Over-Arley, in Staffordshire.

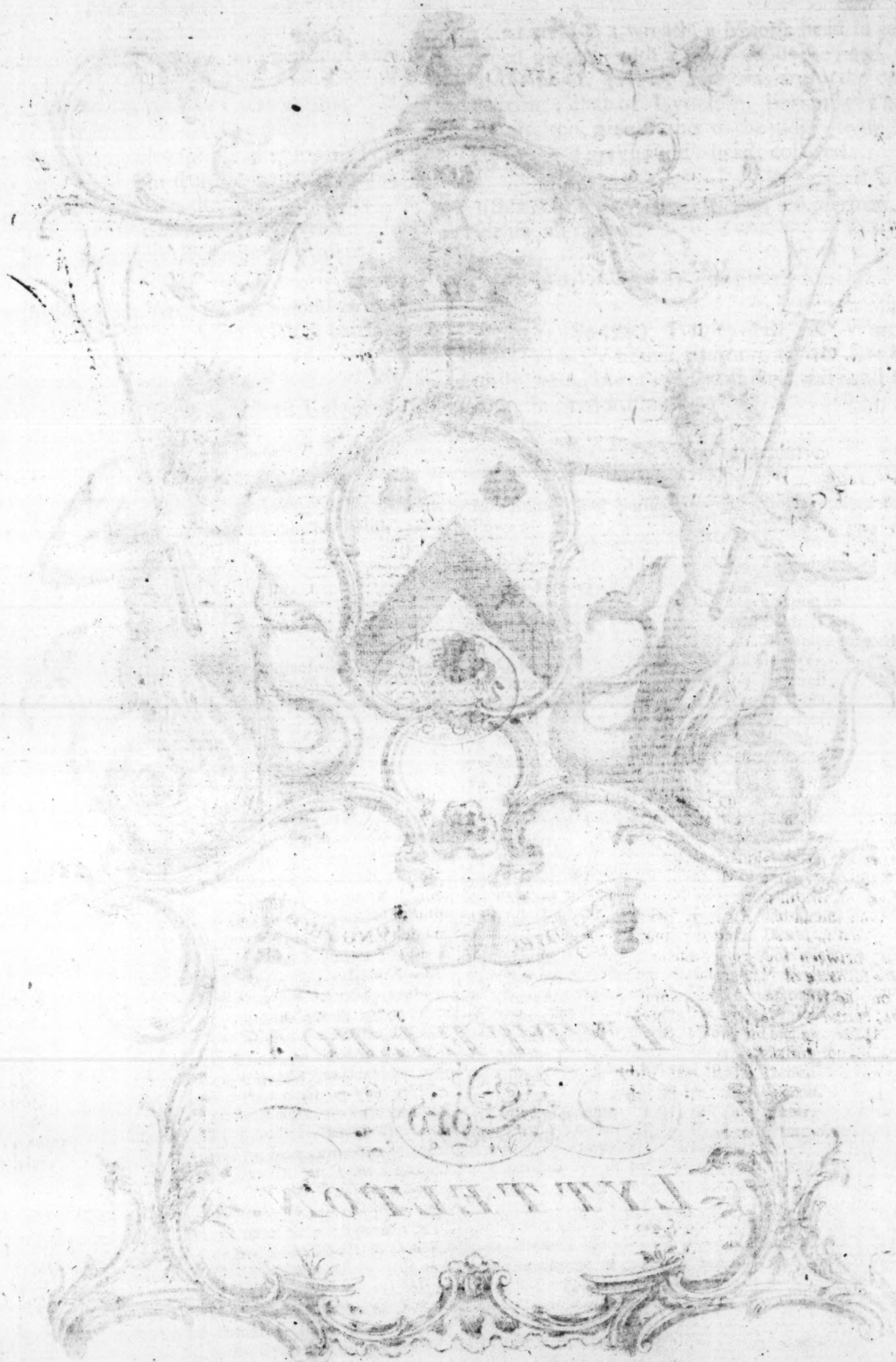
* The quarterings belonging to this noble lord, as set forth by Mr. Edmondson, pursuant to instructions received from the right reverend Charles Lyttelton, lord bishop of Carlisle, are as follows:

1 Lyttelton.	32 Lytle.	63 D'Eureux.	93 Packington.
2 Westcote.	33 Pipard.	64 Fitz-Geffrey.	94 Washborn.
3 Quatermain.	34 Tyes.	65 Lovetot.	95 Crompton.
4 Breton.	35 Fitzgerald.	66 Audley.	96 Leofric, and
5 Grey of Rotherfield.	36 Tony.	67 Meschines.	97 Temple, quarterly.
6 Fitz Osborn.	37 Waltheof.	68 Lupus.	98 Spencer.
7 Bardolf.	38 Fitz-Geffrey.	69 Clavering.	99 Daverell.
8 Burley.	39 Mauduit.	70 Lizours.	100 Lyncoln.
9 Mylde alias Burley.	40 Newburg.	71 Nigel.	101 Warsted.
10 Grendon.	41 Abbot.	72 Merley.	102 Smyth.
11 Talbot.	42 Holland.	73 Middleham.	103 Leveson.
12 Rhees ap Griffith.	43 Woodstock.	74 Glanville.	104 Clements.
13 Montgomery.	44 Wake.	75 Strange of Blackm.	105 Prestwood.
14 Pailton.	45 Quapode.	76 Blanchminster.	106 Rushall.
15 Peache.	46 Stuteville.	77 Boteler.	107 Bradbury.
16 Peverell.	47 Brewer.	78 Pantulf.	108 Anlaby.
17 Leach.	48 Quincy.	79 Gifford.	109 Bodley.
18 Somerton.	49 Allan.	80 Clifford.	110 Sandys.
19 Berry.	50 Scot.	81 Cundy.	111 De Dene.
20 Hetherfet.	51 Meschines.	82 Courcy.	112 Dene.
21 Wachefam.	52 Lupus.	83 Poyntz.	113 Chelwick.
22 Craven.	53 Grentesmeinel.	84 Cheney.	114 Podinden.
23 Gerbridge.	54 Roet.	85 Comyn.	115 Aftowne.
24 Hengrave.	55 Nevil.	86 Valence.	116 Pichford.
25 Kerdeston.	56 Nevil.	87 Menchency.	117 Detling.
26 Peyver.	57 Bulmer.	88 Marshall.	118 Dallington.
27 Charles.	58 Furnival.	89 Bigod.	119 Dene.
28 Walcot.	59 Dagworth.	90 Clare.	120 Gatton.
29 Beaufort.	60 Verdon.	91 Mackmorrough.	121 Porter.
30 Beauchamp.	61 Lucy.	92 Gifford.	122 Whatno.
31 Berkeley.	62 Longespee.		



COMPTON'S ENGLISH REFRAG.

By George Compton, Lord Lytton, Baron of Lytton,
and George Compton, Esq.



LYTTON

P E T T Y, Baron W Y C O M B E.

FOR the maternal ancestors of this noble lord we refer our readers to the note beneath*: for the origin of his family in the male line we must refer to Vol. II. p. 295, where Gerald, the son of Walter, (patriarch of the Windsors, Fitz-Geralds, Fitz-Maurices, Carews, Gerards, &c.) is said to have had, by Nesta, his wife (daughter to Rhese, and sister to Griffith, prince of South Wales, and formerly concubine to king Henry I.) three sons, viz. William, Maurice, called the ancestor to the duke of Leinster, &c. and David, consecrated bishop of St. David's, in 1147: but Mr. Lodge, in his Peerage of Ireland, makes the said William second son of Gerald. However that be, we shall not pretend at present to determine, but proceed with the descent of William, as progenitor to the earl of Kerry and lord Wycombe. This

WILLIAM, son of Gerald, in 1166, 12 Henry II. held two knights-fees in Buckinghamshire, and the manor of Spersholt and Hermitage, in Berkshire; and with Odo, his son, gave the village of Redbard (distant about a mile from the

castle of Carew, in the county of Caermarthen, his mother's inheritance, formerly wrote Karria, Karriu, and Carrio) to the Knights Templars. He was, in 1171, 17 Henry II. sent with his son, Reymond, into Ireland, by Richard de Clare (known by the appellation of Strongbow) earl of Pembroke, and of Striguil; or Strighul, a castle in Monmouthshire, and contributed much towards the reduction of that kingdom; but returned to England, and died there in 1173.

By Catharine, his wife, daughter to Sir Adam de Kingsley, of Cheshire, besides a daughter Matilda (wedded to Nicholas de Cantilupe, father by her of a son Reymond, who held lands of his uncle Reymond; in Idrone, in the county of Carlow, in Ireland) he left seven sons,

1. Odo (placed as third son by Sir William Segar) who inherited the beforementioned castle of Carew; and having married Margaret, daughter of Richard Fitz-Tancred, a man of great power in Pembrokehire, left by her two sons, William and Stephen, progenitors to the numerous and respectable

* Anthony Petty, of Rumsey, in the county of Southampton, clothier, was father of Sir William Petty, Anthony Petty, and a daughter, —, besides other children. The daughter was married to James Napier, esquire, fourth son of Sir Nathaniel Napier, of Middle-Mershall, in Dorsetshire, baronet, who derived his origin from lord Napier's family in Scotland; a cadet from the antient earls of Lennox in that kingdom (their armorial bearings being the same, viz. argent, a saltire engrailed, between four roses, gules) and whose ancestor acquired the surname of Napier, by his matchless bravery in battle. From the said James Napier, esquire, descended, by this marriage, Nathanael Napier, of Loughrew, in the county of Meath, esquire, lieutenant-general Robert Napier, and others of that name, in Ireland.

Sir William Petty, aforesaid, was born at Rumsey, on May 26, 1623, and discovered such an early genius for mechanics, and so well understood the business of some artificers, viz. smiths, carpenters, &c. that he could, at twelve years of age, work at their several employments. He learned grammar at the place of his nativity, whence he went to the university of Oxford; and, when he attained the fifteenth year of his age, was master of the Latin, Greek, and French languages, the whole system of common arithmetic; and those parts of practical geometry and astronomy that tended to the knowledge of navigation, dialling, &c. Thus qualified, he served on board the royal navy, where, at the age of twenty years, he had made about 60*l.* with which he went to the Low Countries and France, in 1643, when the parliamentary rebellion raged against Charles I. and studied, with great application, anatomy, medicine, &c. at Utrecht, Leyden, Amsterdam, Paris, &c. Whilst abroad, he read Velasius with the famous Mr. Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, who delighted in his company, and testified an eagerness to encourage his pregnant genius. He returned to Rumsey, in 1647, in company with his brother Anthony, whom he had educated; and by that time had encreased his stock to about 70*l.* after defraying his own and his said brother's expences abroad. On March 6, 1647-8, the parliament ordered him a patent, to be in force for seventeen years, for teaching his method of double writing.

He concurred with the people then in power; and practised physick at Oxford, where he also instructed the young students in anatomy and chemistry. He became deputy-professor of anatomy in that university; and on March 7, 1649-50, was admitted to the degree of doctor of physic, at the recommendation of lieutenant-colonel Kelsey, deputy-governor of the garrison in that city, as well as of other persons, who all gave to the delegates of the university ample testimony of his rare qualities and extraordinary gifts. About the same time, he was likewise elected fellow of Brazen-Nose-college; and in December, 1650, he acquired no small reputation for being the chief person in the recovery of Anne Green, who had been hanged at Oxford, on the 14th of that month, for child murder, and ordered for dissection; but Sir William, observing that she had symptoms of life, which he humanely cherished, and not only prevented her from being hung up a second time, but procured a pardon for her, and she lived many years after that. In January following, he was unanimously chosen professor of anatomy in the university of Oxford; and being a favourite among the virtuosi, was soon afterwards received a member of the Royal College of Physicians in London, and appointed lecturer on music in Gresham-college there.

His capital was reduced to 28*l.* at his admission into the College of Physicians: but with his income as fellow of Brazen-Nose-college, and professor of anatomy, in Oxford, and as lecturer in Gresham college, together with his practice as doctor, he raised it to above 400*l.* with which, and a 100*l.* advanced by the commonwealth, he set out in August, 1652, as physician-general to the army in Ireland, and to its commander, lieutenant general Edmund Ludlow; as well as the head-quarters; having an allowance of 20*s.* a day, which he enjoyed with his office, till June 1659. In that quality he landed, on September 10, at Waterford, and proceeded thence to Dublin, where he met with great success as doctor amongst people of the first rank. He was made clerk of the council there, and constituted secretary to Oliver Cromwell, who was then styled lord-lieutenant: for the discharge of which two offices he was allowed 400*l.* a year. In December, 1654, he engaged in the survey of Ireland; and finished it with such exactness,

spectable families of Carew, in the counties of Devon, Cornwall, &c.

2. Raymond, of whom more fully as ancestor to the noble family of whom we are now treating.

3. Sylvester.

4. Henry.

5. William (by Sir William Segar is reckoned second son) who was justice in eyre, in Cheshire, and from whom, by Alice, his wife, daughter to Richard, earl of Pembroke, aforesaid, descended the Gerards, earls of Macclesfield, the last of whom, Fitton Gerard, died on December 26, 1702, without lawful issue; the lords Gerard, of Bromley; the Gerards, of Bryn, in Lancashire, &c.

6. John, ancestor to the Keatings in Ireland.

7. Griffyn, who, in 1173, killed O Rourke, king of Meath, at a conference between him and Sir Hugh de Lacy.

RAYMOND, the second son, or, according to Sir William Segar, the eldest son, of William, the son of Gerald, was, from his corpulence, stiled Crassus, or Le Gros, and was one of those principally concerned in the reduction of Ireland to the crown of England, as the annals of both kingdoms amply testify. When the success of the adventurers, in that undertaking, made king Henry I. jealous of them, particularly of the earl of Pembroke, and, to prevent their power becoming too great, forbade the exportation of provisions and military stores to Ireland, and ordered all his subjects to return thence, Raymond was dispatched to his majesty, then in Aquitaine, to assure him of their obedience, and that all their conquests were and should be at his command. Upon his return to Ireland, he continued to signalize himself by

his exploits against the natives, and thereby maintained the interest of the English in that country. Having relieved the said earl of Pembroke (called Strongbow) when coupé up in Waterford by the citizens, who were conspiring his lordship's murder, he got that nobleman's sister, Basilina, in marriage, A. D. 1175, with the lands of Idrone (beforementioned) Fothard, and Glascarrig, with the constableship of Leinster, as a portion with her.

As this Raymond, after an expedition against Donald, king of Limerick, was concerting measures in that city for the benefit of the English adventurers, Dermot (or Diarmuid, or Dermoid) Mac Carty, king of Cork (stiled, by the Irish, Ningal, that is, The stranger's friend) implored his aid (with promises of large rewards to himself, and reasonable pay to his soldiers) against his son, Cormac O Lehanah, who had imprisoned and treated him with great cruelty. Raymond, having consulted his friends, accepted the proposal, and re-establishing Dermot in his dominions, by defeating and delivering to him his rebellious son (who was for some time kept in confinement, and then lost his head) obtained from the said Dermot, in recompence, a large tract of land in the county of Kerry, then reckoned part of the kingdom of Cork, where he settled his son Maurice, who grew so great and powerful, that from him both his family and that country derived their names, the latter being denominated Clan-Maurice, and the former Fitz-Maurice, both which are now enjoyed by his lineal descendant, the earl of Kerry.

The beforementioned Richard, earl of Pembroke and Striguil, dying on May 27, 1177, 23 Hen. II. Raymond

that there was not an estate, even of 60l. a year, but what was distinctly marked in its true value; and the whole performance was illustrated with accurate maps. Among other advantages attending the said survey, he had, by agreement with the soldiers, a penny an acre; and it appears, by an order of government, dated at the castle of Dublin, March 19, 1655-6, that he had then surveyed two millions and eight thousand acres of forfeited profitable land (part of which he subdivided among the late disbanded troops) besides the church and crown lands; which according to the rates in the contract, when the army should be put in possession of the whole, amounted to the sum of 17,900l. of which he had received 7,500l. and, from the army, 2,186l. 2s. besides the money that was to be deducted from the advance of former surveys. By the aforesaid order, he received 3,000l. more, in consideration of his being in want of money to pay several persons employed under him in the survey: but part of his contract remained in arrear till after king Charles's Restoration, when full payment was provided for him by act of parliament.

By his employment in the survey (which was unquestionably of public utility) it was said that he acquired an estate of 5 or 6000l. a-year, and that he could, from Mount-Mangorton in Kerry, behold 50,000 acres of his own land: and that large acquisition having brought an odium upon him, he shews the unreasonableness thereof (in his book of Reflections upon some Persons and Things in Ireland) and demonstrates how he might, without ever meddling with surveys, have acquired as large a fortune. In the year 1649 (says he) I proceeded M. D. after the charges whereof, and my admission into the college of London, I had left about 60l. From that time till about August 1652, by my practice, fellowship at Gresham, and at Brazen-Nose-college, and by my anatomy lecture at Oxford, I had made that 60l. to be near 500l. From August 16, 1652, when I went for Ireland, to December 1654 (when I began the survey and other publick entanglements) with 100l. advance money, and of 365l. a-year well paid salary, as also with my practice among the chief in the chief city of the nation, I made my said 500l. above 1,600l. Now the interest of this 1600l. for a year in Ireland, could not be less than 200l. which, with

550l. (for another year's salary and practice, viz. until the lands were set out in October, 1665) would have increased my said stock to 1,350l. With 2,000l. whereof I would have bought 8,000l. in debentures, which would have then purchased me about 15,000 acres of land, viz. as much as I am now accused to have. These 15,000 acres could not yield me less than, at 2s. per acre, 1,500l. per ann. especially receiving the rents of May-day, preceding. This year's rent with 550l. for my salary and practice, &c. till December, 1656, would have bought me even then (debentures growing dearer) 6,000l. in debentures, whereof the five 7ths then paid would have been about 4,000l. neat, for which I must have had about 8,000 acres, for three years, could not have been less than 7,000l. which, with the same three years salary, viz. 1650l. would have been near 9000l. estate in money, above the above-mentioned 1500l. per ann. in lands. The which, whether it be more or less than what I now have, I leave to all the world to examine and judge. This estate I might have got without ever meddling with surveys, much less with the more fatal distribution of lands after they were surveyed, and without meddling with the clerkship of the council, or being secretary to the lord-lieutenant: all which had I been so happy as to have declined, then had I preserved an universal favour and interest with all men, instead of the odium and persecution I now endure.—Thus, with strength of argument, does this great man set forth his case, in answer to the aspersions thrown out against him: and how he acquired his great fortune, will further appear from his last will, hereafter narrated at large.

He sat for the borough of Westflow, in Cornwall, in Richard Cromwell's first and only parliament, which met at Westminster on January 27, 1658-9, and made a considerable figure therein, till it was dissolved, on April 22, 1659, at the instigation of the military officers, who threatened to set fire to the house, and kill all who should resist. Richard Cromwell being deposed next month by the Rump parliament, which had imbrued their hands in the blood of their lawful sovereign, king Charles I. and were then re-established by military power, Sir William returned to Ireland, and remained there till the restoration of king Charles II. upon which he went back to England,

Raymond le Gros was chosen chief governor of Ireland by the council, and so continued till the arrival of William Burke (patronymically stiled Fitz-Adelm) ancestor to the earl of Clanrickard, viscount Mayo, &c. This Raymond built fort O Nolan for the defence of the province of Leinster, and gave one carucate of land, with all the tythes of Fothard, to religious uses; and his wife gave to the monastery of St. Thomas, for the health of her own soul, and those of her father, brother, and husband, the lands called Incheronewalla, which had some time belonged to William Dammartin; and likewise by another grant gave her body to be buried in the church of that convent, and she to serve God there, as a sister, for life.

By Basilia, his wife, aforesaid, the earl of Pembroke's daughter, he had issue two sons,

1. Maurice, his heir.

2. Hamon, Hamo, or Heimond, stiled Le Groffe, whose posterity, after some descents, by a small difference in the pronounciation, were called Grace, and became a family of great account in the county of Kilkenny, where a considerable tract of land still retains their name, being denominated Grace's country.

MAURICE, the eldest son, was settled, as aforesaid, by his father, in that part of the county of Kerry now called Clan-Maurice; and had a grant of five knights-fees, from king Richard I. in Cofmange and Molahiffe, in Desmond. He was twice married, 1st, to Johanna, daughter to Miles Fitz-Henry, founder of Conall abbey, in the county of Kildare, and chief governor of Ireland, and got with her the lands of Rathivoe, Killury, and Ballyheige: and, 2. to Catherine, daughter to

Sir Miles Cogan, counsellor of state to William Burke Fitz-Adelm, beforementioned, chief governor, having been custos of Dublin at its first reduction, lord of Belvoir, now called Carrigleen, in the county of Cork.

By the first wife he was father of two sons,

1. Thomas, his heir.

2. Gerard, ancestor of the Fitz-Maurices, of Liscahane and Kilfenurugh.

Maurice, by his second wife whom he wedded A. D. 1177, had a son, William, progenitor to the Fitz-Maurices, seated at Brees, in the county of Mayo, and at Ballykealy, in Clan-Maurice, anciently barons thereof.

THOMAS, the eldest son and heir of Maurice, was the first who took the name of Fitz-Maurice; and was also the first who was stiled lord of Kerry, or baron of Lixnaw. In his youth, he obtained a grant from king John, in the first year of his reign (which began on April 6, 1199) of ten knights-fees, Iveforna and Ivefarba, in Kerry: and an ancient rent is reserved to this family, from time immemorial, out of the territory of Kerry, of fourpence by the acre from Bealtra to Grahane, called the rent of acres. He founded the Grey Franciscan friery of Ardfert, a noble structure, over the gate whereof is inscribed the date of its foundation, M. CC. L. III. — He departed this life on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul (June 29) 1280, 8 Ed. I. at Browry, the house of his son-in-law; and was interred on the north-side of the great altar in the said friery at Ardfert.

His lordship wedded Grany (Grace) daughter to Mac-Murrough Cavenagh (son to Dermoid, king of Leinster, who first brought over Richard, earl

of

England, and being introduced to the king, his majesty was much pleased with his ingenious discourse.

The royal society being instituted about that time, he was one of the first members, and afterwards one of the council thereof, when incorporated in 1663, being esteemed the person most capable to advance experimental philosophy and mechanics.

On March 19, 1660-61, he was nominated one of the commissioners of the court of claims relating to the Irish estates: and king Charles, in his instructions for the execution of the act of settlement, ordered lands to be assigned him for his outstanding debentures, according to the directions in his majesty's letter of January 2, 1660-61, that all the forfeited lands, which had been set out to him, and of which he had been possessed on May 7, 1659, should be confirmed to him for ever; which was accordingly done by the said act, and in virtue thereof he had seven grants of lands by his letters patent, and his lady two.

On April 11, 1661, he received the honour of knighthood from his majesty; and was returned one of the burgesses for Eniscorthy, in the county of Wexford, to the parliament which was convened at Dublin, on May 9, that year.

Sir William Petty raised his reputation to a great height, A. D. 1663, by the success his invention of the double-bottomed ship had, contrary to the expectation of almost all mankind; for in July, when first that ship sailed from Dublin to Holyhead, and having staid there many days, during which her enemies, absolutely concluding that she was lost, were assigning various reasons for her supposed disaster, she shewed, at her return, that she could not only keep the sea (which the maligners of her contrivance had declared her altogether incapable of) but that her form of structure was superior to that of other vessels with respect to sailing, carriage, and security. She turned into the narrow harbour against wind and tide, among the rocks and ships, with such dexterity, that the oldest seamen acknowledged they had never seen the like: but at length, returning from a voyage, was destroyed by a terrible tempest, which overwhelmed, that same night, a fleet of seventy vessels without sparing one of the number; so that the advocates for the

common fabric of ships had no reason to triumph over that new contrivance. Sir William made a model of this vessel with his own hands, which he presented to Gresham-college, where it is still preserved in the repository.

Dr. John Stearne, with this Sir William Petty, and other eminent physicians, were, by patent dated August 8, 1667, created a body politic, by the name of The President and Fellows of the College of Physicians: and he is allowed to have been a great reformer and improver of the practice of physic in Ireland.

Sir William Petty was a singular promoter of experimental philosophy; an admirable inventor of mechanic instruments; and his Treatise of Political Arithmetic shews the extensiveness of his capacity, and will be of lasting service to posterity. He was qualified, by his natural and acquired talents, to be an useful member of society, and to add lustre to the highest preferments.

The will of this great man is of such a curious nature, that it would be a great injustice not to insert a copy of it for the satisfaction of our readers. It bears date May 2, 1685, and runs thus: "In the name of God, amen. I Sir William Petty, knight, born at Rumsey in Hantsire, do, revoking all other and former wills, make this my last will and testament, premising the ensuing preface to the same, whereby to express my condition, design, intentions, and desires, concerning the persons and things contained in relating to my said will, for the better expounding any thing, which may hereafter seem doubtful therein, and also for justifying, on behalf of my children, the manner and means of getting and acquiring the estate, which I hereby bequeath unto them; exhorting them to improve the same by no worse negotiations. — In the first place I declare and affirm, that at the full age of fifteen years I had obtained the Latin, Greek, and French tongues, the whole body of common arithmetick, the practical geometry and astronomy conducing to navigation, dialling, &c. with the knowledge of several mathematical trades, all which, and having been at the university of Oxford, preferred me to the king's navy; where at the age of twenty years I had gotten up about threescore pounds, with as much mathematics as any

of Pembroke, aforefaid, to Ireland) and by her had two fons, and two daughters, viz. Maurice, his heir; Pierfe (or Peter) ancestor to the families feated at Ballymac-Equim, Crofsnifhane, and Magneogahane, who yet exift, having changed their furname to Pierfe about the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign; Catherine, married to Sir Hugh de Lacy, of Ballingamy; and Joan, the wife of Sir Otho de Lacy, of Browry.

MAURICE, the eldeft fon, fecond lord of Kerry, or Lixnaw, fat in the parliament held at Dublin, A. D. 1295, being ftiled Maurice Fitz-Thomas, of Kerry; and in 1297, had a writ of fummons sent to him by king Edward I. requiring his affiftance in an expedition into Scotland; with which he complied, by going thither with horfe and arms, prepared for that fervice. He died in 1303, at his houfe of Lixnaw (fo corrupted from Lackfnaway) and he was buried with his father in the abbey of Ardfert, beforementioned.

This Maurice, fecond lord Fitz-Maurice, of Kerry, took to wife Mary, daughter and heir to Sir John Mac Cleod (or Mac Leod) of Galway, chief of his name in thofe parts, and whose kindred are commonly denominated Mac Elligott: and by her (who brought him two knights-fees about Liftowell and Tralee; the lands of Gael, O Brennan, and Cloghan-Mac Kinn, with feveral others in Kerry; and in whose right, the family quarter the arms of Mac Leod, viz. azure, a tower, argent) he was father of five fons, and four daughters.

Of the latter,

1. Grace, married to Robert, lord Perceval.

2. Mary, married to George, lord Roche, of Coflea; commonly called the Red Roach.

3. Joan, married to William, lord Barry, of Olethan.

4. Elinor, married to John, lord Roche, of Fermoy and Poolcastle, by whom she was mother of Blanch, the first countess of Kildare.

The fons of the aforefaid Maurice, fecond lord of Kerry, were,

1. Nicholas, his heir and fucceffor.

2. Matthias, who ufurped the title of lord of Kerry, for a year or two, and wedded Catharine, daughter to Dermoid (Rower, or the Fat) Mac Carthy (More) of Carbery, and was by her progenitor to the families at Ballinprior and Ballinvohir.

3. Geffrey, who left iffue.

4. Gerard, a Knight Templar, and grand prior of that order in Ireland, at their fuppreffion,

5. Thomas, a Bernardine monk, abbot of Ordneyn, otherwife St. Mary de Kurie Eleefon, and of Fermoy.

NICHOLAS FITZ-MAURICE, third lord Fitz-Maurice of Kerry, was knighted at Adair, in the county of Limerick, A. D. 1312, by John, lord Offaley, and first earl of Kildare, for affifting him to fuppreff the rebellion of the Irish in Munfter; and the fame year went againft the Scots. He made feveral grants of land to pious ufes; built the lepers houfe at Ardfert, with the caftles of Portrinande and Ardfert, and the ftone-bridge at Lixnaw; and was the first who made toughers, or caufeways, to that place. His lordship married Slany, daughter to Connor O'Brien, prince of

of my age was known to have had. With this provifion, anno 1643, when the civil wars between the king and parliament grew hot, I went into the Netherlands and France for three years, and having vigorously followed my ftudies, efpecially that of medicine, at Utrecht, Leyden, Amsterdam, and Paris, I returned to Rumsy, where I was born, bringing back with me my brother Anthony, whom I had bred, with about 10 l. more than I had carried out of England. With this 70 l. and my endeavours, in lefs than four years more, I obtained my degree of M. D. in Oxford, and forthwith thereupon to be admitted into the College of Phyficians, London, and into feveral clubs of the virtuous; after all which expence defrayed, I had left 28 l. and in the next two years being made fellow of Brazen-Nofe, and anatomy profefor in Oxford, and alfo reader at Gresham-college, I advanced my faid ftock to about 400 l. and with 100 l. more advanced and given me to go for Ireland, unto full 500 l. Upon the 10th of September, 1652, I landed, at Waterford in Ireland, phyfician to the army, who had fuppreffed the rebellion begun in the year 1641, and to the general of the fame, and the head-quarters, at the rate of 20 s. per diem, at which I continued till June, 1659, gaining by my practice about 400 l. a year above the faid falary. About September, 1654, I perceiving that the admeafurement of the lands, forfeited by the afore-mentioned rebellion, and intended to regulate the fatisfaction of the foldiers, who had fuppreffed the fame, was moft infufficiently and abfurdly managed; I obtained a contract, dated 11th of December 1654, for making the faid admeafurement, and by God's bleffing, fo performed the fame, as that I gained about 9,000 l. thereby, which, with the 5000 l. above-mentioned, my falary of 20 s. per diem, the benefit of my practice, together with 600 l. given me for directing an after-furvey of the adventurers lands, and 800 l. more for two years falary, as clerk of the council, raifed me an eftate of about 13,000 l. in ready and real money, at a time, when, without art, interest, or authority, men bought as much lands for 10 s. in real money, as in this year, 1685, yields 10 s. per annum rent, above his majesty's quit-rents. Now, I beftowed part of the faid 3,000 l. in foldiers debentures, part in purchafing the earl of Arundel's houfe and garden in Lothbury, London, and part I kept in cafh to answer emer-

gencies. Hereupon I purchafed lands, in Ireland, with foldiers debentures, bought at the above market rates, a great part whereof I loft by the court of Innocence, anno 1663; and built the faid garden, called Token-houfe-yard, in Lothbury, which was for the moft part destroyed by the dreadful fire, anno 1666. Afterwards, anno 1667, I married Elizabeth, the relict of Sir Maurice Fenton, baronet. I fet up iron-works and pilchard-fifhing in Kerry, and opened the lead-mines and timber-trade in Kerry; by all which, and fome advantageous bargains, and with living under my income, I have, at the making this my will, the real and perfonal eftate following; viz. a large houfe and four tenements in Rumsy, with four acres of meadow upon the caufeway, and four acres of arable in the fields, called Marks and Woolliworths, in all about 30 l. per ann. Houfes in Token-houfe-yard near Lothbury, London, with a leafe in Piccadilly, and the feven Stars and the blazing Star in Birching-lane, London, worth about 50 l. per ann. befides mortgages upon certain houfes in Hog-lane, near Shoreditch, in London, and in Erith, in Kent, worth about 20 l. per ann. I have three 4th parts of the fhip Charles, whereof Derych Paine is mafter, which I value at 80 l. per ann. as alfo the copper-plates for the maps of Ireland with the king's privilege, which I rate at 100 l. per ann. in all 730 l. per ann. I have in Ireland, without the county of Kerry, in lands, remainders, and reverfions, about 3,100 l. per ann. I have of neat profits, out of the lands and woods of Kerry, above 1,100 l. per ann. befides iron-works, fifhing, and lead-mines, and marble-quarries, worth 600 l. per ann. in all 4,800 l. I have as my wife's jointure, during her life, about 150 l. per ann. and for fourteen years after her death about 200 l. per ann. I have, by 3,300 l. money at interest, 320 l. ann. in all about 6,700 l. per ann. The perfonal eftate is as follows, in the cheft, 6,600 l. in the hands of Adam Loftus, 1,296 l. of Mr. John Cogs, goldfmith, of London, 1,151 l. in filver, plate, and jewels, about 3,000 l. in furniture, goods, pictures, coach-horfes, books, and watches, 1,150 l. per eftimate in all 12,000 l. I value my three chefts of original map and field-books, the copies of the Downe survey, with the barony maps and cheft of diftribution books, with two chefts of loofe papers relating to the survey, the two great barony

mond: and by her had three sons, and six daughters; of which last,

1. Catherine, wedded to John, lord Barry, of Hely.

2. Mary, to Sir Robert de Lacy, lord of Ivecolyen, or (as others say) to the lord Mathew de Condon.

3. Eleanor, to Maurice Fitz-Gerald, the first earl of Desmond, who had with her the estates of Killury and Ballyheige (beforementioned) besides other lands.

4. Joan, to Maurice Fitz-Gerald, the first knight of Kerry.

5. Elizabeth, to Sir Otho de Lacy, of Browry.

6. Margaret, to Donald M'Carthy, (More) prince of Desmond. The sons were,

1. Maurice, } successively lords of Kerry.

2. John, }

3. Gerald (named Thomas by some) who was abbot of Loughfedy, in West Meath, of the Cistercian order, and died in Italy, where he was soliciting large preferments.

The said Nicholas, their father, third lord of Kerry, departing this life in 1324, had sepulture in the aforelaid monastery of Ardfert: and was succeeded by his eldest son,

MAURICE, the fourth lord of Kerry, who, having a distaste to, and a dispute with, Dermoid (Oge) M'Carthy, son and heir of M'Carthy (More) killed him upon the bench, before the judge of assize, at Tralee, in 1325. Maurice was tried for that action, and attainted by the parliament at Dublin; but was not put to death: yet his family thereby lost their lands in Desmond and Molahiffe. He was afterwards taken prisoner, in 1339, by

Maurice, earl of Desmond, for associating with the Irish, and disturbing the peace; and kept in confinement till his death, which happened in the course of that year, and was imputed to his spare diet. He was buried at Ardfert: and leaving no issue by Honora, his wife, daughter to O Connor of Kerry, was succeeded by his brother,

JOHN, who, having the lordship restored to him, became the fifth lord Kerry, and departing this life, at Lixnaw, in 1348, was buried with his brother at Ardfert. He married, by dispensation from the pope, for his first wife, Honora (or Margaret) daughter to O'Brien of Thomond, his mother's grand-niece: and by her was father of a son, Maurice, his successor.

And a daughter,

Margaret, wedded to Dermoid M'Carthy, lord of Carbery, the first who was called M'Carty Reagh.

His lordship's second wife was Eleanor, daughter to Garret-Fitz-Pierse, of Ballymac-Equim: and by her had two sons, and a daughter, viz.

1. Garret, ancestor to the family of Cosfeale.

2. Robert, ancestor to those of Cloncalla.

And the daughter,

Eleanor, wedded to the White Knight.

MAURICE, the eldest son, succeeded as sixth lord Fitz-Maurice of Kerry, and fighting for the king against the Irish, was taken prisoner with the lord Thomas Fitz-John, and many others, on July 6, 1370, 44 Edward III. He was a lord of parliament in the 48th of that reign; and dying in 1398, 22 Richard II. had sepulture with his forefathers at Ardfert. His lordship married, first, Elizabeth, daughter to Raymond, lord Canton (or

barony books; and the book of the history of the survey, altogether at 2,000l. I have due out of Kerry, for arrears of my rent and iron, before June 24, 1685, the sum of 1,912l. for the next half year's rent out of my lands in Ireland, my wife's jointure, and England, on or before the 24th of June next, 2,000l. Moreover, by arrears due April 30, 1685, out of all my estate, by estimate, and interest of money, 1,800l. By other good debts, due upon bonds and bills at this time, per estimate, 900l. By debts, which I call bad, 4,000l. worth perhaps 800l. By debts, which I call doubtful, 50,000l. worth perhaps 25,000l. In all 34,412l. and the total of the whole personal estate, 46,412l. so as my present income for the year 1685 may be 6,700l. the profits of the personal estate may be 4,641l. and the demonstrable improvement of my Irish estate may be 3,659l. per ann. to make in all 15,000l. per ann. in and by all manner of effects, abating for bad debts about 28,000l. whereupon I say in gross, that my real estate or income may be 6,600l. per ann. my personal estate about 45,000l. my bad and desperate debts 30,000l. and the improvements may be 4,000l. per ann. in all 15,000l. per ann. ut supra. Now my opinion and desire is (if I could effect it, and if I were clear from the law, custom, and other impediments) to add to my wife's jointure three 4ths of what it now is computed at, viz. 637l. per ann. to make the whole 1,487l. per ann. which addition of 637l. and 850l. being deducted out of the aforementioned 6,600l. leaves 5,113l. for my two sons; whereof I would my eldest son should have two 3ds, or 3,408l. and the younger 1,705l. and that after their mother's death, the aforelaid addition of 637l. should be added in like proportion, making for the eldest 3,832l. and for the youngest 1,916l. and I would that the improvement of the estate should be equally divided between my two sons; and that the personal estate (taking out 10,000l. for my only daughter) that the rest should be equally divided between my wife and three children; by which method my wife would have 1,587l. per ann. and 9,000l. in personal effects; my daughter would have 10,000l. of the Crame, and 9,000l. more with less certainty; my eldest son would have 3,8000l. per ann. and half the expected improvement, with 9,000l. in hopeful effects, over and above his wife's portion, and my youngest son would have the same

within 1,900l. per ann. I would advise my wife, in this case, to spend her whole 1,587l. per ann. that is to say, on her own entertainment, charity, and munificence, without care of increasing her childrens fortunes; and I would she would give away one third of the above-mentioned 9,000l. at her death, even from her children, upon any worthy object, and dispose of the other two thirds to such of her children and grandchildren as pleased her best, without regard to any other rule or proportion. In case of either of my three childrens death under age, I advise as follows, viz. if my eldest, Charles, die without issue; I would that Henry should have three fourths of what he leaves, and my daughter Anne the rest. If Henry die; I would that what he leaves may be equally divided between Charles and Anne; and if Anne die, that her share be equally divided between Charles and Henry. Memorandum, That I think fit to rate the 30,000l. desperate debts at 1,000l. only, and to give it my daughter, to make her above-mentioned 10,000l. and 9,000l. to be full 20,000l. which is much short of what I have given her younger brother, and the elder brother may have 3,800l. per ann. 9,000l. in money, worth 900l. more, 2,000l. by improvements, and 1,300l. by marriage, to make up the whole to 8,000l. per ann. which is very well for the eldest son, as 20,000l. for the daughter." — He then leaves his wife executrix and guardian during her widowhood, and, in case of her marriage, her brother James Waller, and Thomas Dance; recommending to them two, and his children, to use the same servants and instruments for management of the estate, as were in his lifetime, at certain salaries to continue during their lives, or until his youngest child should be twenty-one years, which would be the 22d of October, 1696, after which his children might put the management of their respective concerns into what hands they pleased. He then proceeds — "I would not have my funeral charge to exceed 300l. over and above which sum I allow and give 150l. to set up a monument in the church of Rumsey, near where my grand-father, father, and mother, were buried, in memory of them, and of all my brothers and sisters. I also give 5l. for a stone, to be set up in Lothbury church, London, in memory of my brother Anthony there buried about October 18, 1649. I also give 50l. for a small

(or Condon) and widow of Maurice, the second earl of Desmond: and by her (who departed this life in 1375) he was father of a son,

John, who died before him, in 1364, a bachelor. And of a daughter,

Honora (or Joan) wedded to Donald M'Carthy (More) prince of Desmond, who by her had Donald M'Carthy (More) and Dermoid, ancestor to the earl of Clancarty.

His lordship's second wife was Joan, daughter to Gerald, the fourth earl of Desmond, and by her he had two sons,

1. Sir Patrick, his heir, seventh lord Fitz-Maurice of Kerry.

2. Sir Richard, ancestor to the family of Lukbenon, called Clan Rickard.

And a daughter,

Joan, married to Donald Reagh M'Carty, lord of Carbery.

Sir PATRICK, seventh lord of Kerry (commonly called Barbarus, on account of his long beard) was killed in the county of Clare, in 1410, and had interment at Ardfert with his ancestors. By his wife, Catharine, daughter and heir to Teige M'Carthy (More) styled prince of Desmond, he left three sons,

1. Thomas, his heir.

2. Nicholas, bishop of Ardfert, in 1420.

3. Gerald, abbot of Odorney, otherwise St. Mary de Kurie Eleeson, already mentioned.

Also two daughters,

1. Catharine, wedded to Sir William Fitz-Gerald, knight of Kerry.

2. Johanna, to Sir John Fitz-Gerald, The White Knight.

THOMAS, the eldest son and heir, eighth lord Fitz-Maurice (denominated Balbus, or The Stutterer) married Honora, daughter to James, the seventh earl of Desmond, and by her was father of three sons,

1. Patrick, who died before him.

2. Edmond, his heir.

3. Robert, father of the family of Ardglafs and of Tubrid.

Also of three daughters,

1. Joan, wedded to Turlogh, prince of Thomond.

2. Eleanor, the second wife of Cormac M'Carthy (More) prince of Desmond (though she is by some said to be the daughter of lord Edmond).

3. Mary, spouse to the Knight of the Valley.

The said Thomas, eighth lord of Kerry, deceasing at Dublin, in 1469, 9 Edward IV. had sepulture with his ancestors at Ardfert; and was succeeded in his dignity and estate, by his eldest surviving son,

EDMOND, the ninth lord of Kerry, who, in 1485, recovered lands, which had been granted by king John to his ancestors, in the earl of Desmond's court-palatine at Dingle; and departing this life, at Lixnaw, in 1498; was interred among his forefathers at Ardfert. By Maud (or More) his wife, daughter to Connor O Connor, of Kerry, he left two sons,

1. Edmond, his heir.

2. Thomas, who was promoted to the see of Emley, but died before consecration.

Also two daughters,

1. Mary, wedded to Cormac M'Carthy, lord or chief of Muskery.

2. Honora,

small monument to be set up in St. Bride's church, Dublin, in memory of my son, John, and my near kinsman, John Petty; supposing my wife will add thereunto for her excellent son, Sir William Fenton, bart. who was buried there 18th March, 1670-71 and if I myself be buried in any of the said three places, I would have 100 l. only added to the above-named sums, or that the said 100 l. shall be bestowed on a monument for me in any other place, where I shall die. As for legacies for the poor I am at a stand; as for beggars by trade and election, I give them nothing; as for impotents by the hand of God, the public ought to maintain them; as for those, who have been bred to no calling nor estate, they should be put upon their kindred; as for those, who can get no work, the magistrate should cause them to be employed, which may be well done in Ireland, where is fifteen acres of improvable land for every head; prisoners for crimes, by the king; for debts, by their prosecutors; as for those who compassionate the sufferings of any object, let them relieve themselves by relieving such sufferers, that is, give them alms pro re nata, and for God's sake relieve those several species above-mentioned, where the abovementioned obligers fail in their duties; wherefore I am contented that I have assisted all my poor relations, and put many into a way of getting their own bread, and have laboured in public works, and by inventions have sought out real objects of charity; and do hereby conjure all, who partake of my estate, from time to time to do the same at their peril. Nevertheless to answer custom, and to take the surer side, I give 20 l. to the most wanting of the parish wherein I die. As for the education of my children, I would that my daughter might marry in Ireland, desiring that such a sum as I have left her, might not be carried out of Ireland. I wish that my eldest son may get a gentleman's estate in England, which, by what I have gotten already, intend to purchase, and by what I presume he may have with a wife, may amount to between 2 and 3000 l. per annum, and buy some office he may get there, together with an ordinary superlucration may reasonably be expected; so as I may design my youngest son's trade and employment to be the prudent management of our Irish estate for himself and his elder brother,

which I suppose his said brother must consider him for. As for myself, I being now about threescore and two years old, I intend to attend the improvement of my lands in Ireland, and to get in the many debts owing unto me: and to promote the trade of iron, lead, marble, fish, and timber, whereof my estate is capable: and as for studies and experiment, I think now to confine the same to the anatomy of the people and political arithmetic; as also to the improvements of ships, land-carriages, guns, and pumps, as of most use to mankind, not blaming the studies of other men. As for religion, I die in the profession of that faith, and in the practice of such worship, as I find established by the law of my country, not being able to believe what I myself please, nor to worship God better than by doing as I would be done unto, and observing the laws of my country, and expressing my love and honour to Almighty God by such signs and tokens, as are understood to be such by the people with whom I live, God knowing my heart, even without any at all; and thus begging the divine Majesty to make me what he would have me to be, both as to faith and good works, I willingly resign my soul into his hands, relying only on his infinite mercy, and the merits of my Saviour, for my happiness after this life, where I expect to know and see God more clearly, than by the study of the Scriptures and of his works I have been hitherto able to do. Grant me, O Lord, an easy passage to thyself, that, as I have lived in thy fear, I may be known to die in thy favour. Amen."

Elizabeth, his wife, whom he wedded in 1667, as aforesaid, was daughter of Sir Hardress Waller, of Castletown, in the county of Limerick, knight, and widow of Sir Maurice Fenton, baronet, and having been created baroness of Shelburne, in the county of Wexford, for life, about a year after her second husband's death, viz. by privy seal dated at Whitehall, December 6, 1688, and by patent dated the 31st of that month, 4 James II. departed this life in February, 1708.

Sir William died at his house in Piccadilly street, in St. James's parish, Westminster, on December 16, 1687, of a gangrene in his foot, occasioned by the swelling of the gout; and was interred in the church of Rumsy, Hants, near the bodies of his father and mother.

By

2. Honora, the wife of Donogh M'Carthy, called M'Donogh of Dowhallo.

EDMOND, the eldest son and heir, and tenth lord Fitz-Maurice of Kerry, was twice married, first to Una (Winifred) daughter of Teige (or Turlogh) M'Mahon, lord of East and West Corkaviskins, in the county of Clare; and, secondly, to Amy, daughter of Mac Ibrien Arrah, and widow of James, eleventh earl of Desmond. By the first he was father of four sons,

1. Edmond.
2. Patrick.
3. Gerald (surnamed the Red-haired).
4. Thomas,

who were in their
course lords of Kerry.

Also of five daughters,

1. Margaret, espoused to Sir Edmond Fitz-Gerald, of Clengliffe.
2. Joan, to Maurice Fitz-Gerald, The White Knight.
3. Winifred, to Sir William Fitz-Gerald, knight of Kerry.
4. Mary, to Sir Edmond M'Sheehy.
5. Honora, to Connor O Connor Kerry, of Carrifoile.

By his second wife he had no surviving issue: and after her death he resigned his estate and title to his eldest son, Edmond, and took the habit of St. Francis, as a lay-brother, in the friery of Ardfert, where he died and was buried in 1543.

EDMOND, the eldest son, succeeded as eleventh lord of Kerry, and in 1537 was, by king Henry VIII. created baron of Odorney, and viscount of Kilmaule. He had, moreover, from the same prince, a grant of several abbies, with their appur-

tenances, to him and his issue male; but in default thereof the said gifts were to revert to the crown. He married Catherine, daughter of John, lord Zouch, of Codnovre (and sister to Elizabeth, the first wife of Gerald Fitz-Gerald, the ninth earl of Kildare) but his lordship dying without male issue, in 1541, the said grants returned to king Henry, and his other possessions, with the old barony, devolved on his next brother,

PATRICK, who was the twelfth lord Fitz-Maurice, of Kerry. This nobleman died in 1547, of a cold which he caught after hunting at Drumleggagh, and was buried at Ardfert. His lordship, by dispensation from the pope, married Slany, eldest daughter to Murrough, the first earl of Thomond: and by her (who remarried with Donald O'Brien, of Dough) had two sons.

1. Thomas,
2. Edmond,

successively lords of Kerry.

THOMAS, the eldest, was thirteenth lord, but, being left a minor, was in ward to James, earl of Desmond, and so dying at the castle of Listowell, A. D. 1549, had sepulture with his ancestors at Ardfert.

EDMOND, his brother, also a minor, then became the fourteenth lord, and dying within a month after his accession to the peerage, at his castle of Beaulieu, commonly called Beale, was buried at Ardfert. Thereupon, his uncle

GERALD, (the Red-haired) third son of Edmond, tenth lord of Kerry, succeeded to the honour and estate, and was the fifteenth lord. He took to wife Julia, daughter to Cormac (Oge) MacCarthy, lord of Muskerry: but he had not been married above a month to her (who was afterwards successively

By the said Elizabeth, he had three sons, and a daughter, viz. John, who was baptized on February 15, 1669, and had sepulture at St. Brides, in Dublin, on January 28, 1670; Charles, his heir; Henry, created earl of Shelburne; and Anne, who was married, on January 14, 1692, to Thomas Fitz-Maurice, earl of Kerry, and of whom more fully in the body of this work.

Charles, the eldest surviving son and heir, was at the same time that his mother was created baroness of Shelburne, advanced to the dignity of baron Shelburne, with limitation of that honour to the heirs male of his body; but being in England in 1689, when king James II. held a parliament at Dublin, was among the number of persons attainted by that assembly, and had his estate, with his mother's and brother's, sequestered, which however were restored when king William became master of Ireland.

In 1690, he wedded Mary, daughter to Sir John Williams, of Minster-court in Kent, baronet, and with her had 1000 l. a-year in England: but dying without issue, in April, 1696, his peerage became extinct; and his lady was after that successively married to major-general Henry Conyngham, of Slone, in the county of Meath (by whom she had two sons, William, who died without issue, and Charles, now viscount Conyngham, and two daughters) and Robert Dalway, esq; colonel of a regiment of dragoons, whose wife she died in 1710, and was buried at St. Mary's, Dublin, in December, that year.

Henry, younger brother to the said Charles, succeeded upon his death to the family estate: and on September 14, 1696, 8 William III. obtained a re-grant, and confirmation, by patent, of 32,309 acres, 3 roods, and 10 perches, of plantation measure (amounting to 52,336 acres, 2 roods, and 10 perches of English statute measure) in the barony of Glaneroughty, in the county of Kerry, with an abatement of the quit-rents thereof; and, in like manner, of 21,101 acres, 3 roods, and 35 perches, of plantation measure (making 34,181 acres, 2 roods, and 32 perches, of English statute measure) in the barony of Dunkeron, in the said county; both parcels containing in the whole upwards of 135 square miles, of English statute measure. All those lands in the barony of Dunkeron

were, by patent bearing date July 20, 1721, erected into the manor of Dunkeron, pursuant to his petition for that purpose; wherein he set forth, that the premises were situate in the extreme part of the kingdom towards the western seas, and in a coarse and mountainous country, and for the most part inhabited by papists, who, living very remote from all courts of law, or justice, had hitherto acted without any regard to either; and though he had used his utmost endeavours to reclaim them, yet the same had hitherto proved unsuccessful, for want of having a legal form of justice established in that part of the country: that there were very considerable woods on the said tract of ground, which, if preserved, would have been of public use and service to the country; but the situation, people, and their circumstances, being remote from, and not fearing the laws, nor the administration thereof, the said woods were almost destroyed by them: and forasmuch as he had nothing more at heart, than the planting the said colony with protestants, and making the said papists in some measure amenable to law, which he was in great hopes of compassing, if his majesty would erect the said lands into a manor by patent, and grant to him and his heirs the franchises of all waifs, strays, courts-baron, &c. with special power to take cognizance and hold pleas, and all manner of actions for debt, detinue, and trespass, not exceeding 20 l. on each action, &c.

On March 14, 1698-9, he was jointly with William Fownes, esquire, appointed ranger and game-keeper, or master of the game, ranger of the Phoenix-park, and of all the parks, forests, chaces, and woods, in Ireland. He was, moreover, by patent dated June 16, 1669, 11 Will. III. created baron of Shelburne, in the county of Wexford; and viscount Dunkeron, in the county of Kerry, and earl of Shelburne, by patent bearing date April 29, 1719, 5 Geo. I. with the creation fee of 20 l. a year; these honours being limited to the heirs male of his body.

In 1704, he was admitted of queen Anne's privy-council, as he was also of those of king George I. and king George II. he was returned for the borough of Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, to the fifth parliament of Great Britain, which first met for business on March 17, 1714-15, and for the borough of Chipping-Wycombe, in the county aforesaid, to the

next

successively wife to Carmac Mac Carthy Reagh, lord of Carbery, and Edmond, lord Dunboyne) when he was killed in Desmond, and interred on August 1, 1550, 4 Ed. VI. at Ardfert. Leaving no issue, his only surviving brother,

THOMAS, then became the sixteenth lord Fitz-Maurice of Kerry. This Thomas was born A. D. 1502, and having been bred a soldier, for many years, in the Imperial service, at Milan, in Italy, was in that country when his brother Gerald died. On that occasion, one Gerald Fitz-Maurice entered as next heir male, upon Lixnaw, and would probably have kept possession, if Joan Harman, who had been nurse to this Thomas, and was then much advanced in years, had not set out in search of him. She embarked, with her daughter, at Dingle, and landing in France, proceeded to Milan, where she acquainted his lordship with his situation. Upon that, he set out for Ireland; but the good old woman died in her return. At his first appearance, he met with great opposition in claiming his peerage and estate, but, in about two years, he obtained both. In a deed made to him by John Fitz-Richard, 5 Ed. VI. he is stiled "lord of Kerry, and captain of his nation." In 1554, 1 and 2 of Philip and Mary, his lordship received a letter, from their majesties, dated at Hampton court, September 23, and directed to their trusty and well beloved subject the baron of Kerry, advertising him of their marriage, and requiring him to assist the lord deputy, Sir Anthony St. Leger, to redress the disorders crept into the state since the death of king Henry VIII. both in matters of religion and otherwise, and to preserve the kingdom in peace, tranquillity, justice, and honour. His lordship, also, in consideration of his good services to the said queen Mary, and her brother king Edward VI. received, by patent, dated at Westminster, October 23 following, a grant and confirmation of his estate, to hold for ever of the crown by the same rents and services, as any of his ancestors had held the same.

His lordship sat in the parliaments held 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary, and 2 Eliz. by the title of Thomas Fitz-Maurice, baron of Lacksnaw, *vulgariter vocatus Baro de Kery*. On March 14, 1578-9, he was introduced by Thomas Butler, tenth earl of Ormond, in the camp, to the lord deputy, Sir William Drury, then prosecuting the earl of Desmond; and made a tender of his service: but in 1581, 23 Eliz. when the tranquillity of Ulster seemed to be established, and the army was, on that account, reduced to four hundred foot and fifty horse, and the garrisons discharged, this no-

bleman and his son (provoked at the hard usage of the governor, who intercepted his lordship's provisions, and scarce allowed him whereon to subsist) rose in arms, took the castles of Adare and Lisconnell, and ravaged the countries of Tipperary, Ormond, and Waterford, until the governor, John Zouch, marched from Cork into his country of Clan-Maurice. Upon that he abandoned the castle of Adare, defaced his own of Lixnaw, and gave the governor battle in the wood of Lisconnell; but his forces being there defeated, he retired to the mountains of Slewlogher. Meeting with a second repulse, soon after, at Glanflish, from captain Dowdall, with the loss of one hundred and fifty men and all his provisions, and the dispersion of his friends and followers, he was reduced to very great distress; and professing a sorrow for what he had done, applied to the beforementioned earl of Ormond (whom he had causelessly injured by wasting his country, and acknowledging his offence, besought his protection, which that generous peer readily granted.

His lordship being thus admitted to peace, he was present in the parliament held in 1585, by Sir John Perrot, lord deputy: and having been knighted by the lord deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, in 1567, and of the privy-council to king Henry VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, departed this life, at Lixnaw, on December 16, 159, 33 Eliz. aged eighty-eight years. He was interred in the cathedral of Ardfert, in the tomb of Philip Stack, bishop of that see; governor John Zouch, aforesaid, who then kept a garrison in the abbey, refusing him burial among his ancestors.

This warlike nobleman (who was one of the most beautiful men of that age, and of such strength, that, within a few months before his death, not three men in Kerry could bend his bow) married, soon after his return to Ireland, first, Margaret, called the Fair, second daughter of James Fitz-Gerald, the fifteenth earl of Desmond; secondly, Catharine, who was only daughter and heir to Tieve Mac Carthy (More) elder brother to Donald, earl of Clancarty, who dying of the small-pox, in the island of Eleanmoylea, in Loughlea, was buried with her ancestors in the Grey Friery of Irrinlaugh; and, thirdly, Penelope, who was daughter of Sir Daniel O'Brien, brother to Connor, the third earl of Thomond, and afterwards wedded Anthony O'Laughlan, lord of Burren.

His children were all by the first lady, and those were a daughter, Joan, or Jean, married to Connor O'Brien, the third earl of Thomond; and four sons,

1. Patrick, his heir, the seventeenth lord.

next parliament, which first convened for the dispatch of business on October 9, 1722.

His lordship (who was likewise F. R. S.) took to wife, in 1709, Arabella, fifth daughter to Charles Boyle, lord Clifford, and sister to Charles, earl of Burlington and Cork, father of Richard, who died earl of Burlington and Cork, on December 3, 1753: and by her ladyship (who departed this life, in October, 1749, and was interred at High-Wycombe) had issue three sons, 1. William, who was buried at St. Bride's, Dublin, on March 4, 1701-2; 2. Charles, who was baptized on September 27, 1705, and died young; and 3. James, viscount Dunkerton; besides a daughter, lady Anne, who was christened on August 4, 1700, and on March 26, 1722, wedded Francis, then son and heir apparent to Francis Bernard, esquire, one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, and had sepulture on February 2, 1727-8, at St. Mary's, in Dublin.

James, viscount Dunkerton, aforesaid, the only surviving son, married, on April 21, 1737, Elizabeth, second and youngest daughter of Sir John Clavering, of Axwell, in the bishopric of Durham, baronet, and coheir to her brother, Sir James, who died on his travels unmarried, A. D. 1726; and by her ladyship (who departed this life at High-Wycombe, on August 11, 1742) was father of a son, who was born on November 7, 1741, but only lived till April 23, 1742. His lordship also yielded to death, on September 17, 1750, at his house on Turnham-green and was buried at High Wycombe.

Henry, earl of Shelburne, his father, only survived him until April 17, 1751, when he died at London, from whence his corpse was carried to High-Wycombe, and there interred: and leaving no issue, his peerage became extinct; but he bequeathed his great estate to his nephew, John Fitz-Maurice, late lord Wycombe, earl of Shelburne, &c.

2. Edmond, who was killed, fighting in the battle of Kinsale, on December 24, 1601, against the English, and left an only daughter, Mary, the wife of Teige Dermoid Mac Teige M'Carthy, of Cosmange.

3. Robert, who was slain in the isles of Arran, leaving a son, Gerald, who became a chief commander under Philip III. king of Spain.

4. Richard, the father of Gerald, whose son, Edmond, died without male issue.

PATRICK, the eldest son and heir of lord Thomas, was the 17th lord Fitz-Maurice of Kerry, and, whilst very young, was sent as hostage, in the reign of queen Mary, into England, where he was educated till upwards of twenty years of age. He had an employment in the court of queen Elizabeth, with whom he was in great favour; and obtained her leave to return to his native country: but upon his arrival there, he was induced to take up arms with his father, as aforesaid; and afterwards joined those, who were for shaking off the dependance on England. In 1599, he with Thomas (Oge) and others, maintained five hundred foot and thirty horse, against the English, in Kerry; and pulled down his castle of Beaulieu, to prevent its falling into the hands of his antagonists, against whom he waged continual war, until he resigned his breath, at Downloagh, on August 12, 1600. His death was occasioned by sorrow for the loss, on July 23 preceding, of Lixnaw, his principal seat, which had been sacked by his lordship's order, and underfret with wooden props, that, if any English forces should enter the country, fire being set to those supports, the castle might instantly be ruined, which he rather wished, than to see it made a garrison by his adversaries: but the sudden march of the English army prevented his intention; and his lordship not liking their being so near as Carrigfoile, about two miles distant, ordered the castle of Beaulieu to be demolished, for the reason before-mentioned. He lies buried in the tomb of Donald M'Carthy, earl of Clancarty, in the Franciscan Friery Irrinlaugh, in Desmond.

This nobleman married Joan, daughter of David, lord Fermoy: and by her was father of two daughters, viz. Joan, the second wife of Donald O Sullivan (More) of Dunkeron, and Eleanor, wedded to Charles, second son of Florence M'Carthy (More) but died without issue: and also of three sons,

1. Thomas, his heir, the eighteenth lord.

2. Gerald, who died unmarried.

3. Maurice, who, by Honora, his first wife, daughter to Teige Mac-Mahon, of West-Corkevaskin, commonly called the one-eyed lord, owner of the barony of Moyscarta in Clare, had one daughter, Elizabeth, wedded to Cormac M'Carthy, of the Drishanet family; and by his second wife, Eleanor, daughter to Thomas Fitz-Gerald, of Ballyglighlin, in the county of Limerick, had two sons, viz. Capt. Gerald Fitz-Maurice, who, by Catharine, daughter to John Pierse, of Ballymac-Equim, esquire, was father of an only son, Gerald, who being in Denmark with Charles Stuart, duke of Richmond and Lenox, ambassador to that court, died there unmarried, A. D. 1673, and Thomas, who was several years a captain at Tangier, and by Ellen, daughter to Florence, third son of Florence M'Carthy (More) had issue, William, Eleanor, and Joan.

THOMAS FITZ-MAURICE, the eldest son, before-mentioned, eighteenth lord of Kerry, was

born in the year 1574, and at the death of his father (in whose time he lived at Ballybonany, in Kerry) he sought, at his first wife's intercession, the favour of the president of Munster, and queen Elizabeth's protection; which were both promised, on condition that he would perform such service as might in some measure deserve them: but his lordship absolutely refusing that, because (as he expressed himself in a letter to Donough, earl of Thomond, his brother-in-law) it stood not with his conscience, nor his honour, the president rejected him and his suit. His lordship persisted in his opinion and in November, that year (1600) his castle of Listowell, the last and only one which he had in Kerry, was taken, with his provisions and goods, by Sir Charles Wilmot: and the queen, in her directions of December 21 ensuing, enjoined, that, in every pardon granted, either general or special, the titular earl of Desmond (James Fitz-Gerald) his brother, John, and Pierce Lacey, with the knight of the valley, and this Thomas, should be expressly excluded from any benefit thereof. However, the lords of the council, by their letters to the president, which he received on January 28, 1600-1, gave him power to accept of the three last (if he saw cause) and pardon them for life only, provided they performed some signal service to merit such favour. That condition being disagreeable to his lordship, he was a commander, under O Donell, in the army which came with Hugh O Neile, earl of Tir-Oen (or Tyrone) to relieve the Spaniards in Kinsale; and after Tir-Oen's defeat, on December 24, 1601, at that town, and the surrender thereof, he retired to Lixnaw-castle: but upon Sir Charles Wilmot's approach to reduce it, he left it to the care of his brother, Gerald, who surrendered upon terms. Sir Charles, after that, slew his lordship's kerne, brought his tenants to subjection, and acted with such vigour, that he obliged him to quit the country of Clan-Maurice, and take refuge in Desmond. His lordship assembled there about two hundred infantry and twenty horse; but these were soon routed by captain Thomas Bois, who likewise in a short time afterwards took the castle of Berengary, in which were his lordship's brother, Gerald, and other people of Munster, the chiefs whereof were executed, and the rest pardoned, when the lord-lieutenant, Charles Blount, lord Montjoy, came to Cork, in February, 1601-2; and thereby the whole province of Munster was finally reduced to obedience.

After the accession of king James I. to the throne of England, on March 24, 1602-3, his lordship waited on him, and made an humble submission for the offence of himself and his father. His majesty sent him back to Ireland, with a warrant to the lord deputy, Sir George Carey, dated at Wilton, October 28, 1603, requiring him to accept of a surrender of his lordship's estate, and not only to restore it to him by new letters patent, but likewise to cause a pardon for him to be passed under the great seal: all which were executed accordingly on July 16, 1604, 2 James I. and his lordship, in order to have a further confirmation thereof by a new patent, surrendered the former one on July 1, 1612, and obtained a regrant, on the 6th of that month, to him, his heirs and assigns, for ever.—Moreover, it being found, by divers inquisitions and records, that Gerald Fitz-Gerald, late earl of Desmond, was seized, as in fee-tail, of a chief-rent of 160l. a year

in half-face money, making two hundred thirteen pounds six shillings and eight-pence English, and one hundred and twenty beeves yearly, payable out of the lord Kerry's estate of Clan-Maurice; and seeing the same were at first obtained by the earl's oppressions and exactions, when in his full power and authority, and which had come to the crown by his attainder, and because the lord Kerry's lands were burdened with the composition and other rents to the crown, king James released and exonerated the whole country of Clan-Maurice from the said rent and service: and not only so, but by privy seal, dated at Westminster, April 9, 1616, the same king, as a mark of his favour and royal bounty, was pleased to add so many castles, honours and crown-lands, as should amount to forty pounds a year in the fee-simple, and as many more as should amount to the like sum in fee-farm, in regard of his faithful services to the crown, and the better to encourage and enable him to persevere in his majesty's service, to which he was found most zealously affected: and forasmuch as he had undertaken to discover, and at his own charges to bring to the crown, certain concealed rents and composition-money to the yearly value of one hundred pounds or thereabouts, king James, in consideration of that service, granted to him for ever the moiety thereof. In consequence of this warrant, his lordship had a patent, dated June 23, 1618, granting the lands of Curracullenagh, with many others in the counties of Kerry, Cork, Downe, Limerick, Meath, Sligo, and Monaghan, to be held by fealty, as of the castle of Dublin.

His lordship was present in the parliament held A. D. 1615, and then had a dispute with Christopher Fleming, lord Slane, about precedency; but the commissioners for executing the office of earl marshal in England, by their letter, dated at Whitehall, January 17, 1615-16, determined the matter in his favour: notwithstanding which, the lord Slane, in 1624, at the instigation of the lords of the Pale, again demanding precedency, it was ordered by the lord deputy and council (on November 17) after much debate and many proofs on both sides, that the lord of Kerry and Lixnaw should have and hold his place and precedency from the lord of Slane, until he should sufficiently prove that he was not lord of Kerry.

This Thomas, lord Kerry, died at Drogheda on June 3, 1630, 6 Charles I. and had sepulture, at Cashel, in the chapel and tomb of Cormac M'Culinan (commonly called St. Cormac) who died archbishop of that see.

His lordship was twice married, first to Honora, daughter to Conner O'Brien, third earl of Thomond, by his second wife, Unagh, daughter to Tirlogh O'Brien, of Ara; and, secondly Julia, daughter to Richard, lord Poer, of Curraghmore.

By his first lady, who died 1600, he was father of two sons,

1. Patrick, his successor, 19th lord Kerry and Lixnaw; and,

2. Gerald, who died young.

And of a daughter, Joan, wedded to George Fitz-Harris, esquire.

His lordship, by his second wife, had five sons,

1. Colonel Edmond Fitz-Maurice, who married Ellena, fifth daughter to Charles M'Carthy, viscount Muskery, by whom he had three sons, and two daughters, viz. Thomas, who, about the year 1695, wedded Ellena, daughter of Dermoid M'Carthy, of Ballyea, esquire; Patrick, and Ger-

ard, who both died young; Margaret, married to Daniel M'Carthy, of Drongville, esquire, and Eleanor, who lived and died in celibacy.

2. Colonel Garret Fitz-Maurice, married lady Lucy, eldest daughter of Mervin Touchet, second earl of Castlehaven, in Ireland, and 9th lord Audley, in England, and relict of John Anketell, esquire, who, after the reduction of Ireland by Oliver Cromwell, had an allotment of two thousand seven hundred and fifty-five acres of land, in Connaught, granted him by the commissioners at Loughrea. He departed this life on December 16, 1662, and was buried in St. Werburgh's church in Dublin: leaving one son, Richard, who was a Capuchin friar, of the order called Cyprian, and was provincial in 1689; and two daughters, Eleanor, the wife of Sir Turlogh Mac-Mahon, baronet, without issue; and Catharine, wedded, first, to James Barry, esquire, by whom she had a son and several daughters; and, secondly, to captain John Stevenson, with whom she went to France. In default of the issue male of the said lord Audley, the right of succession to his peerage is limited, by act of parliament to the said Lucy, and her two sisters, and to their heirs.

3. Thomas, who took to wife Ellena, daughter to David, viscount Fermoy, but had no issue by her, who had formerly two husbands, viz. Donald M'Carthy (Reagh) and Charles, viscount Muskery.

4. Robert, who was a colonel in the army of king Charles I. likewise governor of Chepstow, and retiring beyond the sea, after the defeat of that monarch's forces, died a bachelor, in Germany, about the year 1680.

5. Richard, who was colonel of horse in the service of Charles I. and lost his life at the battle of Newbury, unmarried.

His lordship had also, by his second lady, three daughters, Catharine, Margaret, and Mary. —Catharine married John Fitz-Gerald, of Inishmore, knight of Kerry. Margaret, the second daughter, was thrice married: first to Walter Bermingham, of Dunfert, in the county of Kildare, esquire, secondly to John Bourk, the second lord Brittas. Mary, the third and youngest daughter, was married, first, to Patrick Purcell, of Croagh-Purcell, in the county of Limerick, esquire, who was major-general in the army under James Butler, marquis and duke of Ormond, at the siege of Dublin, in 1649, and, secondly to James Butler, of Kilmoyler, in Tipperary, esquire, by whom she had no children.

PATRICK FITZ-MAURICE, the eldest son of Thomas, lord Kerry, was born at Lixnaw, A. D. 1595, and became 19th baron of Kerry and Lixnaw. His lordship sat in the parliament of 1634; but after the troubles broke out, in 1641, he retired about Candlemas following into England, where he resided till his death, which happened on January 31, 1660-61, 13 Charles II. in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, London, and was buried in the church there. He married Honora, second daughter to Sir Edmond Fitz-Gerald, of Ballymaloe, in the county of Cork, knight, (eldest son to Sir John Fitz-Gerald, of Cloyne, at that time the best estated commoner in Ireland) and by her (who made her will, on June 16, 1680, desiring her body to be privately in the night interred in the tomb, erected by her herself, at Ard-fert) had three sons,

1. Thomas, who died young.

2. William, his heir, 20th lord Kerry.

3. Raymond

3. Raymond Fitz-maurice, esquire, who was wedded, first, to Anne, eldest daughter to James Barry, the first lord Santry, and widow of Stephen Butler, of Belturbet, esquire; and by her (who was buried in St. Mary's chapel in Christ-church, on March 11, 1681-82) had several children, whereof only two survived their infancy, viz. Charles, killed at the siege of Namur, in 1695, and Thomas, who was an officer in the confederate army, 1696; and afterwards resided at Gortcroffane, in the county of Kerry, where he was succeeded by his son, William; and, secondly, to Mrs. Elizabeth Kenny, nearly related to his first wife, but by her had no issue, and died on July 5, 1713.

Besides these three sons, the said Patrick, 19th lord of Kerry, had also, by the same lady, five daughters,

1. Honora, married to William Fenton, esquire, who was eldest son and heir of Sir William Fenton, knight, and being drowned, had by her (who died at Bristol in child-birth) a son and a daughter, who both died young.

2. Joan (or Jane) who was first married to Sir Thomas Leigh, being second wife to him, who died before his father, Thomas, first lord Leigh, and by her was mother of Thomas, second lord Leigh, besides three daughters; secondly, to Mr. Richard Giffard, of Hampshire, who by her was father of a son, Fitz-Maurice Giffard, to whom his grandmother, lady Kerry, left her personal estate; and, thirdly to — Baggot, of Blithfield, in the county of Stafford, esquire.

3. Elizabeth, who had two husbands, first, Thomas Amory, esquire, one of the victuallers of the navy under Sir Dennis Gauder, and by him, who died in 1667, was mother of a son, Thomas, and of two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Mr. Richard Hart, of Grange-bridge, in the county of Limerick, and Lucy, who died unmarried; and secondly, Charles O Connor, esquire, called O Connor Kerry, by whom she had, at her death on September 13, 1713, in the eighty-third year of her age, two daughters, Julia, wedded to Charles O Connor, of Dublin, gent. (by whom she was mother of Charles-Fitz-Maurice O Connor) and Mary, who accompanied her father to France.

4. Mary, who was wife to Ignatius White, otherwise Vitus, of Limerick, created a baronet of England, on June 29, 1677, styled baron de Vicke, and marquis of Abbeville in France, and by her father of one daughter, Mary.

5. Margaret, espoused to Christopher Roper, lord Teynham, by whom she had no issue.

WILLIAM FITZ-MAURICE, the eldest surviving son, was born in 1633, and succeeded his father, Patrick, as 20th baron of Kerry and Lixnaw. He obtained, on March 9, 1691-2, a grant of a weekly market, on Wednesday, and two yearly fairs, on July 15, and October 18, at Listowell, in Kerry.

His lordship married Constance, daughter to William Long, of London, esquire, a second brother of a good family in Yorkshire: and by her had three sons,

1. Thomas, twenty-first lord Kerry and Lixnaw, and first earl of Kerry.

2. William Fitz-Maurice, of Gallane, esquire, who was educated at Oxford, and in the reign of king William, was captain of a company in the earl

of Drogheda's regiment, and afterwards lieutenant-colonel to lord Slane's. He married, on November 25, 1701, Deborah, daughter of Sir John Brookes, of York, baronet (by his wife, Mary, daughter to Sir Hardress Waller, by his wife, Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir to Sir John Dowdall, of Kilfinny, in the county of Limerick) and by her was father of one son, John Fitz-Maurice, of Springfield, in the county of Limerick, esquire, who, in January, 1732, wedded Anne, relict of John Odell, esquire, and daughter to James Fitz-Maurice, of Killmihill, in the said county, &c. as before recited, and by her has a son, —, and a daughter, Mary. — By the same Deborah, he had likewise two daughters, 1. Elizabeth, married, on January 19, to Dr. Josiah Hort, Archbishop of Tuam, who by her, (who departed this life on January 25, 1745, and was interred under a marble monument in St. George's chapel near Dublin) had two sons, and three daughters: and 2. Mary, wedded on February 13, 1734, to her first cousin, John, earl of Shelburne, lord Wycombe, &c. of whom in the sequel.

3. James Fitz-Maurice, of Killmihill, in the county of Limerick, and of Bannagh, in Kerry, esquire, who was a captain in the army, and by Catherine, his wife, only daughter and heir to William Harman, of Dublin, esquire, had issue, Harman Fitz Maurice, of Bannagh, esquire (who died in Dublin, on March 20, 1748) leaving by Margaret, daughter to Gamaliel Fitz-Gerald, esquire, (whom he married in December, 1732) one son, James, and four daughters, Catherine, Margaret, Eleanor, and Henrietta) and a daughter, Anne, who was, first, wedded, in December, 1720, to John Odell, the younger, of Balingarry, in the county of Limerick, esquire, by whom she was mother of four sons, (viz. Thomas, John, who survived his father but a few days, Fitz-Maurice Odell, of Middleton, in the county of Limerick, and William, besides a daughter, Catharine, who, in April, 1743, became the wife of the reverend William John Bowen, of Bowensford, in the county of Cork;) and, secondly, after the said John Odell's death (which happened on January 9, 1725) to John Fitz-Maurice, of Springfield, esquire, as after related.

This William, the twentieth baron of Kerry, was also by the same lady, father of two daughters, 1. Honora, wedded to Sir William Piers, of Trilternagh, in West-Meath, baronet, descended from Richard Piers, of Piers-hall, in Yorkshire, whose son, William, being in favour with queen Elizabeth, was by her made governor of Carrickfergus, in Ireland, in which kingdom his posterity have flourished ever since: and, 2. Constance, married to John Odell, the elder, of Balingarry, esquire, who was son of major John Odell, and had an only son, John Odell, esquire, the first husband of Anne, daughter to James Fitz-Maurice, of Killmihill, esquire, as before taken notice of.

The said William, twentieth lord Kerry, &c. departed this life in the year 1697, 9 Will. III. and was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS FITZ-MAURICE, who was born in 1661, and taking his seat in the Irish house of peers, on August 17, 1697, as the twenty-first baron of Kerry and Lixnaw, was one of the lords, who, on December 2, that year, signed the association in defence

fence of king William's person and government. His lordship was further advanced to the titles of viscount Clan-Maurice, in the county of Kerry, and earl of that county, by patent dated January 17, 1722-3, 9 Geo. I. with the creation-fee of twenty marks. He was, in May, 1726, admitted into the privy-council of king George I. as also into that of George II. at his accession to the throne in 1727.

His lordship took to wife, on January 14, 1692, Anne, only daughter to Sir William Petty, and sister to Henry, earl of Shelburne; and, by her ladyship (who died at Lixnaw in November, 1737) was father of five sons and three daughters. The sons were,

1. William, his successor.
2. Thomas, who died young, and was buried at St. Bride's, in Dublin, on June 16, 1700.
3. James, who also died young, and was interred there on November 16, 1705.
4. Thomas, who departed this life a bachelor, after the year 1738.
5. John, lord Wycombe, &c. of whom more fully, after giving an account of the elder branch of his family.

Of the three daughters,

1. Elizabeth-Ann, was married to Sir Maurice Crosbee, of Ardfert, knight, and bore to him three sons (of whom, William, the eldest, in November, 1745, wedded lady Theodosia, third daughter to John Bligh, earl Darnley, in Ireland, and lord Clifton, in England) and four daughters.
2. Arabella was the wife of Arthur Denny, of Tralee, who left her a widow on August 8, 1742, without issue.
3. Charlotte was married in 1741, to Sir John Conway Colthurst, baronet, and by him had four sons, John, Nicholas, Edward, and Charles.

The said Thomas, earl of Kerry, &c. departing this life in March, 1741, was privately interred in the vault under the monument at East-Clogher; and succeeded by his eldest son,

WILLIAM FITZ-MAURICE, who was baptized in Dublin, on March 2, 1694. His lordship was captain in the second regiment of foot-guards; and in January, 1721, was appointed governor of Ross-castle, in Kerry. In April, 1746, he was sworn of his majesty's privy-council; and constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Kerry.

His lordship, on June 29, 1738, married Gertrude, eldest daughter to Richard Lambart, fourth earl of Cavan, in Ireland: and by her ladyship (who, after his death, which happened on April 4, 1747, at Lixnaw, took to her second husband, on July 7, 1750, James Tilson, of Pallice, in the King's county, esquire) he was father of one son, Francis-Thomas, his heir, and a daughter, Annabella-Margaretta, who was born at Ardfert, on October 6, 1741.

The said

FRANCIS-THOMAS, his lordship's only son, was born in Dublin, on September 9, 1740, and is the third earl of Kerry, and the twenty-third baron of Kerry and Lixnaw.

Having thus deduced the principal branch of this noble family, we now return to

(First Lord.) JOHN, fifth son of Thomas Fitz-Maurice, first earl of Kerry.

The said John, (who was one of the governors of the county of Kerry, and one of its representatives in parliament) inherited, pursuant to the will of his uncle, Henry Petty, earl of Shelburne, his lordship's opulent fortune, as before taken notice of, and assumed his surname in 1751. On October 7, that year, he was created viscount Fitz-Maurice, and baron of Dunkerron, and on June 26, 1753, earl of Shelburne, in the kingdom of Ireland; and at the general election, next year, was returned one of the members for the borough of Chipping-Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire. On May 17, 1760, he was promoted to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title, of lord Wycombe, baron of Chipping-Wycombe, aforesaid, with the like limitation.

His lordship, on February 13, 1734, married his first cousin, Mary, youngest daughter of his father's brother, William Fitz-Maurice, of Gallane, in the county of Kerry, esquire, as already mentioned: and by her ladyship was father of two sons, viz.

1. William, viscount Fitz-Maurice, now lord Wycombe, &c.
2. Thomas, born in July, 1742.

(Second and present Lord) WILLIAM PETTY, was baptized on May 13, 1737, and succeeded his father as lord Wycombe, earl of Shelburne, &c. on May 14, 1761; having been, about a month before, at the general election, returned to the twelfth parliament of Great Britain, one of the burgesses for Chipping-Wycombe, for which he had also been chosen to the remainder of the preceding in the room of his father, when he vacated his seat upon being created a British peer.

This noble peer was, on April 20, 1763, sworn of the privy-council to his present majesty, and on the 23d of that month was declared first lord commissioner of the trade and the plantations, in the room of the honourable Charles Townshend; but resigned in September next ensuing, and was succeeded in office by Wills Hill, lord Harwich, earl of Hillsborough, &c.

On December 4, 1760, his lordship was appointed an aid-de-camp to the present king, with the rank of colonel of foot; and in March, 1765, was promoted to the rank of major-general of his majesty's forces. On July 30, 1766, his lordship was appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

His lordship, on Sunday, February 3, 1765, was married, in the royal chapel at St. James's, to Sophia, daughter to John Carteret, late earl Granville, by his second wife, Sophia, daughter to Thomas Fermor, earl of Pomfret: and by her ladyship has a son, John-Henry, viscount Fitz-Maurice, born on Friday, December 6, 1765.

(TITLES.) William Petty, lord Wycombe, baron of Chipping-Wycombe, in Great Britain; and earl of Shelburne, viscount Fitz-Maurice, and baron of Dunkerron, in Ireland.

(CREATIONS.) Baron of Dunkerron, in the county of Waterford, and viscount Fitz-Maurice, October 7, 1751, 25 Geo. II. earl of Shelburne, in the county of Wexford, June 26, 1753, 27 Geo. II. and lord Wycombe, baron of Chipping-Wy-

LEWIS BARON STAVELL

Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, England, 1780.

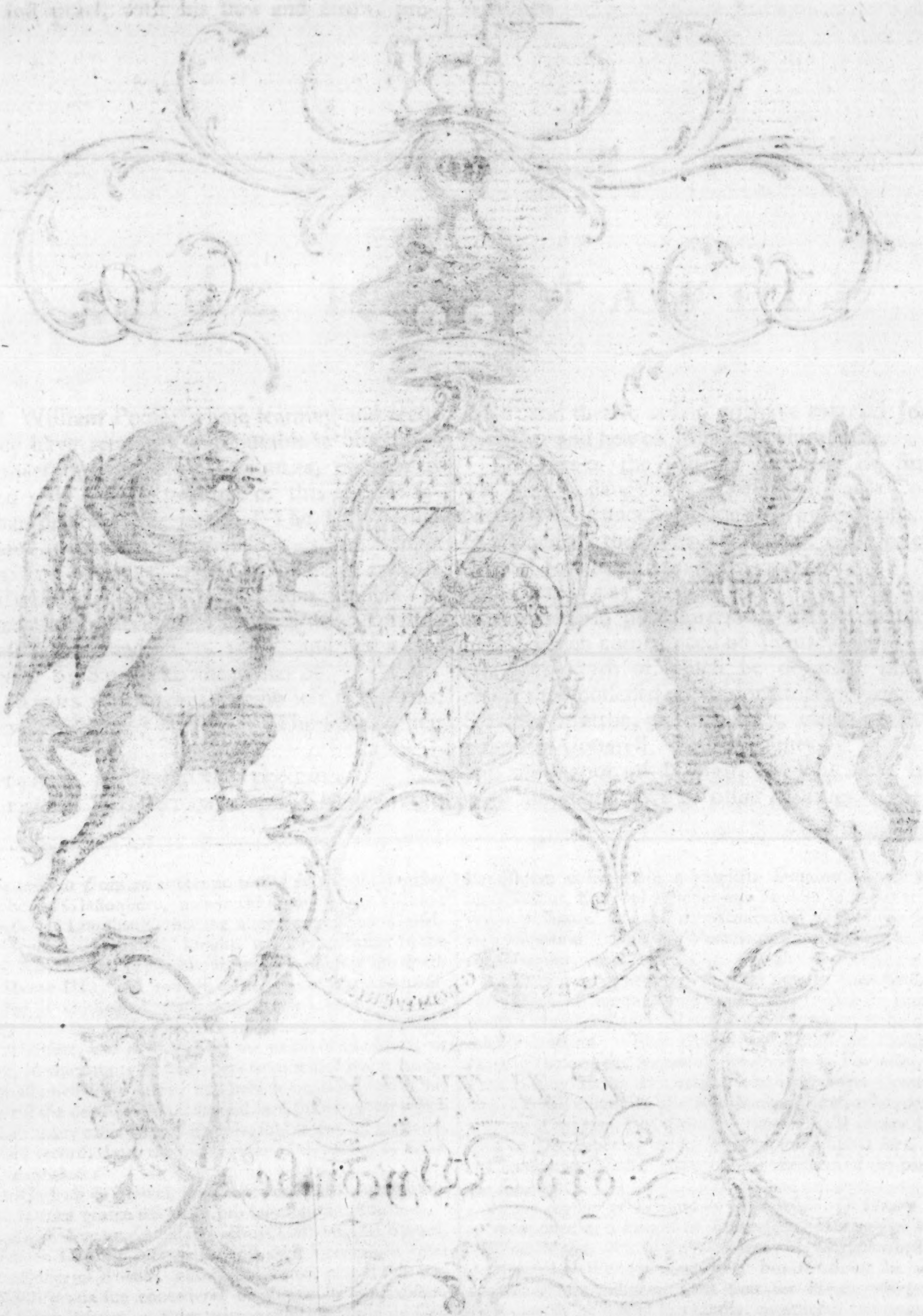
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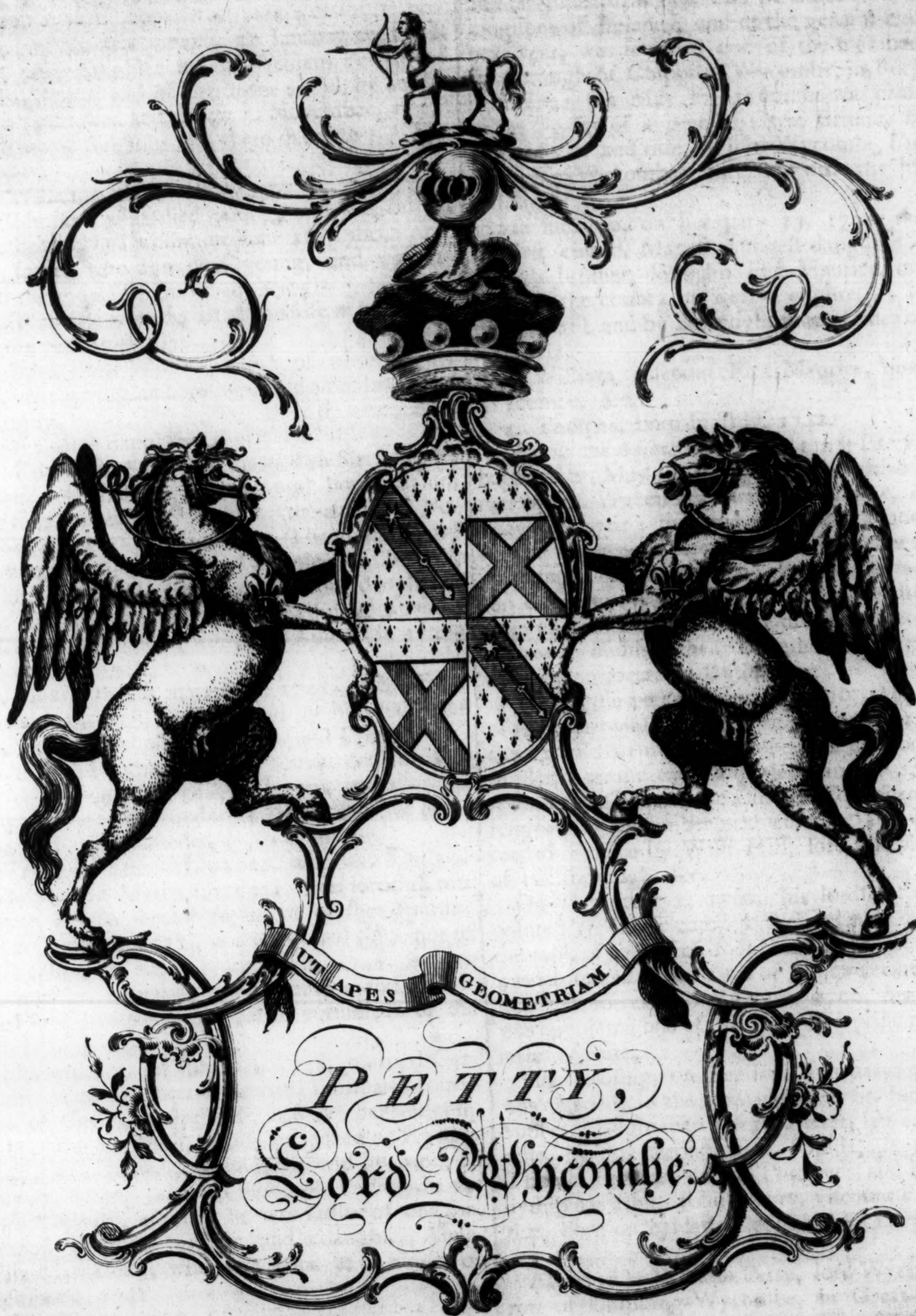
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LEGGE, BARONESS STAWELL.

621

Wycombe, in the county of Buckingham, May 17, 1760, 33 Geo. II.

(ARMS.) Quarterly, first and fourth ermine, on a bend sapphire, a magnetic needle pointing at a pole star, topaz for Petty; second and third, pearl, a saltire, ruby, and a chief, ermine, with a crescent for difference.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a centaur, party per fess, proper and pearl, with his bow and arrow, proper.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a pegasus, ermine, with bridle, mane, tail, wings, and hoofs, topaz: on the sinister, a gryphon, topaz.

(MOTTO.) Virtute non verbis.

(CHIEF SEATS.) At Chipping (or High) Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, thirty-two miles from London; and Bow-wood, near Calne, in Wiltshire.

LEGGE, Baroness STAWELL.

SIR William Poole, whose learning and accuracy have remained indisputable in his collections concerning the Western counties, presents us with the only regular pedigree of this ancient family that deserves our notice. The first person mentioned in the said pedigree, is

ADAM DE STAWEL, who, as his name appears to be English, is not without reason supposed to have been living about the time of the Norman conquest of England, A. D. 1066, and had a son,

HENRY DE STAWEL, the father of

GALFRIDUS DE STAWELL, who left three sons, Matthew, Rollo, and Nicholas. The son and heir of

MATTHEW, is styled in that pedigree,

GALFRIDUS * DE STAWEL DE COTHELSTON,

Miles, and therein is said to have married Joan, a daughter and heir of John de Columbariis.

The wife of the said Sir Geoffrey de Stawel, was Joan, a daughter and heir of John de Columbariis, whose ancestors, for four generations, were christened by the name of Phillip. † He left by the said Joan, a son and heir, another

SIR GEOFFREY DE STAWEL, who often occurs as a witness in old charters in king Edward III's reign, which commenced on January 20, 1326-7, and in the 37th of which he departed this life; being then possessed of the lordships of Corthelston, Stawel, Stratton, and Begbury, in Somersetshire, Framton-Cotterell, in the county of Gloucester, and the manor of Norigg, in Wiltshire, besides what he might have in other counties. He mar-

* It is evident from an authentic record in the old register of the abbey of Glastonbury, now in the library of the viscount Weymouth, at Longleat, that the above-mentioned Galfridus (or Geoffrey) de Stawel, knight, was a grandfather in the month of November, 1270, about two years before the death of king Henry III. and though he is, in the aforesaid pedigree, styled of Corthelston (sometimes wrote Cotherstone) yet it appears from the before-mentioned record, that his habitation, or chief seat, was at Stawel (in the parish of Merlinch, or Murlinch, in the county of Somerset) from which place his family had assumed their name, and which continued with his posterity till the death of John, second lord Stawel, after which it was, with many other goodly manors, sold to pay off his debts.

The said record, from the old register of the abbey of Glastonbury, runs thus:

Cautio Galfridi de Stawel, quod non vendicabit, nec posterius ejus, jus, ratione gratiæ sibi factæ pro baptismo filii sui.

Univerſis literas præſentes inſpecturis Galfridus de Stawel, Miles, Sal. in Domino Noveritis, quod cum Venerabilis Pater Dominus Robertus Abbas Glaston mihi devote petenti, de mera et speciali gratia sua concederet ut propter locorum distantiam, et viarum discrimina, Puer primogenitus Bardulfi de Cestretton & Johanne filiiæ meæ, uxoris suæ, in domo mea apud Stawel exortus, in Capella ejusdem loci Ecclesiæ de Murlinch, tanquam Ecclesiæ suæ Matri subiecta totaliter, sacri posset Baptismatio fonte purgari. Ego per præsentem scripturam confiteor & recognosco, quod hujus occasione gratiæ, nunquam de cætero aliquod juris aut vendicare, vel habere potero vel debeo, quo minus pueri ex nunc in prædicto domo mea, vel villa de Stawel nascendi, debeant ad prædictam matrem Ecclesiam ad

Baptismum deferri, nisi a prædicto Domino Abbate vel ejus successoribus, Ego, vel hæredes mei similem in hoc gratiam invenire possimus. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Dat. die Veneris prox. post Fest. S. Catharine Virginis, A. D. 1270.

† They were gentlemen of great note in Somersetshire, of the degree of barons; and their name (which is sometimes wrote Columbers, and Columbiers) shews them to be of Norman extraction. The charter of Philip de Columbariis (among those of the barons of the county of Somerset, in the 12th of king Henry II's reign, which began on October 25, 1154) is still extant in the Red Book of the exchequer; and thereby it appears, that, from the time of king Henry I. (who died on December 2, 1135) he held ten knights fees, of the old feoffment, Nether Stowey being the head of the barony of the family.

In the register of Glastonbury, aforesaid, Sir Henry Stawel is mentioned as a knight of Somersetshire, together with Sir William Malet, &c. in 1261, 7 Hen. II. being witnesses to a deed dated at Wells in that year: but it cannot be well explained by the pedigree, who that Sir Henry was; though undoubtedly he was of this family, no other of this name being to be found in that county, so considerable as to have knights in it.

In the same register there is likewise notice taken of Nicholas de Stawel, Reginald de Stawel, and Rollo de Stawel, as living in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. and who are supposed to be brothers to Sir Geoffrey; though possibly the said Nicholas, and Rollo, might be his uncles, mentioned above.

ried Juliana, sister and heir to William Gastelin; and by her (who died in 31 Edw. III.) had several children, of whom,

Sir MATTHEW STAWEL, knight, his eldest son, inherited his estate, and wedded Eleanor, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Richard Merton,* of Merton, in Devonshire, knight, descended from a daughter and heir of Matthew, baron of Torrington, in the same county, whose ancestor, William Fitz-Robert, was baron of Torrington, in Richard I's reign, which terminated on April 6, 1199, after lasting nine years and nine months. Many knights-fees were held of the honour of Torrington, it being a considerable barony, from the Norman conquest to the time of king Edward I. whose reign began on November 16, 1272, and ended on July 6, 1307. The barons of Torrington bore, for their arms, gules, two bars. and a lion in chief, passant, or: but the lands of this barony went at length, by the five coheirs of the last baron, unto the families of Martin, Sully, Merton, Umfraville, and Byran.

Sir Matthew Stawel, as appears from Glastonbury register, was living in the third year of king Richard II's reign, which commenced on June 21, 1337; and by his said wife, Eleanor, left a son and successor,

Sir THOMAS STAWEL, knight, who in 15 Rich. II. was declared heir in tail to Philip Columbers (who died in 20 Ed. III.) lord of the manors of Nether-Stowey, Honybere, &c. in the county of Somerset. Sir Thomas wedded Joan, daughter of Walter Frampton, of a family of good antiquity in Dorsetshire, the said Walter, who departed this life in 13 Rich. II. being lord of Buckland-Ripers, Morton, &c. in the said county of Dorset. By Joan, aforesaid, his wife, he had, among other children, Walter, his heir apparent; and departed this life, in 1438, 16 Hen. VI. being then seized of the manors of Cothelston, Stony-Stratton, Evercriche, &c. in the county of Somerset. It is observable, that he bore supporters to his coat of arms, viz. two goats, or antelopes, as was visible on his seal to a deed in 15 Hen. VI. mentioned by Sir William Pool, in his large collections of evidences relating to the Western families; wherefore he is not without reason supposed to have been a knight banneret. He married secondly, Margaret, daughter of Henry Burton; and, thirdly, Jane, daughter of — Berkeley, but by these two ladies had no issue. He had sepulture in the abbey of Glastonbury, as Mr. Willis assures us, in his

catalogue of the abbots of that monastery, in the Appendix to J. Leland's Collectanea, part ii. p. 105.

WALTER STAWEL, the eldest son and heir apparent, died in the life-time of his father, Sir Thomas; having wedded Joan, daughter and heir of John Farway, by Agnes, his wife, third daughter and heir of Sir John Langland, by Isabella, his wife, daughter and heir of John Beaupre (or *de Belle Prato*, as written in Latin records) and Margaret, his wife (A. D. 1360) a daughter of Sir John Carmino, whose family was esteemed the most considerable in the county of Cornwall, as well for their possessions as antiquity. Walter, by the said Joan Farway, left a son,

ROBERT STAWEL, who was sixteen years of age when he succeeded his grandfather, Sir Thomas, in 16 Hen. VI. and in 1454, 32 Hen. VI. obtained a grant of a vessel of two hundred tons, with a captain and mariners, to transport goods, provided they did not belong to the staple at Calais, and to import others, paying the customs due upon the same, in consideration (as the patent sets forth) that he had been taken prisoner in the duchy of Aquitaine, in the retinue of John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, and put to a great ransom and expence, which he was not able to pay, if his kindred and friends had not supported him.

This Robert Stawel espoused Elizabeth, daughter to William Wadham, of Merrifield, in Somersetshire, esquire, son and heir of Sir John Wadham, † knight, one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, and had issue a son and heir,

EDWARD STAWEL, who married Agnes, daughter of John Cheyney, of Pinhoe, in the county of Devon, and by her was father of

ROBERT STAWEL, his successor, who wedded Anne, ‡ one of the daughters and coheirs of John St. Maur, lord of North-Moulton, in Devonshire, &c. second son of Richard, baron St. Maur, of Castle-Cary, in the same county, and had issue two daughters,

1. Joan.
2. Elizabeth, married to Henry Beaumont.

Also two sons.

1. John Stawel.
2. William STAWEL.

The eldest,

JOHN STAWEL, married Dorothy, daughter to Sir Edmund Carew*, a gallant soldier, who was knighted by king Henry VII. at Bosworth-field,

1485,

* Of the said family of Merton, Sir William Pool, in his Survey of Devonshire, has given the following account: "Merton giveth name to an ancient family, which from king Henry I. continued in this land to the latter end of king Edward III. Philip de Merton, Henry, Sir Walter, Sir Thomas, Sir Richard, Sir Richard, and Sir Richard Merton, who had issue by Margaret, his first wife, Eleanor, wife of Sir Matthew Stawel, and Joan, wife of John Bamfield, &c. Joan dying without issue, the whole inheritance came to Stawel."

† The family of Wadham took their name from the place of their habitation in the parish of Knowlton, near South Moulton, in Devonshire; and both East and West Wadham descended, through divers successions, unto Nicholas Wadham, who left them to his heir general. Sir John, the judge, was son of Nicholas Wadham, and father of Nicholas, who, having no issue by his wife, Dorothy, daughter to Sir William Petre, father of John, the first lord Petre, was the last of this fa-

mily, and, together with his said wife, founded and endowed Wadham-college in the university of Oxford.

‡ By that match his descendants became intitled to quarter the arms of the barons St. Maur, of Richard, lord Lovel, of Castle-Cary, in Somersetshire, of Alan, lord Zouch, of Ashby, in Leicestershire, of William, lord Zouch, of Harrowworth, as also those of Erleigh, another baron in Somersetshire, in the reign of king Henry II. and likewise to bear the arms of the several noblemen, from whose heires the barons aforesaid issued. Thus, by descent from the lords Zouch, the present baroness Stawel may quarter the armorial bearings of the Quincies, earls of Winchester, and by Erleigh, those of Guy, the elder, lord Bryen; as Sir Wm. Pool, and others, have observed.

§ He was the elder branch of the Carews of Haccom, a very ancient and honourable family, descended from Walter Fitz-Other, patriarch likewise to the earl of Plymouth, the duke of Leinster, the earls of Kerry and Shelburne, of Fit-

1485, and killed by a cannon-ball, at the siege of Terouenne, A. D. 1513, as he sat in council.

The said John Stawel, by Dorothy, his wife, had two sons; the youngest, Thomas, married Thomasine, daughter of John le Floyre; the eldest,

RICHARD STAWEL, wedded Alice Powlett, eldest daughter to William, first marquis of Winchester; and by her (whose mother was daughter of Sir William Capel, ancestor to the earl of Essex) he had a son,

Sir JOHN STAWEL, who succeeded him, and married first, Frances, daughter to Sir Thomas Dyer, knight; secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Portman, knight; by the former he left a son and heir,

Sir JOHN STAWEL, who was one of the knights of the Bath created at the coronation of king James I. in July, 1603. He wedded Elizabeth, second daughter to George Touchet, eighth lord Audley, in England, and first earl of Castlehaven, in Ireland; and by that lady, who was descended from the old barons Tracy and Martin, lords of Kemeis in Pembrokeshire, and of Barnstaple and Dertington, in Devonshire, and also from the Mortimers, earls of March; and took to her second husband Sir Thomas Griffin, of Dingley, in the county of Northampton, knight, ancestor to lord Griffin) was father of a third

Sir JOHN STAWEL, created knight of the Bath at the coronation of king Charles I. in February, 1625-6. He was educated in Queen's-college, in the university of Oxford; and having served the offices of sheriff, deputy-lieutenant, &c. had a very great interest in the county of Somerset, for which he was returned one of the knights to the fatal parliament, which met at Westminster on November 3, 1640.

Sir John was one of those loyalists who steadfastly adhered to the cause of king Charles I. and suffered very much on that account. At the first eruption of the unnatural rebellion against that excellent prince, he engaged with William Seymour, marquis of Hertford, afterwards second duke of Somerset, in raising forces for his majesty in the West; being (as the earl of Clarendon writes) one of those who were like to give as good examples in their persons, and to be followed by as many men, as any such number of gentlemen in England could be. In his first action with the rebels, he, with his two sons, and some volunteers, in the whole not above fourscore horse and fourteen dragoons, charged a greater body of horse, and above six hundred infantry, led by a member of the house of commons; and, without the loss of a single man, killed seven of them on the spot, wounded very many, took their chief officers, and a great number of other prisoners; and routed the whole body in such a manner, that six of them kept not together, and all threw down their arms. He raised and maintained at his own charge, three regiments of horse, one of dragoons, and another of foot, for the service of his injured sovereign: and on the reduction of Taunton, in the county of Somerset, A. D. 1643, the government thereof was committed to him,

being, as the noble author before-mentioned writes,

"A gentleman of one of the largest estates that any man possessed in the West, who had, from the beginning of the parliament, shewed very great affection to the person of the king, and to the government that was settled both in church and state; and, from the beginning of the war, had engaged both his own person and two sons in the most active part of it, with singular courage; and had rendered himself as odious to the parliament, as any man of that condition had done.

Sir John was engaged with other loyalists in the defence of the city of Exeter, which sustained a blockade and siege from October 28, 1645, to April 9, 1646, when it surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax upon articles signed by him and the garrison, and confirmed by both houses of parliament. After that he came to London, for reaping the benefit of the capitulation, two of the articles of it importing, that no oath, covenant, &c. should be imposed on any person included in that capitulation, but only such as should bind them from bearing arms for the king against the parliament; and that all persons comprised in, and subscribing the articles of capitulation, should be admitted to a moderate composition, not to exceed two years value of any man's real estate. Sir John brought with him a copy of his subscription, and a certificate from Sir Thomas Fairfax, and presented them to the commissioners at Goldsmiths-hall, in order to settle his composition: but as the usurping powers not only thirsted after his ample fortune, as well as his life, the commissioners told him, that he could not be admitted to compound, unless he would take the covenant and negative oath. He modestly replied to these demagogues, that there was no article for his so doing, but rather *e contra*. However, he was not only debarred of the benefit of composition, but sent prisoner to Ely-house, in Holborn, and deprived of his estate, which continued under sequestration above seven years. On August 18, 1646, he was brought to the bar of the house of commons, and by their order committed to Newgate for high treason in levying war against the parliament, though he had been indemnified by the articles of Exeter. He was detained in that prison near four years, during which he was several times indicted of high treason, and twice arraigned for his life at the King's Bench. From Newgate he was removed to the Tower, and kept in close restraint. From thence he was divers times conveyed to that infamous tribunal called the High Court of Justice; but his judges, after many days trial, would neither condemn nor acquit him, and only reported their proceedings to the parliament. During his confinement he was not allowed one penny of his estate for subsistence, so that his loss amounted to upwards of 30,000 l. five times as much as if he had fairly compounded. After the act for selling his whole estate, and another being passed, and commissioners nominated, for the relief of persons upon articles of war, Sir John applied to those commissioners, who were eight in number, and after more than

ton Gerard, the last earl of Macclesfield of his surname, the lords Gerard of Bromley, the Gerards of Bryn, in Lancashire, &c. the Keatings in Ireland, &c. &c. The issue of John Stawel, by the said Dorothy Carew, are descended from the

Princes of South Wales, from the Peverels, the Talbots, the Fitz-Alans (earls of Arundel) the Bonviles, the Courtenays, the Archdeknies, the Carminoes, the barons Dinham, the Huddesfields, &c.

ten months debate, declared, that he was within the articles of the capitulation of Exeter, none of which he had ever violated, and consequently, that he was not only to be unmolested in his person, and to have his estate restored, but ought to be more-over satisfied for the great losses which he sustained by the sequestration of his whole estate. Judgment in that case was not only pronounced solemnly in his favour by the commissioners, but the demurrers, made by the trustees for forfeited estates, and by the purchasers of the lands, were over-ruled. Nevertheless, the parliament having resumed the business, reversed the sentence of their own court, and voted, that the purchasers should quietly enjoy their several contracts. This scene of tyranny and injustice is said to have been principally owing to the fallacious measures of a member of the house of commons, who professed the greatest friendship for him. Mr. Whitlock writes, "That Sir John refusing to kneel at the bar of the house of commons, and behaving with great firmness, was by them committed to Newgate, and ordered to be indicted of high treason. He endured in those times of affliction, long and tedious imprisonments in the press-yard in Newgate, and other goals, and after in the tower of London; and, with admirable wisdom and courage, approved himself an eminent assertor of the laws and liberties of the kingdom, by making such a defence in their several bloody tribunals (viz at their Upper Bench, and High Court of Justice) as to put to silence those bold judges, who sat there with design to take away his life. And though he was reduced to the greatest want and misery which his severe opposers, by sale of his lands, and cutting down his woods, and demolishing the principal seat of his family at Cothelstone, could bring upon him; yet, by the subsistence which his aged mother, the lady Elizabeth Griffin afforded him, which was all he had, he most chearfully underwent the same, lived to see the happy restoration of king Charles the Second, and to be again elected one of the knights of the county of Somerset, to sit in that parliament which began at Westminster the 8th of May, 1661. After he had continued there some months, his urgent affairs drew him to his house at Ham, three miles distant from Somerton, in his own country; where dying the 21st of February, 1661-2, aged sixty-two years, he was buried on the 23d of April following, on the south side of the church at Cothelstone, five miles from Taunton."

This illustrious patriot married Catherine, daughter and heir to Sir David Hext, of Ham, in the county of Somerset, and widow of Sir Joseph Killigrew, and by her had three sons.

1. Ralph Stawel, esquire, created lord Stawel.
2. Edward Stawel.
3. George Stawel, of Cothelstone, in the county of Somerset, esquire, who was colonel of a regiment in the service of king Charles I. and distinguished himself by his bravery and conduct in every encounter with the enemies of his sovereign. This George wedded Ursula, daughter of Sir Robert Austen, of Bexley, in Kent, baronet, and by her (who, secondly married Henry Seymour, of Langley-park, in Buckinghamshire, esquire, father of Sir Henry Seymour, who was created a baronet, on July 4, 1681, but died a bachelor) left two daughters, his coheirs, 1. Ursula, successively the wife of Edward, earl of Conway, and John

Sheffield, third earl of Mulgrave, and first duke of Buckingham, of his family; and 2. Elizabeth, espoused first, to Sir Robert Austen, of Bexley, baronet, grandson to Sir Robert, aforesaid; and, secondly, to William Wynd, of Norfolk, esquire, chamberlain to the princess Sophia.

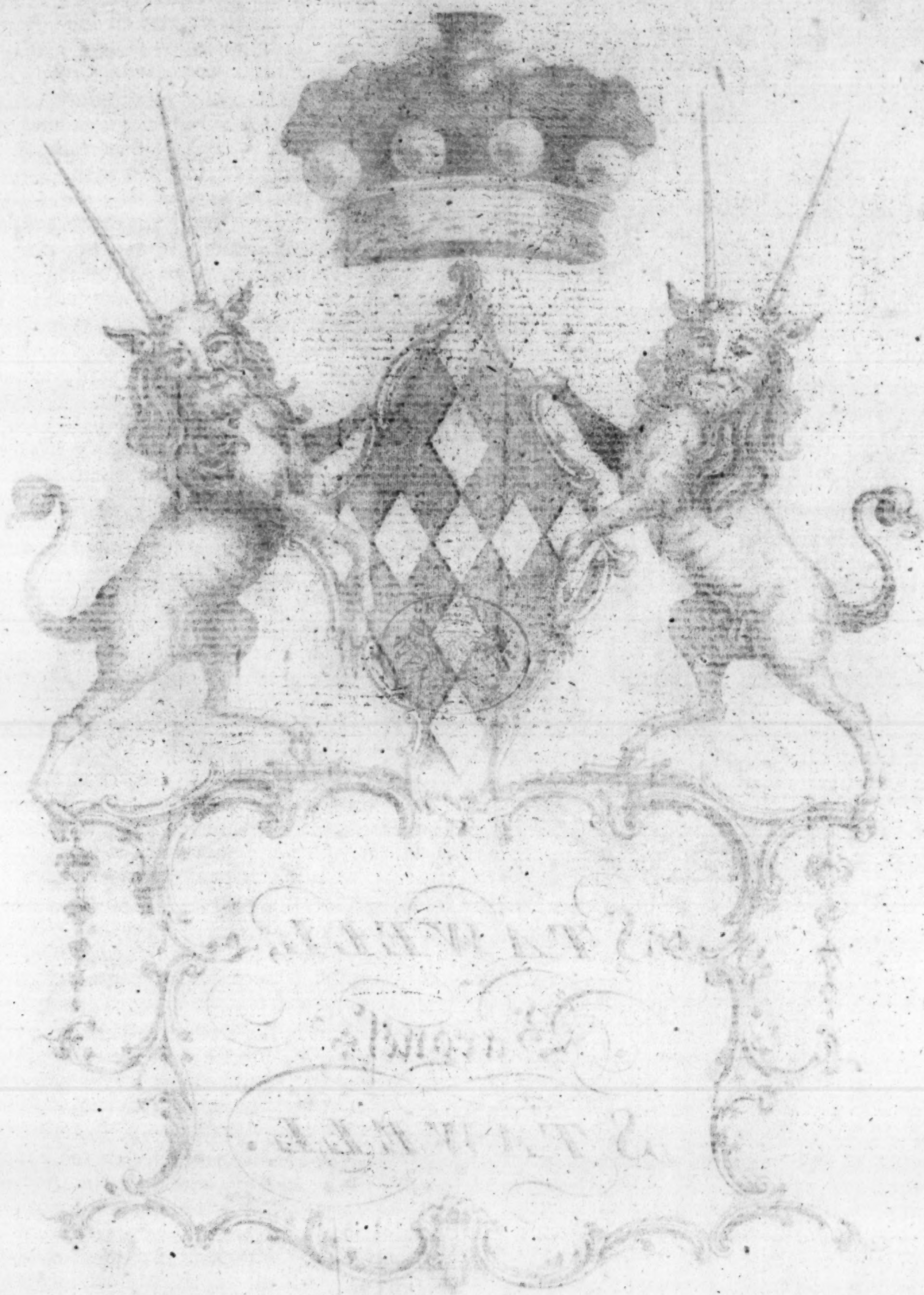
(*First Lord by the ancient creation*) RALPH STAWEL, esquire, the eldest son, in consideration of the eminent loyalty and sufferings of his father, during the time of his troubles, and the many good and acceptable services performed by himself, was created a peer of this realm, by the stile and title of lord Stawel, baron Stawel, of Somerton, in the county of Somerset, by letters patent, bearing date January 15, 1682-3, 34 Car. II. He married, first, Anne, daughter of John Ryves, of Runston, in the county of Dorset, esquire; by her, who died September 3, 1670, and was buried at Lowham, he had issue, John, his successor, and a daughter, Ann, married to James d'Arcy, esquire. He married secondly, Abigail, daughter and heir of William Pitt, of Hartley-Wespall, in the county of Southampton, esquire, and by her, who died September 27, 1692, and was buried at Hartley, he had issue two sons, and four daughters, viz. William, and Edward Stawel, esquire, of whom hereafter.

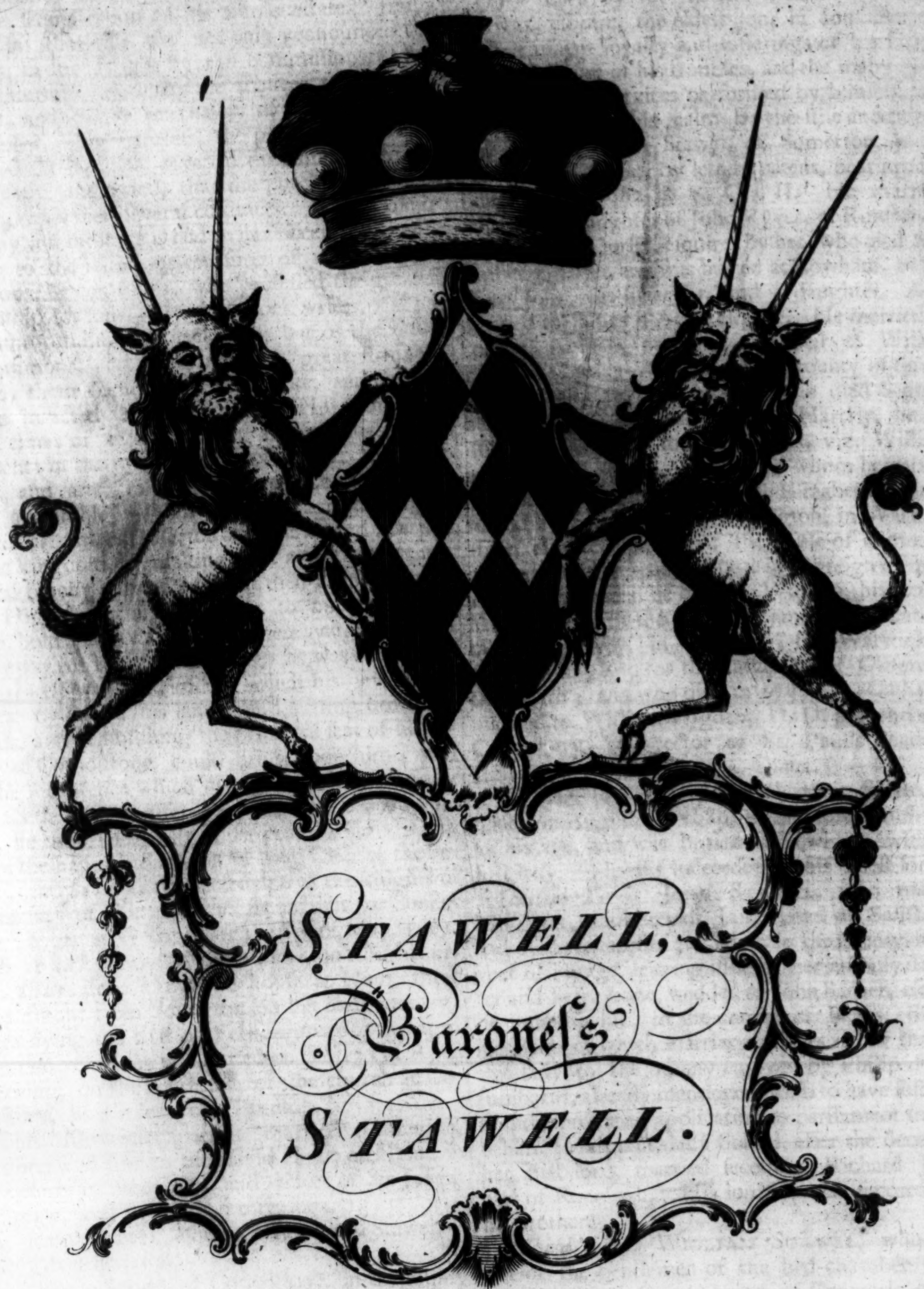
The four daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, married to William Bromley, of Bagington, in Warwickshire, esquire, speaker of the house of commons, and principal secretary of state in the reign of queen Anne, who had issue by her, William, his son and heir, member in the sixth parliament of Great-Britain, for Fowey, in Cornwall; for Warwick, in the seventh; and for the university of Oxford, in the eighth; and who died in 1737. 2. Catharine, married to William Higden, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of St. Paul's Shadwell, London. 3. Lucy; and 4. Diana.

The said Ralph, lord Stawel, their father, deceased on August 5, 1689, in the forty-ninth year of his age, and was buried at Lowham, with his first lady. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

(*Second Lord*) JOHN STAWEL, who married Margaret, daughter of James, earl of Salisbury; and died November 30, 1692, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, leaving issue by her an only daughter and heir, Anne, wedded to John Barber, esquire, of Sunning-hill, in the county of Berks, the descendants of which marriage as heirs at law through this lady to the barony enjoyed by Philip de Columbaris, already mentioned, seem to have sufficient foundation for an application to parliament in their behalf. Margaret, lady Stawel, after the decease of her first lord, married secondly, Richard Jones, earl of Ranelagh. His lordship was succeeded by his brother,

(*Third Lord*) WILLIAM STAWEL, who was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to his royal highness, George prince of Denmark, consort of her late majesty queen Anne. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Port, of the county of Sussex, esquire, and of Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Forster, esquire, and heir of her brother, Sir Humphrey Forster, baronet, in whose right he became possessed of the lordship of Aldermaston, in the county of Berks, where he resided. He had issue by his said lady, who died 1748, William, his son and heir, who died without issue in the life-time of his father, in 1740, and a daughter, Charlotte, married to Rushe Haffel, and secondly,







condly to Ralph Congreve, of Aldermaston, esquire, and his lordship deceasing, January 22, 1741-2, at his seat at Hartly, in the county of Southampton, was succeeded by his only surviving brother,

(*Fourth and last Lord, by the first creation.*) EDWARD STAWEL, who married May 10, 1719, Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Hugh Stewkley, of Hinton-Amney, in Hampshire, baronet, (who died in July 1740) by whom he had issue a son, Stewkley Stawel, who died young, and a daughter, Mary. And his lordship dying on April 13, 1755, at his seat at Aldermaston, without surviving male issue, the title of lord Stawel became extinct; but he was succeeded in his estates by his said only daughter and heir,

(*Present Lady*) MARY, now baroness Stawel, who married, on September 3, 1750, the right honourable Henry Bilson Legge*, fourth son of William, first earl of Dartmouth.

On May 20, 1760, his majesty was pleased to grant to the said honourable Mary Legge, his wife, the dignity of a baroness of Great Britain, by the

name, stile, and title of baroness Stawel, of Somerton, in the county of Somerset; and the dignity of baron to the heirs male, by her husband, the said right honourable Henry Bilson Legge. By whom her ladyship had issue Henry Stawel Legge, their son and heir, who was born on February 22, 1757.

(TITLE.) Mary Legge, baroness Stawel, of Somerton, in the county of Somerset.

(CREATION.) Baroness Stawel, as above, May 20, 1760, 33 Geo. II.

(ARMS.) Ruby, a cross of lozenges, pearl.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two man-tigers, i. e. beasts bodied, &c. in form of lions, pearl, with human visages, proper, armed with a sort of horns, like those of a satyr, or goat, and maned and tufted, topaz.

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Aldermaston, in the county of Berks.

* For an account of this gentleman, see Vol. II. page 56.

MONSON-WATSON, Baron SONDES.

LEWIS Watson, second son of John, first lord Monson, and Margaret, youngest daughter of Lewis Watson, first earl of Rockingham*, was born on November 28, 1728; and at the death of his cousin, Thomas, third and last earl of Rockingham, viscount Sondes, &c. on February 26, 1745-6, assumed the name and arms of Watson, in obedience to the will of that nobleman, who left him his estate on that condition.

In April, 1750, he was, on a vacancy occasioned by the death of Francis Scot, earl of Dalkeith, elected one of the representatives for Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, to the tenth parliament of Great-Britain; and at the general election, in 1754, was returned, to the next parliament, a burgess for the same place, and likewise one of the knights for the county of Kent, for which last he chose his seat.

On February 16, 1754, he was appointed, for life, one of the auditors of the imprest and foreign accounts, first fruits, tenths, customs, and of the mint and coinage: and by letters patent, bearing date May 20, 1760, 33 Geo. II. was created a peer of Great-Britain, by the name, stile, and title of baron Sondes, of Lees-court, in the county of Kent, with limitation of that dignity to the heirs male of his body.

His lordship, on October 12, 1752, wedded Grace, fourth daughter of the late Henry Pelham, esquire, (brother to his grace the duke of Newcastle) by lady Catharine, his wife, eldest daughter of John Manners, second duke of Rutland, by his first

duchess, Catharine, second daughter to William, lord Russel, and sister to Wriothesley, second duke of Bedford: and by her ladyship (who was born on August 18, 1728) has issue three sons,

1. Lewis-Thomas-Monson Watson, born on April 18, 1754.

2. Henry-Monson Watson, born on October 23, 1755.

3. Charles-Monson Watson, born October 24, 1761.

(TITLE.) Lewis-Monson Watson, baron Sondes, of Lees-Court, in the county of Kent.

(CREATION.) Baron Sondes, of Lees-Court, in the county of Kent, May 30, 1760, 33 Geo. II.

(ARMS.) Quarterly: first and fourth pearl, on a chevron, engrailed, sapphire, between three martlets, diamond, as many crescents, topaz, for Watson; second and third, topaz, two cheverons, ruby for Monson.

(CREST.) A griffin's head erased, pearl, gorged with a ducal coronet, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a griffin, pearl, gorged as the crest; on the sinister, a bear, proper, gorged with a belt, buckled with a strap pendant, pearl, charged with two crescents, topaz.

(MOTTO.) Esto quod esse videris.

(CHIEF SEATS.) Lees-Court, near Feversham, in Kent; and Rockingham-castle, in Northamptonshire.

* See Vol. I. table 29.

STEWART, Baroness MOUNT-STEWART.

FOR the origin of this noble lady's family, we must refer the reader to Vol. I. page 361, where they will find that Drogo de Monteacuto, or Montagu, (the common ancestor of the several families which bear the same name) came into England with the Conqueror, 1066. The succeeding pages present him with a full account of all that is memorable concerning her ladyship's lineal ancestors so far as Sir Edward Montagu, who died in 1601-2. In page 373, it is observed, that this Sir Edward had eight sons; from the seventh, Sir Sidney Montagu, descended the earls of Sandwich, as may be seen by inspecting page 550, et seq. In page 555, is inserted her ladyship's descent from Sidney Montagu, second son to Edward, first earl of Sandwich; it remains therefore only to observe that

(*Present Lady*) MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU, grand-daughter to the last-mentioned Sidney Montagu, who assumed the surname of Wortley, was married, on August 24, 1736, to the right honourable John Stewart, earl of Bute, of whom, therefore, it will be proper to speak in this place.

The said John, earl of Bute, on the decease of the earl of Orkney, was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, in February, 1736-7, and in September, the same year, was appointed a commissioner of police, in Scotland. In August, 1738, his lordship was invested with the ensigns of the ancient order of the Thistle, at Holyrood-house, and soon after appointed a lord of the bed-chamber to Frederick, late prince of Wales. He was groom of the stole to his present majesty, when prince of Wales, and, upon his accession to the throne, October 25, 1760, was reappointed to the same post, and sworn also a member of his majesty's most honourable privy-council. In March, 1761, his lordship was constituted one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and in June following, ranger and keeper of Richmond-park. In August, 1761, having been elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, he was likewise elected chancellor of the university of Aberdeen, and a governor of the Charter-house. In May, 1762, his lordship was appointed first lord commissioner of the treasury, which office he resigned in April, 1763, and on September 22, 1762, was installed a knight companion of the most noble order of the Garter, at Windsor.

Her ladyship's father died January 22, 1761, and her mother, in August, 1762, upon whose decease, she succeeded to the possession of a very large estate; and on April 4, 1761, her ladyship was raised to the rank of a peeress, by the title and ti-

tle of Baroness Mount-Stewart, of Wortley, in Yorkshire, with limitation of that honour, to her heirs male, by her present husband, John, earl of Bute.

Her ladyship, by the said earl, her husband, has issue five sons and six daughters, viz.

1. John Stewart, lord Mount-Stewart, born in July 1744, member in the last and present parliament (1768) for Boffiney, in Cornwall. He married November 12, 1766, Charlotte-Jane, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas, late lord Montjoy, and viscount Windsor, in Ireland.

2. James Stewart, born in September 1747, who will succeed, upon the death of his mother, to his grandfather's estate, and is then to take the surname of Wortley Montagu. In May 1767, he married Margaret, daughter of Sir David Clyngham, baronet.

3. Frederic Stewart, born in September 1751.

4. Charles Stewart, born in January 1753.

5. William Stewart, born in February 1755.

The daughters are,

1. Mary, born in January 1738, married in September 1761, to Sir James Lowther, of Lowther, in Westmorland, baronet.

2. Jane, born in April 1742, married February 1, 1768, to Sir George Macartney, bart. member in the present parliament (1768) for Cockermouth, in the county of Cumberland.

3. Anne, born in August 1746, married July 2, 1764, to Hugh Piercy, earl Piercy, eldest son to his grace the duke of Northumberland.

4. Augusta, born in February 1749.

5. Caroline, born in May 1750.

6. Louisa, born August 15, 1757.

(*TITLE.*) Mary Stewart, baroness Mount-Stewart.

(*CREATION.*) Baroness Mount-Stewart, of Wortley, in Yorkshire, April 4, 1761 (1 Geo. III.)

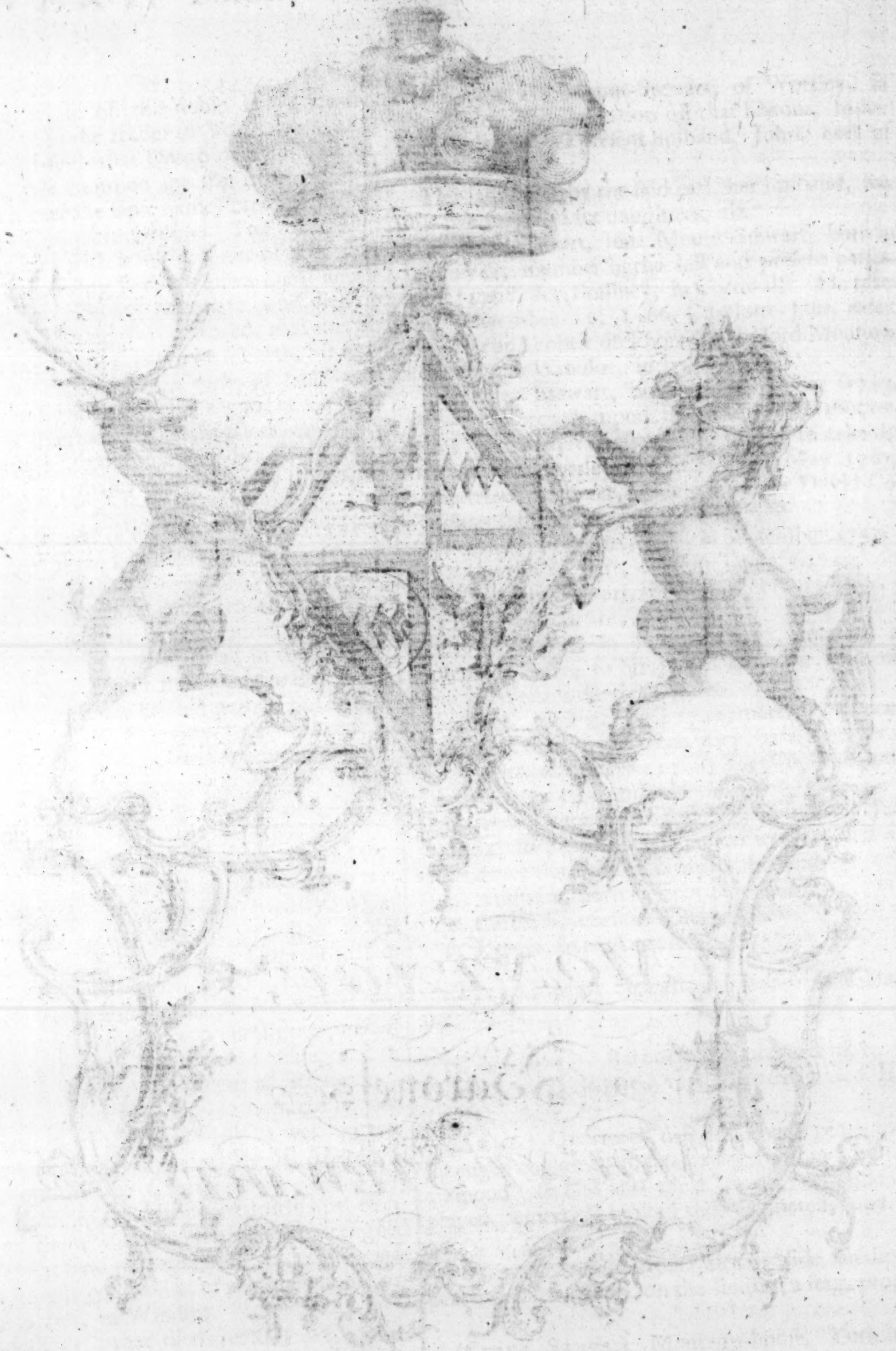
(*ARMS.*) Quarterly, first and fourth pearl, three lozenges conjoined in fess, ruby, within a border, diamond: second and third, topaz, an eagle displayed, emerald, beaked and membered, ruby.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) On the dexter side an horse, pearl, bridled, ruby, on the sinister, a stag, proper.

(*CHIEF SEATS.*) Montagu-house, Yorkshire, Luton-Hoo, Bedfordshire, Mount-Stewart, in the Isle of Bute.



STEWART, James MDI NIX STEWART



ROBINSON, Baron GRANTHAM.

THE first we find of this noble lord's family, was

WILLIAM ROBINSON, an Hamburgh merchant, who resided chiefly at the city of York, where he was lord-mayor, in the years 1581 and 1594. The high esteem which he had raised for himself among his fellow-citizens, procured him the honour of being their representative in parliament in the years 1584 and 1588.

He departed this life in 1616, at the advanced age of ninety-four, and was interred in the church of St. Crux, in the aforesaid city.

This gentleman, who had large possessions in the city and county of York, was twice married; first, to a daughter of John Redman, of Tulworth, in the aforesaid county; and, secondly, to a daughter of Thomas Harrison, of the city of York, merchant; by the latter he had a son, Thomas Robinson, who succeeded to those of his father's possessions, which lay in Richmondshire; but dying without issue, they reverted to his elder half brother,

WILLIAM ROBINSON, the produce of his father's first marriage with — Redman, who, upon his decease, (1616, as aforesaid) succeeded to his father's estates in and near York.

This gentleman was also lord-mayor of York in 1619, and marrying Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Jenkins, of Grimston, in the county of York, had issue one son and heir, William, which

Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, upon his father's demise, 1626 (who was buried at St. Crux church aforesaid) succeeded to the estates which had been the property of his grandfather, and had received great improvements both by his father and uncle. In 1633, he received the honour of knighthood, and five years after, served the office of high sheriff for the county of York. He married first, Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir William Bamburg, of Housam, in the county of York, and by her had a son, William, who died unmarried. By his second wife, Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Metcalf, of Nappa, in the county of York, he had issue three daughters. 1. Elizabeth, the wife of Philip Rycot, esquire, merchant. 2. Margaret, married to William Weddell, of Erswick, in the county aforesaid, esquire; and 3. Frances, married to Robert Bell, of Overton, in the same county. Also two sons.

1. Metcalf Robinson.

2. Thomas Robinson.

And dying 1658, he was buried at St. Crux church, and his effects devolved upon his eldest son by his second wife,

Sir METCALF ROBINSON, who was created a baronet 1660, and in the three several years 1660,

1661, and 1684, was returned to parliament as one of the representatives of the citizens of York. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William d'Arcy, of Witton-castle, in the bishopric of Durham, and by her had a son, who died in his infancy.

Sir Metcalf died at Newby upon Swale, near Topcliffe, February 6, 1688, and was there buried; and his estates were inherited by his nephew, the eldest son of his brother Thomas Robinson deceased, which

THOMAS ROBINSON, second son of Sir William Robinson, by his second marriage, took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Tancred, of Arden, in the county of York; and by her had a daughter, Margaretta, married to Rowland Norton, of Dishforth, in the county of York. Also two sons,

1. William Robinson, heir to his uncle.

2. Tancred Robinson, who was physician to king George I. and married Dorothea, daughter of — Coke, of Derby, M. D.

This Thomas dying at York, 1676, before his brother, left his eldest son,

Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, heir to Sir Metcalf Robinson, baronet, as already observed.

This gentleman was member of parliament for the borough of Northallerton, in the county of York, in the reign of king James II. and was of the convention parliament, at the revolution. In 1689, he was high sheriff of the county; and, in the same year, was created baronet, his uncle's title being extinct. He was chosen member of parliament twice afterwards for Northallerton; and from the year 1697, to the year 1722, was chosen eight times to represent the city of York. In the year 1700, he was lord mayor of that city. In 1679, he married Mary, the eldest daughter of George Aislaby, of Studley Royal, in the county of York, esquire, by whom he left six children, viz.

1. Metcalfe, his successor,

2. Tancred, successor to his brother.

3. William, who served in the army many years, till he arrived to the rank of colonel of a regiment of marines, in which capacity he went upon the expedition to Carthage, in 1740, and died at Port Royal in Jamaica, in 1741.

4. Thomas, now lord Grantham.

5. John, who was major of his brother's regiment, and died at Jamaica in 1742.

6. Anne, who married Thomas Worsley, of Hovingham, in the county of York, esquire.

Sir William died in the year 1736, aged eighty-one, at Newby, and was buried at Topcliffe, aforesaid.

Sir METCALFE ROBINSON, baronet, eldest son of Sir William, died unmarried, December 26,

1736,

1736, and was buried at Topcliffe, and succeeded by his brother, Tancred.

Sir TANCRED ROBINSON, baronet, was bred to the navy, in which service he rose to the rank of rear admiral of the white. In 1718, he was lord mayor of York the first time; and in 1738, a second time. He married Mary, only daughter and heiress of Rowland Norton, of Disforth, in the county of York, esquire, by whom he had nine children; six whereof survived him, viz. William, his successor; 2. Norton; 3. Mary, married to Thomas Peirse, of Pierfeburg, in the county of York, esquire; 4. Elizabeth; 5. Alatheia, died unmarried, 1767; and 6. Margaret. Sir Tancred died at York, in 1754, and was buried in St. Crux church, in that city.

Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, his son and heir, the present baronet, married Dorothea, daughter of John Thornhill, of Stanton, in the county of Derby, esquire.

(*Present Lord*) THOMAS ROBINSON, fourth son of Sir William Robinson, above-mentioned, was educated at Westminster school, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1719.

In 1723, when Horace Walpole, esquire, afterwards lord Walpole, of Wolterton, was ambassador at the court of France, Mr. Robinson was, by commission under the great seal, appointed secretary to that embassy.

In the first parliament of the reign of king George II. he was returned member for the borough of Thirsk, in the county of York.

In 1730, he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the emperor Charles VI. and concluded the treaties of Vienna, between the emperor, England, and the States General, of the sixteenth of March, 1731; and between the emperor, England, and Spain, on the twenty-second of July, of the same year.

In 1740, he was, upon the demise of the emperor Charles VI. appointed minister plenipotentiary to the queen of Hungary and Bohemia.

In 1742, upon the conclusion of the peace between their Hungarian and Prussian majesties, Mr. Robinson was honoured with the order of the Bath, and knighted and invested at Vienna, by the duke of Lorraine, great duke of Tuscany.

When his royal highness was elected emperor of Germany, in the year 1745, Sir Thomas Robinson was appointed minister plenipotentiary to his imperial majesty.

In 1748, Sir Thomas Robinson was ordered to repair from Vienna to Aix la Chapelle, to act as ambassador and minister plenipotentiary, jointly with the earl of Sandwich, in the negotiation that was carrying on there for the general peace of Europe; which being concluded, he returned to England, after having been constantly employed in foreign service upwards of twenty-five years.

At his arrival in England, in 1749, he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of trade

and plantations, and chosen member of parliament for the borough of Christchurch, in the county of Southampton.

In 1750, he was, upon the death of the duke of Montagu, appointed master of the great wardrobe; and was shortly afterwards sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy-council; and in 1754, was appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

In 1755, he was declared one of the lords justices of Great Britain, during his majesty's absence; and in November following, having resigned the seals, was again appointed master of the great wardrobe, in which office he continued till the accession of his present majesty, who was graciously pleased, by letters patent, bearing date the 7th day of April, 1761, to create him a peer of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title, of lord Grantham, baron Grantham, in Lincolnshire; and in July, 1765, to appoint him one of the postmasters-general of Great Britain and Ireland, in which office he continued till the end of December, 1766.

His lordship married Frances, third daughter of Thomas Worsley, of Hovingham, in the county of York, esquire, and she dying at Earl's-court, near Kensington, in the year 1750, was buried at Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, having had issue two sons,

1. Thomas Robinson, born at Vienna, November 30, 1738, member in the last and present parliaments for Christchurch; appointed April 27, 1761, secretary of the embassy to the intended congress at Augsburg; and constituted October 1, 1766, one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations.

2. Frederick Robinson, born at Vienna, October 11, 1746.

Also six daughters.

1. Frances, died unmarried 1758, and buried at Chiswick.

2. Ann, died an infant.

3. Ann.

4. Mary, died young, buried at Chiswick.

5. Theresa.

6. Elizabeth, died an infant, and buried at St. Paul's, Covent-garden.

(*TITLES.*) Thomas Robinson, lord Grantham, baron Grantham, in the county of Lincoln.

(*CREATION.*) Baron Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, April 7, 1761, 1 Geo. III.

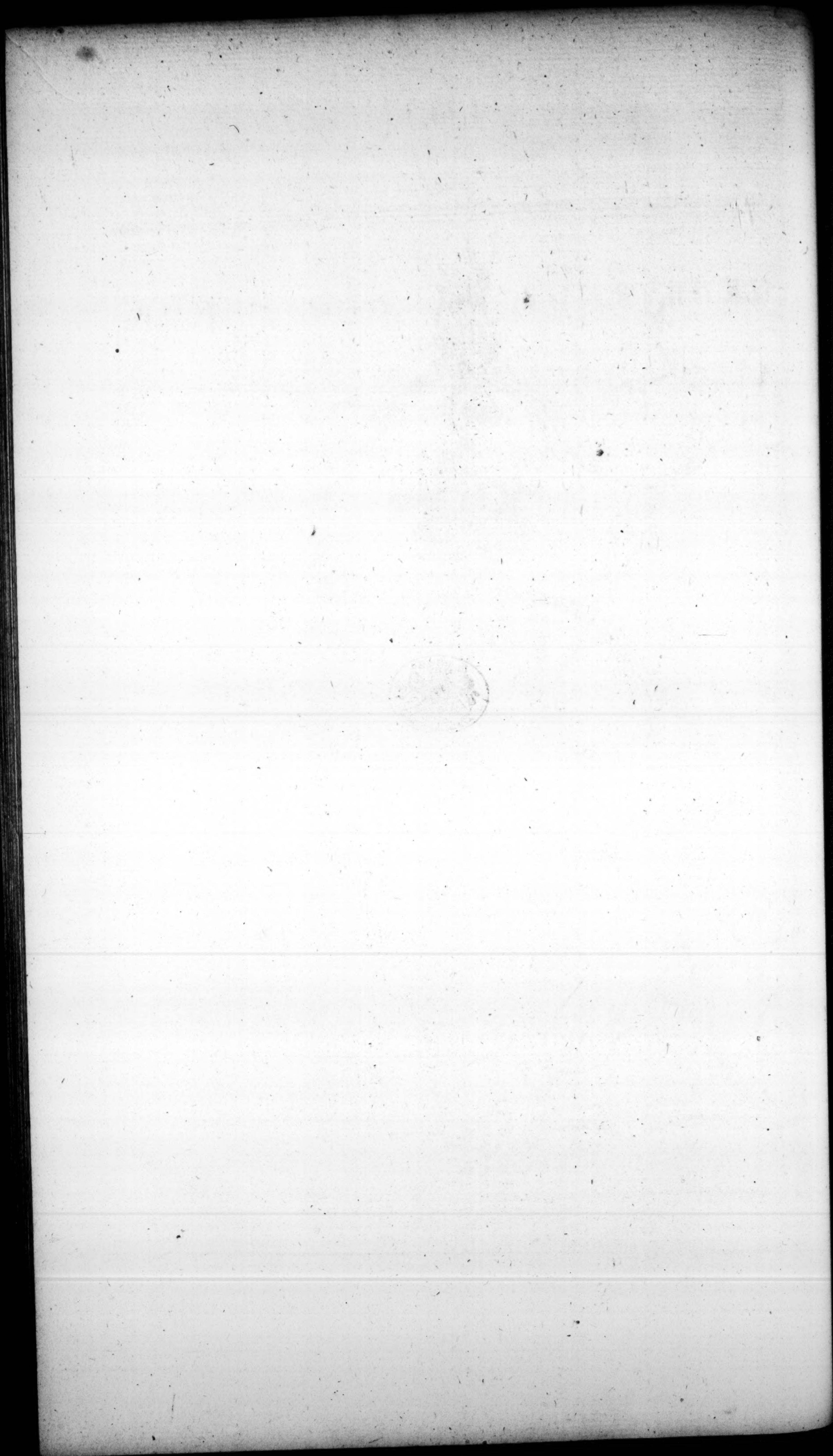
(*ARMS.*) Emerald, a cheveron, between three bucks standing at gaze, topaz.

(*CREST.*) Out of a crown of fleurs-de-lis, topaz on a mount, emerald, a buck standing at gaze, topaz.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) Two greyhounds, regardant, diamond.

(*MOTTO.*) Qualis ab incepto.





GROSVENOR, Baron GROSVENOR.

AMONG the attendants of William the Conqueror, into England, in 1066, we find enrolled his two uterine brothers, (legitimate sons of his mother by her husband, Herlain, a Norman gentleman) Odo, bishop of Bajeux, in the duchy of Normandy, created after the conquest (1067) earl of Kent; and Robert, earl of Montaigne, created afterwards earl of Cornwall. Also Hugh Lupus, created earl of Chester, 1070, the son of Emma, whole sister to Odo, and Robert, already mentioned by her husband, count of Avranches; together with these came over.

GILBERT DE GROSVENOR, nephew to the said Hugh Lupus, being the son of his sister, by her husband, who bore the name of Grosvenor, so that the descendants of this Gilbert have a legitimate claim to the ancient dukes of Normandy as ancestors. This surname was assumed from the high office of le Grosvenor, or, as it was variously written, le Grosvenor, le Grosvenour, Grovenor, le Groveneur, and le Grovenour, which was enjoyed by his ancestors, and probably by himself, before his arrival in England.

This Gilbert, who bore for his arms, azure, a bend or, was father of

ROBERT DE GROSVENOR, who, upon a partition of the lordship of Lostock, in the county of Chester, by his kinsman, Hugh Lupus, already mentioned, after the battle of Namptwich, received one moiety, called Over-Lostock, which continued with his male descendants until the year 1465, when it was among other lands partitioned among the coheirs of Robert le Grosvenor, hereafter mentioned.

This Robert was succeeded by his son,

HENRY LE GROSVENOR, who was father of

RAUFE LE GROSVENOR, who adhered to the cause of the empress Maud against king Stephen. He was with his cousin, Ranulph de Gernoniis, fourth earl of Chester, at the battle of Lincoln, on February 2, 1141, 6 Stephen, when that prince was made prisoner; but, being with the same earl about two years afterwards, had the misfortune to be taken by his adversaries.

ROBERT LE GROSVENOR, son and successor to the said Raufe, engaged in the crusade with king Richard I. for the recovery of the Holy-land, and was with that courageous monarch in Sicily, A. D. 1190; he was likewise, in 1191, with king Richard, at the conquest of the island of Cyprus; he assisted besides at the siege of Acon, Acres, or Ptolemais, in Palestine. His son,

ROBERT LE GROSVENOR, was seated at Hulme, and purchased Nether-Pever, in Edward I's reign, in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth years of which, he served the office of sheriff of Chester; and in that reign was also in the wars of Scotland. He married —, one of the seven daughters of William de Mobberley,* of Mobberley in Cheshire, esquire, by his second wife, Maud, daughter and heir to Robert Downes, of Chorley, juxta Werford, by whom he had a son, Sir Robert le Grosvenor, his heir, and a daughter, Mary, wife to Edmund Sherard, ancestor to the present earl of Harborough.

Sir ROBERT LE GROSVENOR, son and heir to Robert le Grosvenor, aforesaid, accompanied king Edward III. when he besieged Vannes in Brittany, A. D. 1342, 1346; was with him at the passage of the river Somme, on Friday, August 25, 1346, and next day at the memorable battle of Cressly (or Crecy) as also at the siege of Calais, which began on September 8, that year, and continued till August 4 following. This Sir Robert le Grosvenor wedded Emma, daughter to Waring de Maynwaring, of Pever; and by her had a daughter, Matilda, married first to John Hatton, and secondly, to Richard de Vernon, in 19 Edward III. also a son,

RAUFE LE GROSVENOR, who succeeded him in his lands of Hulme, Nether-Pever, &c. and was father of

Sir ROBERT LE GROSVENOR, who had a famous plea,† with Sir Richard le Scrope, about a coat of arms, viz azure, one bend, or.

He had two wives, first, Joan, one of the daughters of Sir John Daniers, or Danyell, of Tabley, in the county of Chester, knight-banneret, before

* The above-named William de Mobberley was sheriff of Chester, A. D. 1319, 13 Edward II. and by his first wife had Sir Raufe de Mobberley, who died without issue, in France, A. D. 1361, 35 Edward III. and a daughter, Ciceley, who, in 1329, 3 Edward III. wedded John Dumville, the younger, of Mobberley. Upon the death of the said Sir Raufe de Mobberley, who had succeeded his father, William, in 1327, 1 Edward III. the said Ciceley, his sister, inherited the estate of Mobberley; and his sisters of the half blood (whereof one was wife of this Robert le Grosvenor, and another, Mary, was married to Nicholas Leicester, of Tabley, in Cheshire) became coheirs to their mother's lands in Chorley.

† This suit (in which Sir Richard le Scrope was plaintiff, and Sir Robert le Grosvenor, defendant) was tried before the high-constable and high-marshal of England, and others commissioned for that purpose; and lasted three years, not being decided until 1389, the 12th year of the reign of king Richard II. The judges proceeded upon the evidence of old chronicles, ancient deeds, and old records of monasteries, &c. then produced, and upon the testimony of the following nobility, and gentlemen, then bearing arms, viz. John, duke of Lancaster, king of Castile and Leon, the earl of Derby, the earl of Arundel, the lord D'Arcy, the lord Grey of Ruthyn, the earl of Northumberland, the duke of Warwick, the lord Poynings, Stephen,

before-mentioned, but by her had no issue : and, secondly, Joan, or Jane, sometimes called Joceline. This Joan was daughter to Sir Robert de Pulford, lord of Pulford, in the county of Chester, knight, (who was living in 1348, 22 Ed. III. when Sir James Audley was sheriff of that county) and widow of Thomas Belgrave, and at last heir to her brother John, son and heir to her father, Sir Robert, by Dame Jane, his wife, who, after his death, took Richard de Boffeley for her second husband. The said Sir Robert de Pulford was the son of Sir Robert, lord of Pulford, who was alive in 1308, 2 Ed. II. and was son of another Sir Robert de Pulford, lord of Pulford, who was with king Edward I. in the wars of Scotland. The said Sir Robert le Grosvenor was sheriff of Cheshire, quam diu nobis placuerit, as appears by an ancient writ, now remaining in the exchequer at Chester, dated January 1, 1388-9, 12 Rich. II. He was again sheriff of that county, 1394, 18 Rich. II. and by the aforesaid Joan, or Joceline, left at his death (which happened in 1396) a son and heir,

Sir THOMAS GROSVENOR, knight, who wedded Catharine, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir William Pheasant, of the county of Stafford, knight, and was living, A. D. 1422, 10 Hen. V. By the said Joan (who, by a second marriage was the wife of Sir Thomas del Roche, knight, and was alive in the year 1431, 9 Hen. VI.) he had four sons,

1. Robert Grosvenor, his successor in Hulme, &c.

2. Raufe Grosvenor, continuator of the male line.

3. Thomas Grosvenor, of whom afterwards.

4. Randolph Grosvenor, who by —, his wife, daughter and heir of — Whitmore, was progenitor to the Grosvenors of Warwickshire.

ROBERT LE GROSVENOR, lord of Hulme, &c. eldest son and heir to Sir Thomas le Grosvenor, knight, was, in most part of king Henry VI's reign, in the war against France. He married Jonet, otherwise Johanne, daughter to Sir Geoffrey de Chedell, knight, and by her was father of six daughters.

This Robert le Grosvenor was possessed of Hulme, Allostock, Lostock, Gralam, Nether-Pever, Donam, Barton, Aldersey, Broxton, Chorley, Buyerton, Pulford, and lands in Claverton, nigh Chester, and in Hornbridge, nigh Chester, all in the county of Chester; besides considerable estates in Staffordshire: all which, after his death, were divided by deed of partition, in 1465, 5 Ed. IV. among his daughters, which were as follows:

1. Elizabeth, who was married in 1446, 24 Hen. VI. to Peter Dutton, of Hatton, esquire, son and heir of John Dutton, of Hatton, esquire. She was living in 1469, 9 Ed. IV. but died in the life-time of her husband, by whom she was mother of Peter Dutton, junior, Raufe, Richard, and Randle. The said Peter Dutton, junior, wedded Eleanor, daughter of Sir Robert Towlehurst, of Crewe, in Cheshire, knight, and left a son, Sir Piers Dutton, of Hatton and Dutton, knight, who departed this life

Stephen, abbot of Vale-Royal, of the Cestertian order, Sir Owen de Glendore, Sir John le Maffy, de Podington, knight-banneret, Sir Laurence de Dutton, knight-banneret, Sir Hugh de Browe, knight-banneret, Richard de Monlegh, Robert de Pufeldon, Morgan de Yonge, John de Hanmere, John Decka, Tudor de Glandore, Howell de Eton, James de Eton, Thomas Sampeer, Sir William de Brereton, knight-banneret, Thomas de Davenport, John de Leycestre, Raufe de Leycestre, Hugh de Hulle, Richard de Legh, Richard de Vernon, Thomas de Legh, de Norwolde, John de Maffy, Hugh de Legh, Sir William de Legh, knight-banneret, Sir William de Atherton, knight-banneret, Sir Roger de Pilkington, knight-banneret, Raufe de Langton, baron de Newton, Henry de Rixton, Roger de Bradhagh, John de Haddock, Raufe de Standish, William de Chisnall, John de Ashurst, Richard de Atherton, Mathew de Sothworh, Sir William de Atherton, knight, Matthew de Haddock, Roger de Atherton, Robert de Par, Henry de Tildesleigh, Gilbert de Culcheth, Hugh de Wistanlegh, Matthew de Tildesleigh, Henry de Par, John de Holcroft, Sir Richard de Bold, knight-banneret, Aleyn de Rixton, Richard de Maffe, de Rixton, Gilbert de Burgg, Hugh de Welston, William de Moston, Randolph de Manwaring, William de Stanlegh, John Mainwaring, Geoffrey de Boyddell, Sir John de Ashton, knight-banneret, John Pygot, Robert de Stanlegh, esquire; William de Hulme, esquire; John de Cliffe, de Macclesfield, esquire; John Fitz-Richard, de Sutton, esquire; Robert de Holland, John de Holland, Raufe de Stanlegh, John de Radeleve, de Dordehall, John de Dockensfield, esquire; Thomas de Hashton, John de Legh, Geoffrey de Legh, William de Sodington, Robert de Downes, John de Davenport, de Bromhall, John de Dokenfeld, Geoffrey de Vernon, Robert de Hyde, John de Henford, Geoffrey Maffy, Nicholas de Rixton, Roger le Prior de —, William de Tranmer, Thomas le Vernon, John Boteler, de Verton, William del Slene, Nicholas Orrel, Roger de Barton, Robert de Pilkington, de Rorrington, Yoner de Bradshaw, John de Trafford, Thomas de Pynnington, John de Urmiston, John de Horneby, Sir Thomas Fleminge, knight-banneret, Edmund de Dacre, John de Bache, John de Raudford, Sir John de Dalton, knight-banneret, Andrew de Levere, Richard de Hilton, Edward de Lathum, Robert de Wastbynton, Robert de Bradshawe, Sir Robert de Hassal, Thomas Hesketh, Nicholas de Rigby, Thomas de Halghtun,

Henry Bradshawe, Richard Talbot, William de Hilton, Richard de Holland, Thomas de Merbury, John de Halum, William de Legh, David de Cruwe, David de Malpas, John Dann, de Urkinton, Henry de Biston, John de Etoun, Hugh de Cotton, Raufe de Egerton, Robert de Colwich, abbot of the abbey of Combermere, William Danyell, Roger de Molde-worth, Robert Danyell, Robert de Hassal, John de Frodes-hams, Hugh de Coton, John de Burghe, John de Holford (before-mentioned, then of the age of forty-four years) and William de Merston, abbot of St. Warburge, de Chester. Many or some of these deposed their having been in the chronicles, old deeds, and other records of monasteries, that Hugh Lupus, commonly called the first earl of Chester (after the conquest) nephew to William the Conqueror, of England, came into England with the said William, and, with the said earl Hugh came one Gilbert le Grosvenor, nephew to the said earl Hugh, armed with the arms aforesaid, viz. Azure, one Bend d'Or, and that he bore the same to his death; that from the said Gilbert descended Robert, his son and heir, and that he used the same arms all his time; that from the said Robert came one Henry, and from Henry came Raufe, and from Raufe came Robert, and from the said Robert came another Robert, and from that Robert came Raufe, and that from that same Raufe came Sir Robert le Grosvenor, the defendant of these arms; which arms, all and every of them, aforesaid, have successively, and by right of male descent, been borne, and the same used peaceably and quietly, without the claim or challenge of any one whatsoever, down to the present contest, occasioned by Sir Richard le Scrope being armed with these arms, as well as Sir Robert le Grosvenor, in the late expedition of monsieur, the king, into Scotland, and except that Sir John Daniers, or Danyell, of Tabley in Cheshire, knight-banneret, in behalf of the said Sir Robert le Grosvenor (who was then his son-in-law, and an infant) challenged, in France, an esquire of Cornwall, one Carminaw (or Carminow) by name, upon seeing him armed with the said arms, and that the said Sir John Danyell did maintain the said arms in battle against him. They further deposed, that they had heard from persons of rank, and ancient people whom they could believe and credit, that all and every of the aforesaid ancestors of the said Sir Robert le Grosvenor had always borne and used the said arms, and that this was the common and received opinion of the matter, throughout the county of Chester, and in other parts

ife, A. D. 1545, 37 Hen. VIII. leaving many sons and daughters. Of the latter, Catharine, the eldest, was successively wedded, first, to Sir Roger Puleston (or Pilston) of Emrald (or Emerald) in Flintshire, knight; and, secondly, to Richard Grosvenor, second son of Richard Grosvenor, of Eaton, by Catharine Coton, his wife, of whom afterwards.

2. Emme, had two husbands; first, John Legh, of Booths, in the county of Chester, esquire, by whom she left an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, the wife of Piers Shakerleigh, whose descendants by her now inherit Hulme, and the fifth part of Allostock, being the portion that fell to the said Emme, by the deeds of partition in 1465 and 1474: and, secondly, Ralph Egerton, esquire, who survived her; but they were both living in 1490, 5 Hen. VII. and had issue.

3. Catharine, had the lordship of Pulford, in Cheshire, and other lands, by the said deed of partition, 1465, 5 Ed. IV. and a fifth part of Allostock, upon the death of her sister Margery, by another deed of partition, A. D. 1474, 14 Ed. IV. This Catharine was successively married, first, to Richard Winnington, of Winnington, in Cheshire, esquire, by whom she had three sons, Richard, Peter, and George, and also two daughters, Jane and Elizabeth; who were all living in 1490, 5 Hen. VII. and, secondly, to William Venables, esquire. Richard, the eldest son of Richard Winnington, and of Catharine Grosvenor, his wife,

died in 1504, 19 Hen. VII. and by his wife, Joan Smith (who departed this life in 1509, 24 Hen. VII.) had two daughters, 1. Catharine, who died without issue, A. D. 1508, 13 Hen. VII. as appears by her office taken in 1515, 6 Hen. VIII. and, 2. Elizabeth, who wedded Sir Piers Warburton, of Arley, in Cheshire, knight, A. D. 1511, 2. Hen. VIII. being then sole heir. The said Sir Piers died in 1550, 4 Ed. VI. and his wife, Elizabeth, in 1558, 6 Mariae, leaving issue, besides several daughters, a son, Sir John Warburton, who inherited the estate of Winnington, and also Pulford, and other lands, the portion of his great grand-mother, Catharine Grosvenor; all which continue in the family.

4. Margaret, had for her share a moiety of Nether-Pever, with Little-Pever, the third part of Over-Alderley, the third part of Pygrave-wood, in the demesne lands of Allostock, in the county of Chester, and certain lands in Hope, juxta Astonfield, in the county of Stafford, according to the deed of partition made in 1465, 5 Ed. IV. She married Thomas Leicestor, of Nether-Tabley, in Cheshire, esquire, and was living in 1469, 9 Ed. IV. but died before her husband, by whom she had a son, John Leicestor, who, upon the decease of Margery, his mother's youngest sister, got the fifth part of Allostock, by deed of partition made in 1474; and from the said John, the present Sir Peter-Burn Leicestor, of Tabley, baronet, is descended.

parts and counties adjacent: and they, or some of them, further depose, that he, the said Sir Robert le Grosvenor, armed with these arms, accompanied, and was harbinger to Sir James d'Audley, then lieutenant to the lord Edward, prince of Wales, commonly called Edward the Black Prince, for seventeen years last past, and was in Barry, Algayne, del Tour de Brose, & à Issendon & à la siege de Rochefort, en Peyto, en Gyan, & à Viers en Normandie, & en bataille de Poitiers (when the said Sir James d'Audley gained the greatest honour for this extraordinary valour, and his bounty and generosity to to his esquires and followers) that the said Sir Robert le Grosvenor, being armed as aforesaid, was at the victory of Najara, in Spain, 1367, and with the said lord Edward, the prince, in his last action, at Limoges, 1370. It was likewise proved, that Raufe le Grosvenor, an ancestor of the said Sir Robert, was at Lincoln, with his cousin Ranulph, earl of Chester, and armed as aforesaid, 1141, when king Stephen was taken prisoner; and again, in 1143, with his said cousin, the earl of Chester, when he was pursued, and himself taken prisoner.

The before-mentioned conveyance, made by the said Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, of the lands of Over-Loftock, to Robert le Grosvenor, the son of Gilbert, was also attested, during the course of the trial; and that the said lands were then part of the inheritance of the said Sir Robert le Grosvenor, the defendant, by lineal male succession.

It was likewise proved, that Sir Robert le Grosvenor, another ancestor of the said Sir Robert, bore the same arms, when he accompanied king Edward the Third in the camp laying before Vannes, in Brittain, and also afterwards at the passage over the Somme, and at the battle of Cressy, and at the siege of Calais: and that Robert le Grosvenor, another ancestor also of Sir Robert, the defendant, was armed, as aforesaid, with king Richard I. at Messina, in Sicily, 1190; and, in 1191, at the conquering of Cyprus, and at the taking of Acon, or Ptolemais, defended by the power of Saladin, and at the relief of Joppa, where Saladin was repulsed.

It was also made evident, that another Robert, likewise an ancestor to the defendant, was in Scotland with king Edward II. in his wars, armed as aforesaid.

Many of the before-mentioned gentlemen also depose, that they had seen the said arms painted in glass windows, upon shields, standards, pennons, buildings, edifices, tombs, sepulchres, or monuments, and other places, as the arms of the said Sir Robert and his ancestors; and particularly in the several churches of Great Budworth, Mobberley, Tarvin, Warton,

Chrifleton, Stockport, Lymm, Sandbach, Aldford, Middlewich, Namptwich, St. Werburge in Chester, the Friars Minors in Chester, St. Mary in Chester, Vale Royal abbey, Cumbermere abbey, the chapels of Hulme, Over-Pever, Nether-Pever, Witton, Bonches, and Bold, and at Dutton, and Bradley; and that they had moreover seen several charters, records, and other deeds, belonging to the said Sir Robert; and his ancestors, sealed with seals engraved with the said arms, and which were with the register, to be by him properly exhibited before the lord the constable, and the lord the marshal of England.

Likewise, the before-mentioned Howell de Eton, James de Eton, Sir William de Brereton, knight-banneret, Thomas de Davenport, John de Leycestre, Raufe de Leycestre, Sir Richard de Bold, knight-banneret, Randolph de Manwaring, Raufe de Stanlegh, Thomas de Stanlegh, Robert de Downes, John de Davenport, de Bromhall, Robert de Hyde, Thomas le Vernon, John de Eton, Robert de Haffall, John de Frodsham, and Hugh de Coton, did further depose, that they were cousins to the said Sir Robert le Grosvenor, defendant.

It appeared by the said trial, that Sir Richard le Scrope, 1346, in his expedition against the Scots, challenged an esquire of Cornwall, of the name of Carminaw, and upon examination before the knights, and esquires, there present, it was alledged that Sir Richard le Scrope and his ancestors had borne the same arms ever since the conquest of England; and, on the part of Carminaw, it was alledged, that he and his ancestors had borne the same arms ever since the time of king Arthur: wherefore, it was adjudged, that they should continue to bear the said arms.

The sentence of the court, in the case of Sir Richard le Scrope and Sir Robert le Grosvenor, was, that Sir Richard should bear the arms of azure, and one bend, d'or, as formerly, and that Sir Robert should bear the said arms, but with a bordure d'argent. Sir Robert, thinking himself injured by that sentence, appealed to the king himself, before whom, by his commissioners, the whole pleadings were reviewed; and, at length it was decided, that Sir Richard le Scrope should continue the usage of the said arms, and that Sir Robert le Grosvenor should either use the said arms with a bordure, as in the sentence, or else, instead of the bend, or, might bear a garb, or, from the arms of the ancient earls of Chester, his consanguinity to them having been so fully proved in the said trial: whereupon, Sir Robert le Grosvenor, ever after, bore, for his arms, azure, a garb, or; and the same have been constantly used by his successors.

✱ Anne,

5. Anne, or Agnes, had, according to the deed of partion dated 1465, 5 Ed. IV. Buyerton, Newbolde, and other lands in Cheshire, besides a fifth part of Allostock, the share of her sister, Margery. This Anne, in 1469, 9 Ed. IV. became the second wife of Sir William Stanley, of Hooton, in Cheshire, knight, ancestor by her to the present Sir Rowland Stanley, of Hooton, aforesaid, baronet.

Margery had, by the deed of partition made in 1465, the lands of Allostock; but dying unmarried, her share was divided among her other sisters, or their issue, according to partition agreed on in 1474, 14 Edward IV. as before related.

Having thus deduced the descendants of Robert le Grosvenor, eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas le Grosvenor, knight, by Joan Pheasant, his wife, we shall give an account of the said Sir Thomas's third son, also Thomas, before we proceed with Raufe, the second son, continuator of the male line of this ancient family; having already taken notice of Randolph, the fourth son.

The said Thomas, third son, in Henry VII's reign (which commenced on August 22, 1485, and ended on April 22, 1509) married Elizabeth (or Isabella) daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Peshale (or Persal) of Chetwynd, and Bellaport, in the county of Salop, esquire, and by her, who had Bellaport for her portion (the other coheir carrying Chetwynd to her husband, — Pigott, from whom the Pigotts of that place descend) was father of Randolph Grosvenor, of Bellaport, who wedded Margaret, one of the daughters of Randal Maynwaring, of Carrigham, and had issue, Randolph, his heir, who, by Anne, his wife, daughter to William Charlton, of Apley in Shropshire, esquire, had a son and heir, Thomas Grosvenor, esquire, who espoused Margery, daughter of John Cotes, of Woodcote, in the said county of Salop, esquire, and by her was father of William Grosvenor, of Bellaport, esquire, who married Anne, one of the daughters and coheirs of William Heywood, of Stonelow, in Staffordshire, esquire, and by her had a son and heir, William Grosvenor, of Bellaport, esquire, who wedded Cicely, one of the daughters of Sir Richard Maynwaring, of Ightfield, in Shropshire, knight, but had no issue.

We now return to

RAUFE (OR RAWLINE) LE GROSVENOR, second son of Sir Thomas le Grosvenor, and continuator of the male line of this noble family. He was twice married, first to Joan, sole daughter and heir of John Eton, † of Eton (now Eaton) near Chester, esquire, by which Joan he had three sons,

1. Robert Grosvenor, his heir.
2. Richard (or Raufe, according to some) married —, at the city of Chester, and had a son, Richard, and nine daughters, whereof Alice was the wife

of William Goodman, and had issue. Richard, the son, was sheriff of Chester, in 1492; and wedded Sybil, and by her was father of two sons, whereof one was also sheriff of Chester, and of nine daughters, as appeared in the glass windows in the church of St. Mary on the Hill, in the city of Chester, A. D. 1534, 25 Henry VIII.

3. James Grosvenor wedded Margaret, daughter of Piers Stanley, of Ewlowe; and by her had an only daughter and heir, Margaret, who married Richard Oldfield, and had issue, who were afterwards of Bradwell, in Cheshire.

ROBERT GROSVENOR, eldest son and heir to Raufe le Grosvenor, by his wife, Joan, daughter of John Eton, of Eton, married, in 8 Henry IV. Catharine, daughter of Sir William Norris, of Speake, in the county of Lancaster, knight, and departing this life in 12 Henry VII. left two sons,

1. Thomas, his heir.
2. Richard, who continued the line.

And likewise two daughters,

1. Catharine, who had two husbands, first, Thomas Hough, of Leighton, esquire, and, secondly, Sir William Venables, knight, baron of Kinderton.

2. Jane, who was married to Raufe, son and heir of Nicholas Leigh, of High-Leigh, esquire.

THOMAS GROSVENOR, eldest son and heir of the aforesaid Robert Grosvenor, wedded, in 10 Henry VII. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Calveley, of the Lea, in Cheshire, knight, but died in 27 Henry VII. without issue. Thereupon,

RICHARD GROSVENOR, the second son of the said Robert Grosvenor, succeeded to the estate; and in 1 Henry VIII. married Catharine, third daughter and one of the coheirs of Richard Cotton, of Rudware-Hampstall, in Staffordshire, esquire, from a younger son of whose family descended the late Sir John Cotton, of Connington, in Huntingdonshire, and of Stretton, in Bedfordshire, baronet, who died on March 27, 1752. He departed this life on July 27, 1542, 34 Henry VIII. having had, by the said Catharine, his wife, five sons,

1. Sir Thomas Grosvenor, knight, his heir.
2. Richard Grosvenor, who was sheriff of the county of Flint, 6 Edward VI. and by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter to Piers Dutton, of Hatton, and relict of Sir Roger Puleston, of Emerald in Flintshire, had issue,
3. John Grosvenor, who married, but left no issue; his son, Thomas, dying before him.
4. Anthony Grosvenor, who wedded Uriel, daughter to Sir Roger Puleston, of the Temple, knight, and by her was father of three daughters, viz. Elizabeth, Amy, and Frances, who all died unmarried, except Amy, who was wife to Edward Bewlott, of Moreton, esquire.
5. George Grosvenor, who died young.

Richard Grosvenor, aforesaid, was also, by the same

† The said John Eton, the father of Joan, the wife of Raufe Grosvenor, was son of John de Eton, lord of Eton and Stockton, who married Beatrice, and died in 1415, 3 Hen. V. This John was the son of another John, who wedded Margaret, daughter to Henry de Weston, esquire, and was son to Richard de Eton, who was living in 1346, 20 Ed. III. together with Joan, his wife, and died A. D. 1381, 5 Rich. II. He was the son of Robert de Eton, and Isabel, his wife, who was heir to William de Stockton, lord of Stockton, and alive,

with her husband, in 1311, 5 Ed. II. This Robert de Eton was the son of Richard de Eton, son and heir of another Richard de Eton, whose father was another Richard, who was the son of William de Eton, and heir to another William, who was son and heir to another William de Eton.

§ The other coheirs of the said Richard Cotton, were Maud, the eldest daughter, Eleanor, the second, and Isabel the fourth. — Maud was wedded to Sir Anthony Fitz-Herbert, of Norbury, justice of the King's-Bench in 14 Hen. VIII. — Eleanor was

fame Catharine, father of eleven daughters.

1. Elizabeth, was lady of the nuns in Chester, A. D. 1532, 24 Henry VIII.

2. Eleanor, wedded Thomas Reddish, lord of Gropenhall, Dodelstone, &c. in Cheshire, esquire, and by him left a daughter, Maud, who became heir to her father, and married William Marbury, of Marbury, in the said county of Chester, esquire, by whom she had issue

3. Catharine, was wife to Thomas Ravenscroft, of Bretton, in Flintshire, esquire, son and heir of George, and had issue.

4. Anne, married Roger Puleston, of Emerald, in the county of Flint, esquire, by whom she left children.

5. Alice, was a nun at Chester, and was alive in 1559, 1 Eliz.

6. Margaret, married three husbands, 1. Raufe Birkenhead, of Trowton, in Cheshire, esquire, by whom she had issue; 2. George Wood, of Battersey, justice of Chester, esquire; and, 3. John Molineux, of the Wood, in the county of Lancaster, esquire.

7. Maud, was wife to Humphrey Ridgeley, of Ridgeley, in the county of Stafford, esquire, but had no issue.

8. Jane, was successively wedded to George Sandford, of Sandford, in Shropshire, esquire, and Sir William Hollis, knight, but left no progeny.

9. Dorothy, had also two husbands, first Richard Wilbraham, of Woodhey, esquire, son and heir to William Wilbraham, of Woodhey, esquire, by whom she had issue; and second, Henry Seyvile, of Barteley, in the county of York, esquire, but died without issue.

10. Mary, married Thomas Leigh, of Adlington, in the county of Chester, esquire, by whom she had issue; and after his death, took another husband.

11. Ursula died unmarried.

Sir THOMAS GROSVENOR, knight, eldest son and heir of the said Richard Grosvenor, and Catharine Coton, his wife, married in the twentieth year of the reign of king Henry VIII. Maud, daughter of Sir William Pole, of Poole, in the county of Chester, knight, ancestor to the knightly family seated there, and at the friery in Lewes, in the

county of Suffex. By that lady (who secondly, wedded, in 4 Edward VI. Robert Fletcher, of Ince, in the county of Chester, esquire, whose widow she became in 2 Elizabeth, and died such A. D. 1582, 24 Elizabeth) Sir Thomas was father of two sons,

1. Thomas Grosvenor, his heir.

2. Richard, who died a bachelor.

And likewise of three daughters,

1. Elizabeth, married to Richard Mastorson, of Namptwich, in the county of Chester, esquire.

2. Catharine, who first wedded Richard Hunt, esquire, by whom she had issue; and, secondly, Richard Shawcross, esquire.

3. Grace, who married John Massie, of Codington, esquire, but left no progeny.

Sir Thomas departed this life on April 24, 1549, 3 Edward VI. aged thirty-six years: and was succeeded in his lands of Eaton, &c. by his eldest son,

Thomas Grosvenor, esquire, who married Anne, daughter of Roger Bradshaigh, of the Haigh, in the county of Lancaster, esquire, by Jane, his wife, daughter to Ralph Standish, of Standish, in the said county, esquire. This Thomas died, A. D. 1579, 21 Elizabeth, and by his said wife (who was secondly, wedded to William Radcliffe, esquire, and was living in 36 Elizabeth) had two sons,

1. Richard Grosvenor, esquire, his heir.

2. Thomas, who never married.

And also four daughters,

1. Maud, who died unmarried.

2. Mary, who was born in 1564, 6 Elizabeth, and having wedded George Salusbury, of Bestock, esquire, second son to Sir John Salusbury of Llewenny in Denbighshire, and dame Jane, his wife, left issue,

3. Anne, married to Roger Hurlestone, esquire, son and heir of Roger Hurlestone, of Chester, esquire.

4. Julian, who was born in 1568, 10 Elizabeth, and was wife to Francis Broughton, esquire.

RICHARD GROSVENOR, esquire, aforesaid, the eldest son, succeeded his father, Thomas, at Eaton, &c. and was sheriff of Chester, A. D. 1602, 44 Eliz. He was twice married, first, to Christian, daughter to Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton, in the county of Chester, knight; and, secondly, in 1614,

was married to Sir William Venables; and Isabel, to Sir Thomas Bradburne, of Derbyshire, knight.

The said Richard Coton, father of those four ladies, was heir to Thurcaston, Tayme, and Mapplewell, in the county of Leicester; to Coilston, and Rolington, in Derbyshire; Rudware-Hampstall, Poefwood, and Ashfield, in the county of Stafford; Coton, and Ofcroft, in the county of Chester; his grandfather, Richard Coton, of Rudware-Hampstall, having, in 31 Hen. VI. married Joan, one of the daughters of Richard Venables, esquire, baron of Kinderton, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and one of the heirs of Hugh Venables, baron of Kinderton, who was slain at the battle of Bloreheath, in Staffordshire, on September 23, 1459, 38 Hen. VI. where the Cheshiresmen were very great sufferers, having wore that day little silver swans, which king Henry's consort had ordered to be distributed among the gentlemen of that county, as the badge of the prince of Wales, her son. The said Hugh Venables, baron of Kinderton, was descended from Sir Hugh Venables, knight, baron of Kinderton, who, in the reign of Edward I. married Agatha, daughter and heir to old Sir Raufe Vernon, knight.—And John Coton, father of the said Richard Coton, living in 12 Hen. VI. married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir William Faukoner, of Thurcaston, knight, son of Sir John le Faukoner, knight, who was alive in 22 Rich. II. and was son to William le Faukoner, who was living in 30

Ed. III. and was son to Thomas le Faukoner, who was alive in 14 Ed. I. and was son to William le Faukoner, the son of Sir John le Faukoner, knight, who married Margery, daughter and heir to Geoffry, lord of Thurcaston, son to Geoffry, son of Philip, lord of Thurcaston, who was son to Robert le Faukoner, de Thurcaston, son of William le Faukoner de Thurcaston, who wedded Margery de St. Par; and the said William was son of Raufe le Faukoner, son of Scanard le Faukoner, son of Henry le Fauconer de Thurcaston, in the county of Leicester, in the reign of king William I. commonly stiled the Conqueror. And Edmund Coton, father of the aforesaid John, was lord of Rudware-Hampstall, 45 Ed. III. in right of his wife, who was Joan, daughter and heir of Walter de Rudware-Hampstall, by Joan, his wife, daughter and heir of Walter Walltheofe, and Julian, his wife, daughter and heir of John Bassinge. The said Walter de Rudware was grandson of Walter de Rudware, son of Walter de Rudware, by Matilda, his wife, daughter of Nicholas Peeke, by Hawyse, his wife, daughter of Reginald I. count of Burgundy, by Alisa, or Adelisa, his wife, daughter to Richard II. duke of Normandy, grandfather to William the Conqueror.

Such were the illustrious ancestors and kindred of Catherine Coton, the wife of Richard Grosvenor, second son of Robert Grosvenor, and ancestor to the present lord Grosvenor.

12 James I. to Jane Bostock, of Morton-Say, in Shropshire, relict of John Bostock, of Morton-Say aforesaid, esquire. By this Jane (whom he left a widow at his death, on September 18, 1619, 17 James I. being then in the fifty-sixth year of his age) he had no issue: but by his first lady (who departed this life in 1609) he was father of three sons,

1. Thomas, who died young.
2. Richard, who succeeded to the estate, and was created a baronet.
3. Thomas, who died unmarried.

By the same lady, he had also fourteen daughters,

1. Anne, who was born in 1582, 24 Elizabeth, and by her husband, John Maffie, esquire, son and heir to John Maffie, of Codrington, esquire, was mother of five sons, and three daughters.

2. Mary, who died unmarried.

3. Christian, who, in 1601, 43 Elizabeth, married Peter Danyell, of Tabley, esquire, who was one of the knights for the county of Chester, in parliament, A. D. 1625, and died on April 18, 1652, aged sixty-eight years, having had by her (who departed this life in 1663, aged seventy-six) Peter, his heir, and two daughters, Margaret and Christian.

4. Frances, who died young.

5. Dorothy, who departed this life unmarried.

6. Frances, who was born in 1591, 33 Elizabeth, and married Samuel Bisphan, of Billenge, in the county of Lancaster, doctor of physic.

7. Catharine, who was born in 1592, 34 Elizabeth, and in 1618, wedded Thomas Glynnne, of Glynnellivon, in the county of Caernarvon, esquire.

8. Dorothy,

9. Eleanor,

10. Elizabeth,

11. Jane,

} who all four died young.

12. Eleanor, who was born in 1601, 43 Elizabeth, and was wife to Arthur Chambers, of Pitton, in the county of Salop, esquire.

13. Margaret, who was born in 1603, 1 James I. and, first, wedded Henry Brereton, esquire, by whom she had one son, also named Henry; and, secondly, Hugh Willbraham, esquire.

14. Maudlin, who died unmarried.

Sir RICHARD GROSVENOR, second son, aforesaid, who, by his elder brother's death, became heir to his father, was knighted in 17 James I. and created a baronet on February 23, 1621-2, 19 James I. He served the office of sheriff for the county of Chester, in 22 James I. and for the county of Denbigh in the year following. He was mayor of the city of Chester, and one of the knights of the shire for the county, in the first parliament called by king Charles I. viz. A. D. 1625, 1 Charles I.

This Sir Richard Grosvenor, baronet had three wives, first, Lettice, second daughter to Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, junior, of Cholmondeley, in Cheshire, knight, by Mary, his wife, daughter and sole heir to Christopher Holford, of Holford, esquire, and by her had

Sir Richard Grosvenor, baronet, his heir.

And also three daughters,

1. Christian, who, in 1621, 19 James I. married Sir Francis Gamul, of the city of Chester, knight, and by him was mother of a son (who was killed in the civil wars, without issue) and of several daughters,

2. Mary, who died unmarried, in 1642, 18 Charles I.

3. Grace, who, in 1638, 14 Charles I. also died unmarried.

He wedded, secondly, in 1614, 12 James I. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Willbraham, of Woodhey, knight, and by her (who departed this life, A. D. 1621) was father of a son,

Thomas, who died young.

And, thirdly, he married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Sir Peter Warburton, of Grafton, knight, (one of his majesty's justices of the court of Common-pleas) and relict of Thomas Stanly, of Alderly, esquire; but by her, who departed this life in 1629, had no issue.

Sir Richard died in 1645, being then sixty-one years of age, and was interred at Eccleston, in Cheshire, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir RICHARD GROSVENOR, (second baronet) who was sheriff of Cheshire, for the king, in 1644, 20 Charles I. at which time he raised the posse comitatus, to oppose the parliament army, commanded by Ferdinand, lord Fairfax; and continued steadfast in his loyalty to his sovereign, during the whole time of that unnatural war; whereby he suffered very great hardships, having his estate sequestered. He was turned out of his habitation, at Eaton, to seek for shelter; and afterwards lived in a small house belonging to a neighbouring gentleman, for many years, till the happy restoration of king Charles II. He married, in 1628, Sidney, daughter, of Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn, in Flintshire, knight, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir John Wynne, of Gwyder, in the county of Caernarvon, knight and baronet, and by her was father of five sons.

1. Roger Grosvenor, esquire, of whom afterwards.

2. Thomas Grosvenor, who departed this life unmarried, A. D. 1674, aged forty-four.

3. Robert Grosvenor, who lived to man's estate, but never married.

4. Hugh Grosvenor, who died a bachelor, in 1698, at sixty-one years of age.

5. John Grosvenor, who departed this life unmarried, aged fifty-five years.

Sir Richard Grosvenor, by the same lady, had likewise four daughters,

1. Lettice,

2. Catharine,

3. Mary,

} who died unmarried,

4. Sidney, who had two husbands. The first was Thomas Hesketh of Rufford, in the county of Lancaster, esquire; and the second was colonel Spencer, son of the honourable William Spencer, third son of William, lord Spencer.

ROGER GROSVENOR, esquire, eldest son to Sir Richard Grosvenor, second baronet, born 1629, had likewise his estate sequestered at the same time that his father's was, and persevered firm in his loyalty to the royal cause. In 1659, when the loyalists intended a general insurrection in favour of their exiled sovereign, king Charles II. in the success of which they were in a great measure defeated by the treachery of Sir Richard Willis, this Roger Grosvenor, esquire, was ready and prepared in Wales, together with Sir Thomas Myddleton, of Chirk-castle in Denbighshire, knight, his father-in-law, and his wife's brother-in-law, Edward third lord Herbert, of Chirbury, and Sir Richard Wynne,

Wynne, of Gwyder, waiting his majesty's orders. In consideration of his eminent affection to the true constitution, he was one of the thirteen gentlemen of Cheshire, nominated to be knights of the Royal Oak, in 1660, when king Charles II. proposed the institution of that order, as an honorary reward to several of his friends. The badge was to have been a silver medal, with a device of the king in the oak, pendant to a ribbon about their necks, as the knights of the garter then wore theirs: but it was thought proper to lay the design aside, lest it should revive the heats and animosities, which had formerly distracted the kingdom. This Roger's estate, though his father was alive, was then 3000*l.* a year. He married, in 1654, Christian, daughter to Sir Thomas Myddleton, *aforsaid*: and by her was father of two daughters,

1. Sidney, who was born in 1655, and married Nicholas Bagnall, of the isle of Anglesey.

2. Anne, who lived but a few years.

And also of four sons,

1. Sir Thomas Grosvenor, the third baronet.

2. Robert Grosvenor, who died young.

3. John Grosvenor, third son, who was sheriff of the county of Merioneth, and was twice married; 1. to Anne, daughter and heir of Godfrey Prodrick, of Llanedon, esquire, and relict of Pierce Lloyd, of Llugway, esquire; and, 2. to Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Lloyd, of Elles, in Denbighshire, knight, and also a widow, viz. of Edward Ravenscroft, of Bretton, in the county of Flint, esquire, but departed this life, A. D. 1691, in the thirty-first year of his age, without issue by either of his wives.

4. Roger Grosvenor, who died under age.

Roger Grosvenor, esquire, *aforsaid*, eldest son and heir apparent to Sir Richard Grosvenor, second baronet, lost his life in a duel, in 1661, in the thirty-third year of his age: and the said Sir Richard departing this life on January 31, 1664, aged about sixty-five, his title and estate devolved upon his beforementioned grandson,

Sir THOMAS GROSVENOR, third baronet, who was one of the representatives in parliament for the city of Chester, in the reigns of Charles II. James II. and William III. and was mayor of that city, A. D. 1685, 1 Jac. II. By commission, dated June 22, that year, he had the honour of the command of a troop in the earl of Shrewsbury's regiment of horse, with which he was at the camp on Hounslow-heath; and when the bill was brought into the house for repealing the penal laws and test acts, he was closetted by the king, and offered the regiment, and a peerage, for his assent, which he refused, preferring the religion and liberty of his country to all honours and power, so likely at that time to be attended with popery and slavery. He thereupon quitted his commission, and, going to the house, gave his negative to the bill. He was sheriff of the county of Chester, 4 Jac. II. and 1 Will. and Mary; and died in June, 1700, 12 Will. III. in the forty-fourth year of his age. This Sir Thomas Grosvenor, in 1677, wedded Mary, sole daughter and heir of Alexander Davies, of Ebury, in the county of Middlesex, esquire, and by her (who departed this life on January 12, 1729-30, aged sixty-five years) had five sons.

1. Thomas Grosvenor, who died young.

2. Sir Richard Grosvenor, the fourth baronet.

3. Sir Thomas Grosvenor, the fifth baronet.

4. Sir Robert Grosvenor, the sixth baronet.

5. Roger Grosvenor, who died in his infancy.

By the same lady, he was likewise father of three daughters,

1. Elizabeth, } who both died young.

2. Mary, }

3. Anne, who was a posthumous child, being born on July 29, 1700, and on May 26, 1730, married the honourable William Leveson-Gower, brother to John, late earl Gower. She departed this life on December 31, 1731; leaving, by her said husband, an only child, Catharine, then about four months old.

Sir RICHARD GROSVENOR, fourth baronet, second but eldest surviving son of Sir Thomas Grosvenor, third baronet, was chosen one of the members for the city of Chester, to the first parliament of Geo. I. which met for the dispatch of business on March 17, 1714-15; and was returned at the two ensuing elections for the same city, of which he was also mayor in the year 1715. At the coronation of king George II. on October 22, 1727, he acted as grand cup-bearer of England, by presenting the first cup of wine to his majesty to drink out of, after he was crowned, and had the cup as his fee. He performed that service, as being lord of the manor of Wymondeley, in the county of Hertford; that manor being held of the crown by the tenure of grand serjeantry. This Sir Richard Grosvenor was twice married; first, in 1708, to Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Wyndham, of Orchard-Wyndham, in the county of Somerset, baronet (grandfather to Charles Wyndham, first earl of Egremont, of his family) and by her ladyship, who died on February 6, 1719, had a daughter, Catharine, born March 1, 1717, who lived but a few years; and, secondly, in Easter, 1724, he married Diana, the only daughter of Sir George Warburton, of Arley, in Cheshire, baronet; but by that lady, who departed this life on February 18, 1729-30, had no issue: and only surviving her till July 12, 1732, when he died in the forty-fourth year of his age, without marrying again, was succeeded in dignity and estate by his next brother,

Sir THOMAS GROSVENOR, the fifth baronet, who was at that time his colleague as member for Chester, and also an alderman of that city. This Sir Thomas died of a consumption, at Naples, unmarried, on January 31, 1732-3, in the fortieth year of his age, and was succeeded in honour and estate by his only surviving brother,

Sir ROBERT GROSVENOR, sixth baronet, who was also his colleague as representative in parliament for Chester, having been chosen in the room of his brother, Sir Richard. Sir Robert was likewise returned for the same city (of which he was mayor in 1737) to the next parliament in 1734; as also to those convened in 1741, 1747, and 1754; and, like his worthy predecessors, was always numbered among the friends of his country, both in public and private life.

In May, 1730, he married Jane, the only surviving child and heir of Thomas Warre, of Swell-Court (or Swill-Court) and of Shepton-Beauchamp, in Somersetshire, and of Sand hall, in the county of Southampton, esquire, and by her ladyship, had two sons,

1. Richard Grosvenor, his heir, now lord Grosvenor.

2. Thomas

2. Thomas Grosvenor, of Swell-court aforesaid, esquire, who is member in the present parliament chosen 1768, as he was also in the two last, for the city of Chester: and having, on September 21, 1758, wedded Deborah, daughter and one of the coheirs of Stephen Skynner, of Walthamstow, in the county of Essex, esquire, has by her four sons, 1. Richard, born on October 5, 1761; 2. Stephen, born on December 8, 1762, who died young; 3. Thomas, born on May 30, 1763; and, 4. Robert, born June 9, 1767; and likewise two daughters, viz. Maria-Deborah, born on August 30, 1760, and Emma, born on September 26, 1765.

Sir Robert Grosvenor, by Jane, his wife, aforesaid, was also father of four daughters,

1. Mary.
2. Elizabeth.
3. Jane, who died in March, 1737-8.
4. Dorothy, who was married on February 6, 1766, to Asheton Curzon, esquire, brother to lord Scarfdale.

The said Sir Robert Grosvenor, sixth baronet, departed this life on August 1, 1755, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

(*Present Lord*) RICHARD GROSVENOR, seventh baronet, born June 18, 1731, who, was created lord Grosvenor, baron Grosvenor, of Eaton, in the county palatine of Chester, by letters patent dated April 8, 1761, 1 Geo. III.

His lordship, who is the twentieth in paternal descent from Gilbert le Grosvenor, who came to England, A. D. 1066, with his uncle Hugh Lupus, earl of Avranches and Chester, nephew to king William the Conqueror, was at the general election, in 1754, returned to the eleventh parliament of Great Britain, one of the representatives for the city of Chester, of which he was mayor, A. D. 1759: and at his majesty's coronation, on September 22, 1761, officiated as great cup-bearer of

England, as his uncle, Sir Richard, had at that of George II.

His lordship is lieutenant colonel of the Cheshire militia; and likewise doctor of laws, having been so created by the university of Oxford, in full convocation.

His lordship, on July 19, 1764, married Henrietta, daughter of Henry Vernon, of Hilton, in the county of Stafford, esquire, by his wife, Henrietta, daughter to Thomas Wentworth, earl of Stafford, and sister to William, the present earl of Stafford: and by her ladyship, has had issue two sons,

1. Richard Grosvenor, who was born on June 6, 1765, and died on May 7, 1766.
2. Robert Grosvenor, born March 22, 1767.

(TITLES.) Richard Grosvenor, lord Grosvenor, and baronet.

(CREATIONS.) Baronet, February 23, 1601-2, 19 Jac. I. and lord Grosvenor, baron Grosvenor, of Eaton, in the county palatine of Chester, April 8, 1761, 1 Geo. III.

(ARMS.) Azure, a garb, or.

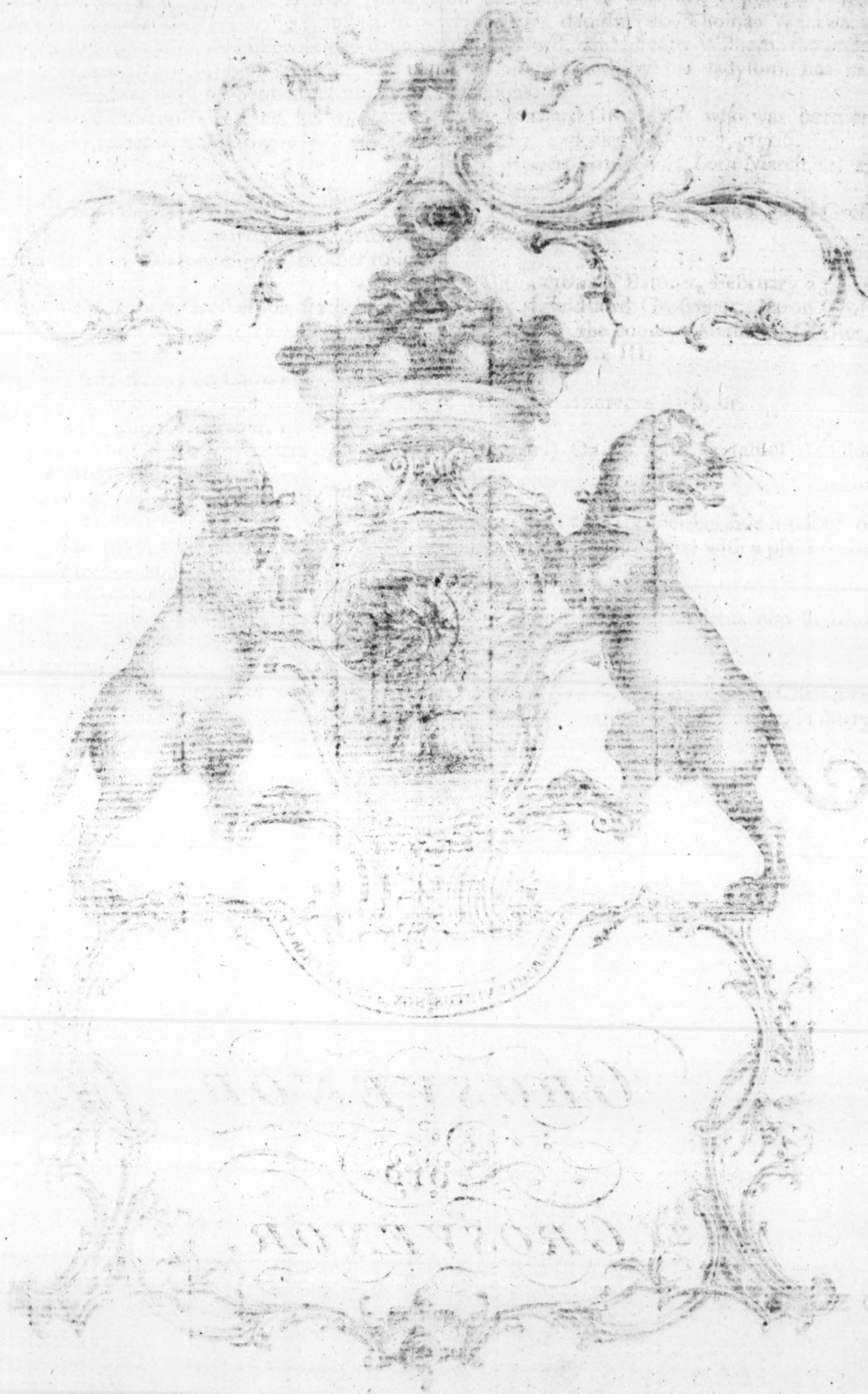
(CREST.) On a wreath, a talbot standing, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) On either side a talbot reguardant, topaz, each charged with a plain collar, sapphire.

(MOTTO.) Nobilitatis virtus non stemma character.

(CHIEF SEATS.) Eaton-hall, in Cheshire; Halkin-hall, in Flintshire; and Combe, in Surry.





CURZON, Baron SCARSDALE.

THIS ancient and noble family are of Norman extraction, and owe their origin in this country, to one of those warriors who attended William I. in his expedition to this island, 1066; his name was

GIRALINE DE CURSON, or Curzon, lord of the manor of Locking, in the county of Berks, and of divers other lands in that county, with the manor of Fishhead, in the county of Oxford, all which he received as the donation of his victorious general. He was a great benefactor to the abbey of Abington, in Berkshire, as appears by their register. He had issue three sons, Stephen, Richard, and Giraline.

Stephen, the eldest, succeeded him in his estates in the counties of Oxon and Berks, and had also given him, by William, earl Ferrers and Derby, the manor of Fauld, in the county of Stafford. He bore for his coat armour, vairy, or, and gules, a border, sable, charged with popinjays, argent; and his heir general, Agnes, was married to Nicholas Burton, of Fauld, in her right.

Giraline, the third son, died without issue.

RICHARD DE CURZON, the second son, held four knights fees in Croxhale, Kedleston, Twyford, and Edinhale, in the county of Derby, in the reign of Henry I. and bore for his arms, vairy, or, and gules, on a chief, azure, three horseshoes, argent. He was succeeded by his son,

ROBERT DE CURZON, who was living in the reign of Henry II. and by his wife, Alice, daughter of — de Somervile, had issue two sons, Richard and Thomas.

RICHARD DE CURZON, married Patronel, daughter and coheir of Richard de Camville, baron of Creek, by whom he had issue, Robert de Curzon, of Croxhall, who was living in the reign of Henry III. whose line terminated in an heir female, Mary, daughter and sole heir of Sir George Curzon, of Croxhall, knight, who was married to Edward Sackville, earl of Dorset, and knight of the Garter. Cardinal de Curzon, so famous about the time of king John, was of this family.

THOMAS CURZON, second son to Robert, was succeeded by another,

THOMAS CURZON, who had issue,

ENGELARD CURZON, who lived in the reign of Henry III. and left issue

RICHARD CURZON, who held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Kedleston, 25 Ed. I. His son,

RALPH CURZON, was father of

RICHARD CURZON, of Kedleston, who held three parts of a knight's fee there in 4 Ed. III. and by Joan, his wife, left issue

Sir ROGER CURZON, of Kedleston, knight, who was living in the reign of Richard II. His son,

Sir JOHN CURZON, was one of the king's council, and married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Robert Twyford, knight, by whom he had issue, John Curzon, of Kedleston, esquire, who was living in 3 Hen. IV. and Thomas Curzon, of Bulcote, in Nottinghamshire, who had issue only a daughter, wife of Alvery Berwick, of the same county. The said eldest son,

JOHN CURZON, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Nicholas Montgomery, knight, by whom he had issue three sons, viz.

1. Richard Curzon, of whom hereafter.

2. Walter Curzon, from whom lineally descended Sir John Curzon, of Water Perry, in the county of Oxford, baronet.

3. Henry Curzon, who was father of Robert, father of John, father of Sir Robert Curzon, knight, who was created a baron of the empire by the emperor Maximilian, in the year 1500, and a baron of England, by king Henry the Eighth, but dying without issue, that branch of the family became extinct.

RICHARD CURZON, the eldest son, above-mentioned, was captain of Sandgate-castle, in France, in 11 Hen. VI. and had issue by his wife Mariora,

JOHN CURZON, of Kedleston, esquire, (commonly called John with the White Head) who was high sheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, in 15 Hen. VI. and escheator for the same counties in 19 Hen. VI. He married Joan, daughter of Sir John Bagot, of Blithfield, in the county of Stafford, baronet, by whom he had issue one son, and four daughters.

1. Isabel, wife of John Bryd, of Locko, gent.

2. Anne, of John Ireton, of Ireton, gent.

3. Thomasine, of Thomas Statham, of Morley, esquire.

4. Joan, of Ralph Sacheverel, esquire.

Their brother,

RICHARD CURZON, esquire, succeeded his father, and married Alice, daughter of Sir Robert Willoughby, of Wollaton, in the county of Nottingham, knight, and dying 1496, left issue two sons, whereof the youngest, Henry, married Margaret, daughter of John Dethick, of Bredsal, in the county of Derby, esquire, and a daughter, Elizabeth, prioress of King's-Mead.

JOHN CURZON, the eldest son and heir, was high sheriff of the county of Derby, in 13 Ed. IV. 2 Rich. III. 2 Hen. VII. and died in 4 Hen. VIII. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen

Eyre, of Hassop, in the county of Derby, esquire, by whom he had issue, one son and heir,
Richard Curzon.

And three daughters.

1. Alice, wife of John Trussell, of Billesley, in the county of Warwick, gent.

2. Mary, of George Whitworth, gent.

3. Elizabeth, prioress of King's-Mead.

RICHARD CURZON, esquire, the only son, above, married Helen, daughter of German Pole, of Radborne, in the county of Derby, esquire, by whom he had issue, four sons, viz.

1. John Curzon, who died without issue, in 2 Ed. VI.

2. Francis Curzon.

3. Richard Curzon.

4. Christopher Curzon.

Also three daughters.

1. Anne, wife of Roger Brokeshaw, of Haslewood, esquire; secondly, of ——— Forman.

2. Eleanor, wife of Henry Bradshaw, of Windley, gent.

3. Elizabeth, wife of John Wigley, of Wirksworth, gent.

The said John, the eldest, dying without issue, was succeeded by his eldest surviving brother,

FRANCIS CURZON, of Kedleston, esquire, who was of the age of twenty-five years, in 2 Ed. VI. He married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Thomas Vernon, of Stokesley, esquire, by Anne, his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John Ludlow, knight (by which marriage the present lord, hath a claim, with the descendants of the other sister, to the barony of Powis*) by whom he had issue four sons,

1. John Curzon.

2. Thomas Curzon.

3. Francis Curzon.

4. George Curzon, who was father of Francis Curzon, of Munley, in the county of Bucks, esquire, from whom descended the Curzons of that place.

Also two daughters,

1. Eleanor.

2. Anne.

He was succeeded by his eldest son and heir,

JOHN CURZON, of Kedleston, esquire, who married Millicent, daughter of Sir Ralph Sacheverel, of Staunton, in the county of Derby, knight, and relict of Thomas Gell, of Hopton in the said county, esquire, by whom he had issue two sons,

1. John Curzon.

2. Richard Curzon.

Also a daughter,

Eleanor, married to Richard Boothby, of Marston, in Leicestershire, esquire.

The eldest son,

Sir JOHN CURZON, of Kedleston, baronet, so created 17 Charles I. who represented the county of Derby, in the parliament of 15 and 16 of that king, married Patience, daughter of Sir Thomas, and sister of John, lord Crewe, of Steene, in Northamptonshire (which lady deceased March 30, 1642) by whom he had issue,

1. John Curzon,
2. Francis Curzon,
3. Thomas Curzon,
4. Nathaniel Curzon.

} who all died without issue.

Also three daughters,

1. Patience, who died unmarried.

2. Eleanor, wife of Sir John Archer, knight, one of his majesty's justices of the court of Common Pleas.

3. Jane, married to John Stanhope, esquire, son of Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston, in the county of Derby, knight, brother of Philip, earl of Chesterfield.

He died on December 18, 1686, (as appears by the monument erected to his and his lady's memory, in Kedleston church) and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

Sir NATHANIEL CURZON, baronet, who married Sarah, daughter of William Pen, of Pen, in the county of Bucks, esquire, by whom he had issue five sons, viz.

1. Sir John Curzon,
2. Sir Nathaniel Curzon,
3. Francis Curzon, a Turkey merchant, who died at Aleppo, in Syria, unmarried.
4. William Curzon, late representative for Clitheroe, in Lancashire.
5. Charles Curzon, L. L. D.

} successively baronets.

Also four daughters.

1. Sarah, who died unmarried.

2. Jane, wife of Henry Pye, of Farringdon, in the county of Berks, esquire.

3. Elizabeth,

4. Eleanor,

} who died unmarried.

A fine monument is erected to the memory of Sir Nathaniel and his lady, in Kedleston church, whereby it appears that he deceased March 4, 1718-19, and his lady January 4, 1747-8. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir JOHN CURZON, baronet, who represented the county of Derby in parliament during the whole reign of queen Anne. Dying unmarried August 6, 1727, his honour and estate devolved upon his brother,

Sir NATHANIEL CURZON, baronet, who represented the aforesaid county in parliament from that time to his decease. He married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Ralph Asheton, of Middleton, in the county of Lancaster, baronet, by whom he had issue,

1. John Curzon, who died in his infancy.

2. Nathaniel Curzon, now lord Scarisdale.

3. Asheton Curzon, born February 2, 1729-30. He was returned to the parliament which assembled to do business 1761, for Clitheroe, in Lancashire, as also again to that summoned this year, 1768, for the same place. He is vice-president of the Asylum, and L. L. D. He married, first, Hester, daughter of William Hanmer, of Iscody, in the county of Flint, by whom he had issue, Pen Asheton Curzon, born January 31, 1757; Hester, born December 24, 1759, and Mary, born February 9, 1761. His first lady died July 21, 1764, and was buried in the chancel of Pen church, in the county of Bucks; and he married

* See the case at large, in the proceedings on barony by writ, and other honours, Appendix, p. 405, also the case of John Kynaston, of Hordley, esquire, who claimed and petitioned for the same barony, ibid, p. 397.

secondly,

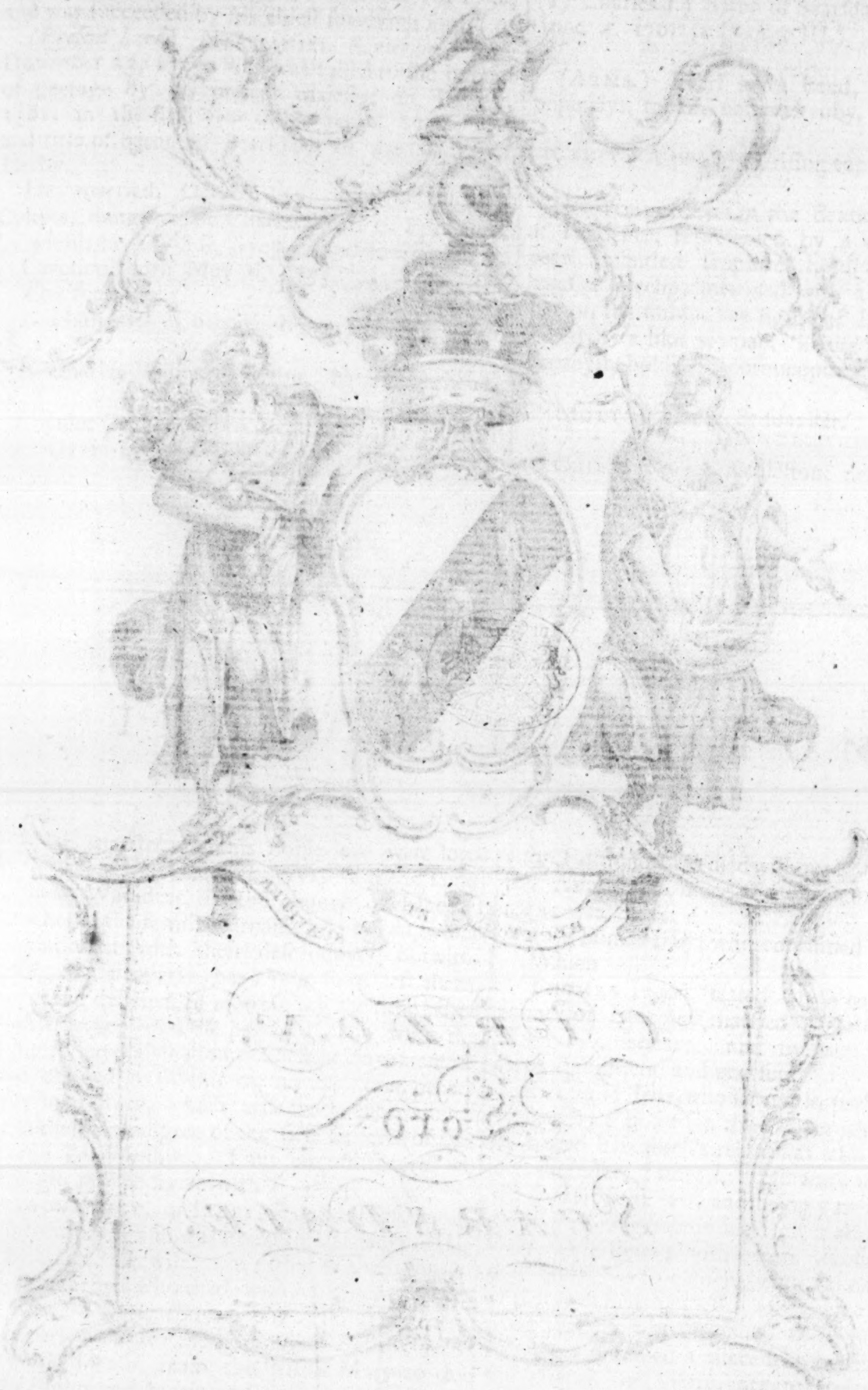
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

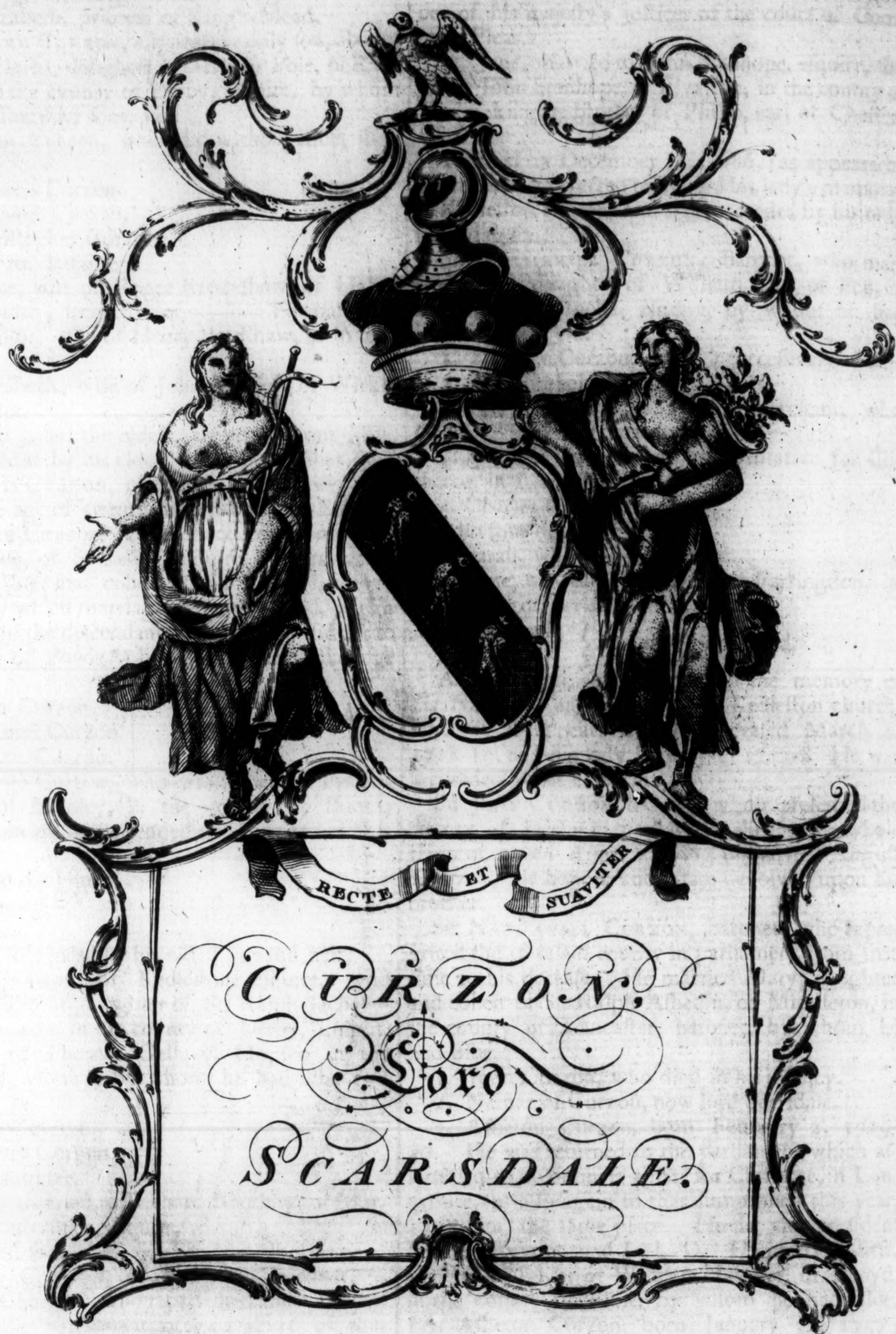
Answered February 2, 1765. David, daughter
of Sir Robert Graham, and the other names
of the family, who were in the
company, have been ordered to
leave the country.

May 1765.

Answered March 1765.

Answered August 1765.





secondly, February 6, 1766, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Robert Grosvenor, and sister to the present lord Grosvenor, by whom he has had issue, two daughters, Jane, born October 21, 1766, and Dorothy, born September 3, 1767, the former of which died young.

Sir Nathaniel Curzon died, November 18, 1758, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

(*Present Lord*) NATHANIEL CURZON, born December 23, 1727, who was raised to the honour of peerage by his present majesty, on June 4, 1761, in the first year of his reign, by the stile and title of baron of Scarsdale, in the county of Derby.

He married, October 27, 1751, Catharine Collyer, daughter of Charles, earl of Portmore, by whom he has issue, five sons and one daughter, Caroline, born May 6, 1753.

The sons are,

1. Nathaniel Curzon, born September 16, 1752.
2. Charles-William Curzon, born March 22, 1758.
3. John Curzon, born October 27, 1760.
4. David-Francis Curzon, born July 18, 1762.

5. Henry Curzon, born May 24, 1765.

(TITLE.) Nathaniel Curzon, lord Scarsdale, and baronet.

(CREATION.) Baronet, August 11, 1641, (17 Charles I.) baron of Scarsdale, in Derbyshire, June 4, 1761 (1 George III.)

(ARMS.) Pearl on a bend, diamond, three popinjays, topaz, collared ruby.

(CREST.) A popinjay, rising topaz, collared ruby.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side the figure of Prudence, represented by a woman, habited, pearl, mantled sapphire, holding in her sinister hand a javelin, intertwined with a remore proper: and on the sinister the figure of Liberality, represented by a like woman, habited pearl, mantled amethyst, holding a cornucopia, proper.

(MOTTO.) Recte & suaviter.

(CHIEF SEATS.) Kedleston, near Derby.

IRBY, Baron of BOSTON.

THE ancestors of this noble lord were lords of Ireby*, in Candlesho-Wapentake in Lindsey, near Wainfleet, in the county of Lincoln, from whence the family surname was taken, which has continued with their descendants, notwithstanding the property has long since left them. Records are deficient in ascertaining the time when they first settled in those parts, as also when the lordship suffered alienation. These inconveniences we are obliged to submit to, no less than others equally interesting, which arise from the want of some authentic pedigree of the first settlers (of this name) in Lincolnshire. Thus circumstanced we must begin our pedigree with

ANTHONY IRBY, or IREBY, seated at Gosberton, in Lincolnshire, who was living in 16 Henry VIII. and by Alice, his wife, was father of three sons,

1. John Irby, who died without issue.
2. Leonard Irby, who was one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Boston, in the county of Lincoln, from the first of Mary to the sixth of Philip and Mary, and again in the reign of queen Elizabeth A. D. 1563 and 1571. He had issue

a son, Edmund, who died without issue, and a daughter, Alice, who married a gentleman, whose surname was Gates.

3. Thomas Irby, who continued the line.

Which

THOMAS IRBY, seated at Whapload, in the county of Lincoln, married Elizabeth, daughter of —, serjeant, and by her was father of three daughters and one son,

ANTHONY Irby, who served in parliament for the borough of Boston in the 31st, 39th and 43d years of queen Elizabeth's reign, as also in the first of her successor, James I. He was early attached to the study of the law, and being a member of Lincoln's-Inn, was had in high estimation by that society. He shared with others the highest honour that body has to confer, being called to the bench in the 32d of Elizabeth, after which, in the ensuing year he was appointed their autumn reader. His arms obtained a place in the third window of the chapel, and were, argent fretty sable, over which was his name. In the reign of James I. he was appointed master in chancery.

* We find the name mentioned three several times in ancient charters, but can gather no intelligence from thence, but that they were men high in repute with their sovereigns. A Sir William de Irby in 1251, was a witness to the charter of foundation of the abbey of Hales, in Gloucestershire, granted by king Henry III's brother Richard, earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans (See Dugdale's Monast. Anglic. Vol. I. page 928) also to a confirmation charter from William de Fortibus,

earl of Albemarle, to the monastery of St. Bega, in Cumberland (See Dugdale's Monast. Anglic. Vol. I. page 397) and the same Sir William de Irby is a witness to another charter dated 1257, from Richard, earl of Cornwall, already mentioned, to the priory of Knaresborough, in Yorkshire. In 1332, John de Ireby (probably son to Sir William) appears as a prior in the inquest taken, &c. See Dugdale's Monast. Angl. Vol. I. page 886.

He took to wife, Alice, daughter of Thomas Welby, of Moulton, esquire, which manor, together with several adjoining, formerly the estates of the lords de Moulton, barons of Egremont, he purchased October 13, 1538.

His issue were two daughters,

1. Ann, married to Sir Francis Smith, of Kelston, in the county of Lincoln, knight.
2. Alice, married to Robert Balam, of the isle of Ely.

Also three sons,

1. Thomas Irby, who died an infant.
2. Thomas Irby, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Daniel Dunn, but died without issue.
3. Anthony Irby.

The youngest son,

Sir ANTHONY IRBY, served in parliament for Boston in the 3d and 15th of Charles I. was high sheriff for the county of Lincoln, in the 13th, and served again in parliament for the same borough in the 16th of the same reign. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Peyton, of Isleham, in the county of Cambridge, baronet. By this lady he had issue two daughters,

1. Alice, married first, to Francis Jermy, of Gunton, in Norfolk, esquire, to whom she bore five sons, and three daughters; and, secondly, to Edmund Grey, esquire of the family seated at Merton. She died July 30, 1665, aged fifty-six, and was interred at Gunton.
2. Elizabeth, died an infant.

Also three sons.

1. Anthony Irby, great grandfather to the present lord Boston.
2. Edward Irby.
3. Thomas Irby.

Most probably the remains of Sir Anthony and his lady, were deposited in the church of Whapload, in the wapentake of Elloe, in Holland, in the county of Lincoln, because at that time the family were seated there; and moreover, in the north isle of the said parish church, was erected to their memory, a monument of free-stone, with a canopy supported by ten columns of the composite order, under which is a knight in armour on his back, with a book in his hands, and his crest at his feet. His lady at his right hand, with a griffin, sejant, or, on a wreath, or, and sable at her feet. Three youths in armour kneeling by his side, and on hers, a young damsel and a girl, with a skull in her hands. On the frieze, in Roman capitals, is an inscription, setting forth their descent, marriage, and issue, and that her father, Sir John Peyton, was descended of the noble race of the Uffords, sometime earls of Suffolk. Over all is a large shield with the arms of Irby, (viz. argent, a fret of eight pieces, sable, on a canton, gules, with a chaplet, or) on one side, and on a helmet, on a wreath, argent, and sable, a wyvern's head, argent, double collared, gules. On the other side of the same shield, the arms of Irby impaling Peyton, sable, a cross ingrailed, or, with a mullet of the second in the dexter quarter. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir ANTHONY IRBY, seated at Whapload, who was member of parliament for Boston, in 30 and 31 Charles II. He married three times, first, to Frances, daughter of Sir William Wrag, of Glentworth, in Lincolnshire; secondly, to Margaret, daughter of Richard Smith, of Kent, esquire; and thirdly, to Catharine, daughter of William, fourth

lord Paget, by his wife, Lettice, daughter and co-heir to Henry Knowles, of Kingsbury, in Warwickshire. His second lady bore no issue, by his first, he had a daughter, Isabel, who became second wife to William, sixth lord Paget. By his third lady, Sir Anthony was father of a daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of George Montagu, of Horton, in the county of Northampton, esquire, third son of Henry, earl of Manchester, and a son and successor,

ANTHONY IRBY, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, of Southam, in Norfolk, baronet, and by her had issue two sons,

1. Edward Irby.
2. Anthony Irby, who served in a military capacity, but died unmarried.

This gentleman stands upon record, a benefactor to poor widows in Wapload, and Moulton, who had already an endowment from his relation William Tash. At his decease 1696, the fortune of the family devolved upon his eldest son,

Sir EDWARD IRBY, who was representative for the borough of Boston, in the 1st and 7th of queen Anne's reign, and on the 13th of April, 1704, was created a baronet.

He married Dorothy, daughter of Henry Paget, esquire, second son of William, fifth lord Paget, and by her, who died in October, 1734, and was buried at Drayton, in Middlesex, had issue a daughter, Joan, who died young, and one son, William.

Sir Edward, departed this life November 11, 1718, and was interred at Wapload; his honours, &c. devolved upon his only son,

(*Present Lord*) WILLIAM IRBY, born March 8, 1707, who was page to George I. and George II. equerry to Frederic, prince of Wales, in December, 1728, upon the first arrival of his royal highness in England. In 1736, he was appointed vice-chamberlain to her royal highness Augusta, princess of Wales, upon her marriage; and in 1761, was appointed her lord chamberlain.

In 1734, John King, eldest son to Peter, lord King, was chosen member of parliament for Launceston, in Cornwall, but becoming a peer by the death of his father, before the new members met, a fresh writ was issued, and Sir William Irby was returned. He served in the ensuing parliament for the same place. In the tenth parliament he was returned for Bodmin, as also for Old Sarum, but made his election for the former. In the eleventh parliament assembled in 1754, he served again for Bodmin, and his present majesty graciously taking into consideration his great merit and long services to his royal father and mother, grandfather and great grandfather, was pleased to raise him to the dignity of a peerage, by letters patent bearing date April 10, 1761, by the stile and title of lord Boston, baron of Boston, in the county of Lincoln, to him and his heirs male.

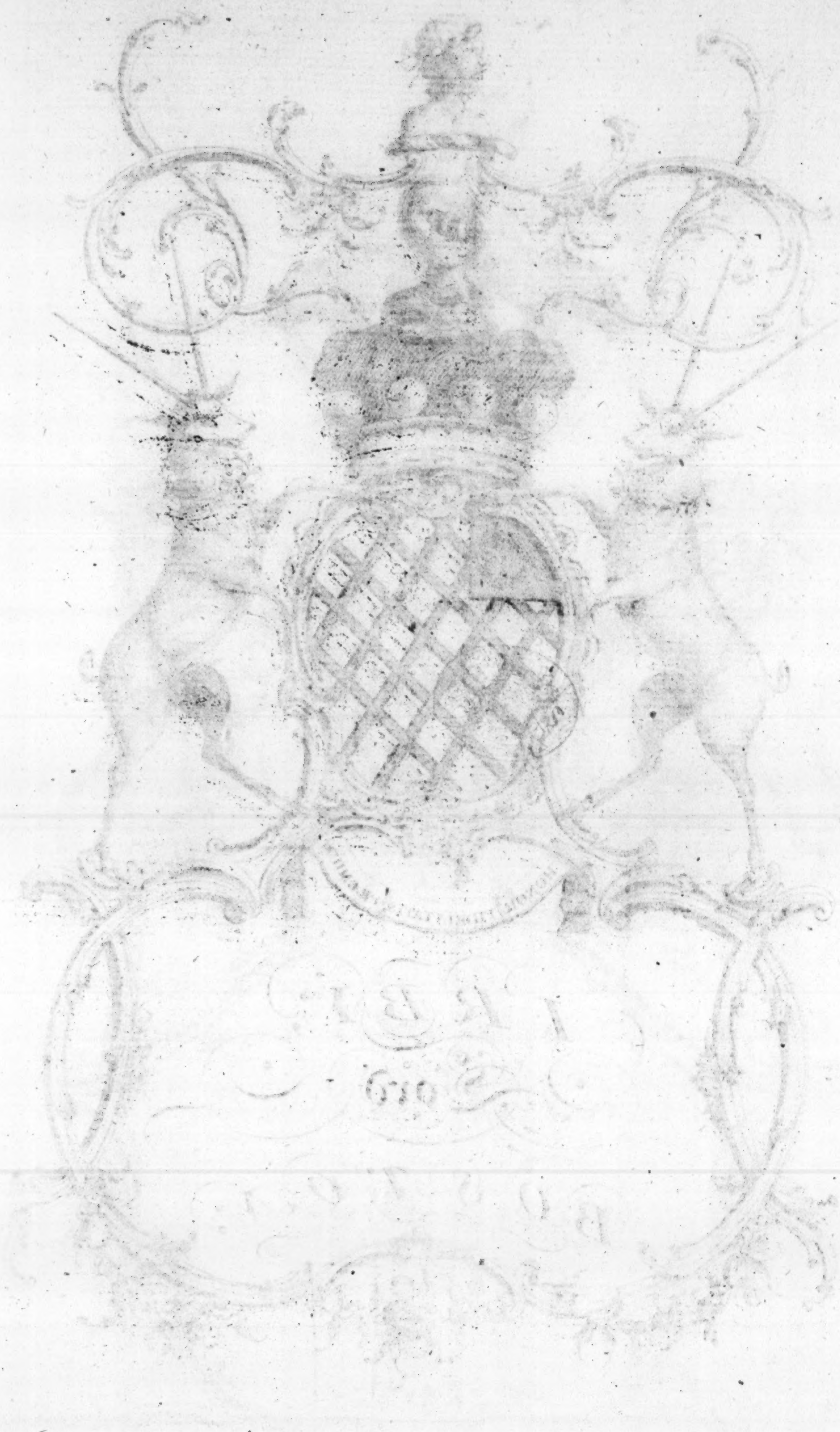
August 26, 1746, he married Albinia, daughter of Henry Selwyn, esquire, younger brother of John Selwyn, Esq; of Matson, in Gloucestershire, and by her, who was maid of honour to her royal highness the princess of Wales, has issue two sons,

1. Frederick Irby, born June 28, 1749.
2. William-Henry Irby, born August 29, 1750.

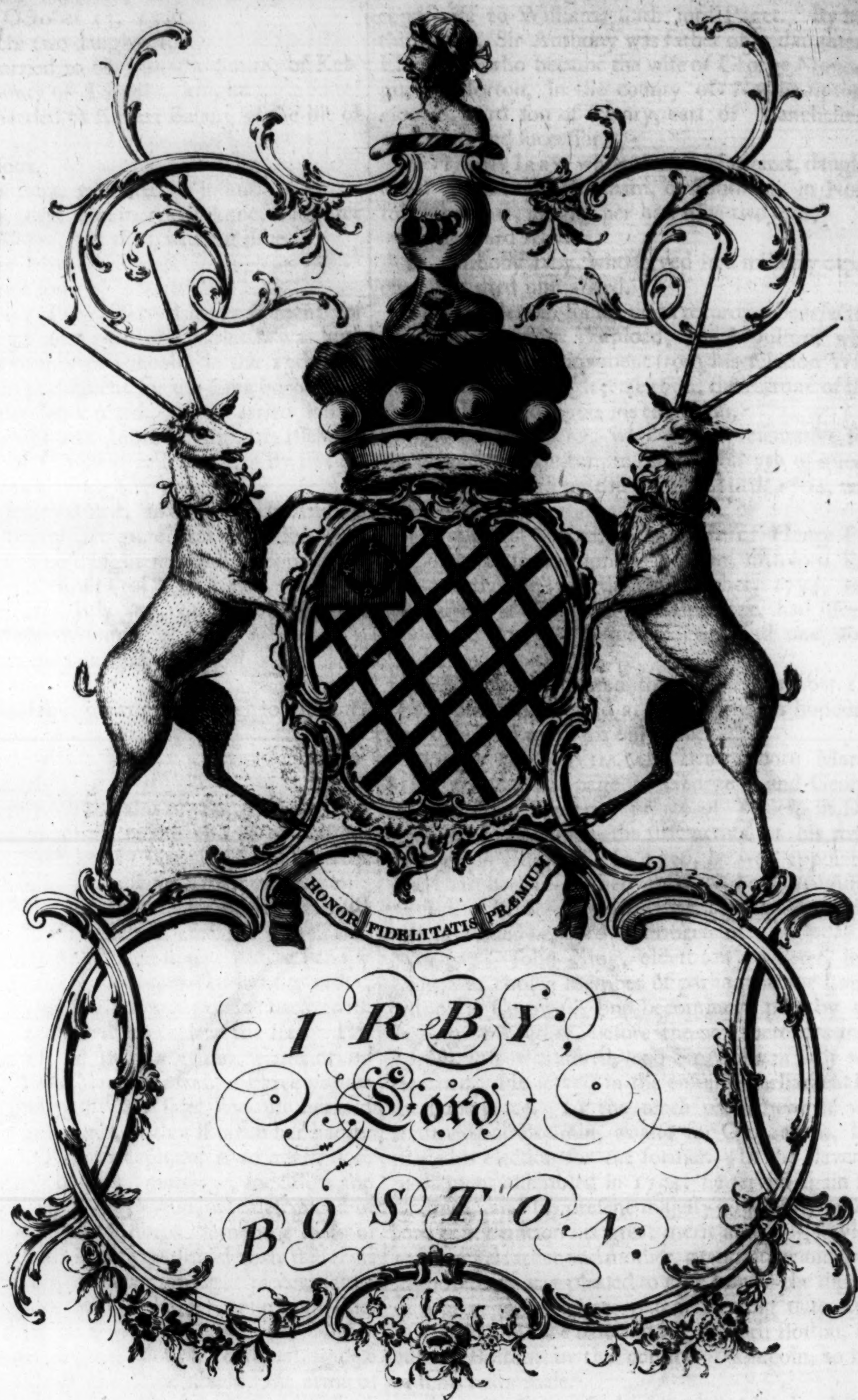
Also a daughter.

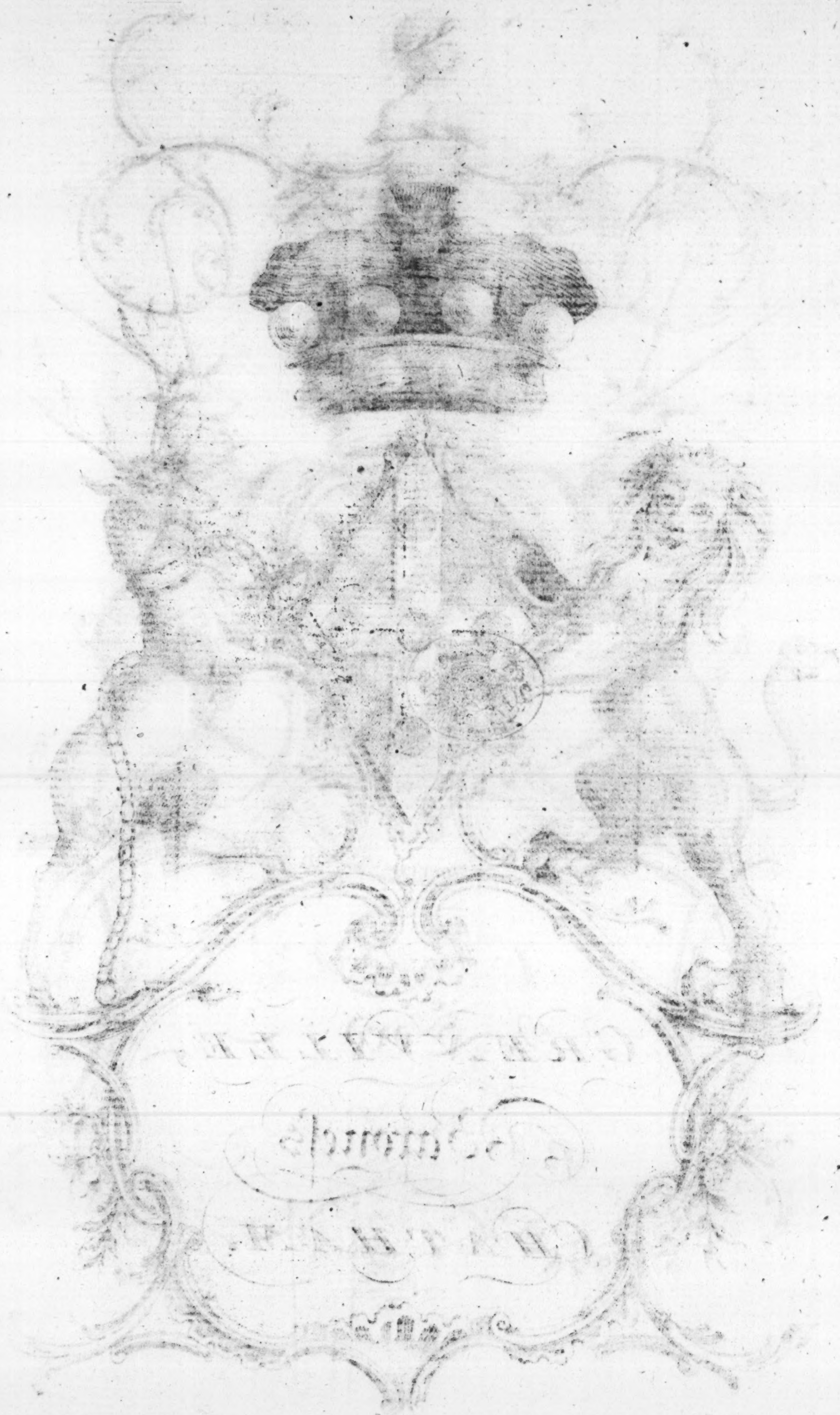
Augusta Georgina Elizabeth, born July 15, 1747.

(TITLES.)

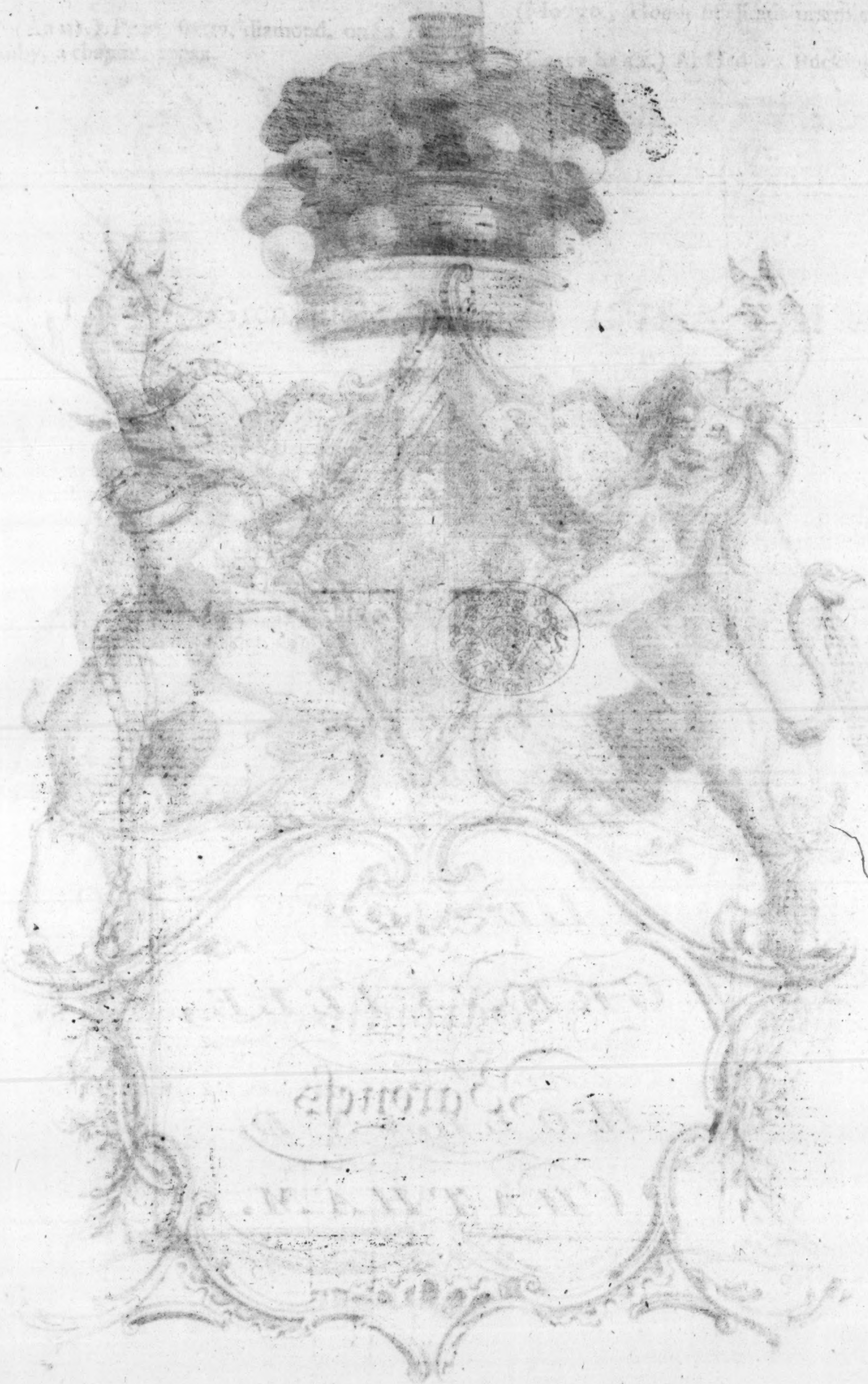


A COMPLETE ENGLISH PEEAGE.











FOX, (LENOX) BARONESS HOLLAND. 641

(TITLES.) William Irby, lord Boston, of Boston, in Lincolnshire, and baronet.

(CREST.) On a wreath, pearl, and diamond, a Saracen's head, proper.

(CREATIONS.) Baronet, April 13, 1704 (3 Anne) Baron of Boston as above, April 10, 1761 (1 Geo. III.)

(SUPPORTERS.) On either side an antelope, ruby, gorged with a chaplet, topaz.

(ARMS.) Pearl, fretty, diamond, on a canton ruby, a chaplet, topaz.

(MOTTO.) Honor fidelitatis præmium.

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Hedfor, Buckinghamshire.

PITT, (Grenville) Baroness CHATHAM.

WE refer our reader to Vol. I. page 192. for an account of the ancestry of this noble lady, and to the account of the earl of Chatham, her noble husband, for her marriage and issue. It will only be necessary here to observe, that

HESTER GRENVILLE, (now PITT), sister to the present earl Temple, and lady of the earl of Chatham, was, by letters patent bearing date December 4, 1761, created baroness Chatham, in the county of Kent, to her and her heirs male.

(TITLE.) } as above
(CREATION.) }

(ARMS.) Emerald, on a cross, pearl, five torteauxes, ruby.

(SUPPORTERS.) } the same as the earl of Chatham's.
(CHIEF SEATS.) }

FOX, (Lenox) Baroness HOLLAND.

WE refer the reader for an account of the ancestry of this noble lady, to Vol. I. page 167, and to the account of lord Holland, her noble lord, for her marriage and issue. It will only be necessary to say that

GEORGINA CAROLINA LENOX, (now FOX) was born March 28, 1723, and created baroness Holland, of Holland, in the county of Lincoln, by

letters patent bearing date May 4, 1762, to her and her heirs male.

(TITLE.) } as above.
(CREATION.) }

(ARMS.) The same as the duke of Richmond's.

(SUPPORTERS.) } the same as lord Holland's.
(CHIEF SEATS.) }

PERCEVAL, Baron LOVEL and HOLLAND,
(Earl of EGMONT in Ireland.)

THIS noble and illustrious family (eminently distinguished by its antiquity, and by the honours and extensive possessions enjoyed in its different and numerous branches for many ages) appears from circumstances extremely probable, to have sprung from Robert, a younger son of Eudes, sovereign duke of Brittany, in France. Out of which province they are supposed to have been transplanted into Normandy before the conquest of England; but were certainly at that time possessed of the castle of Yvery, with great estates and power, and invested with the hereditary office of chief butler, in that dutchy. In the district of Gouel, in Brittany, (where it is presumed that they were first seated,) still continue two noble families, lords of Mezernou, and Kerenmear, who bear not only the name of Perceval, but the ancient arms of Yvery, with a difference of tincture only, descendants of a line for many centuries, of great distinction, knights of the Ermine, and employed in very eminent stations, under sovereign dukes of that country, before its union with the crown of France.

Upon the Norman invasion, in 1066, two of this family came over into England with the conqueror, viz. Robert, and Roger de Yvery, who probably were brothers. Of these, Robert, is the immediate ancestor of the present earl of Egmont, to whom the descent is deduced by the clearest, and most indisputable proofs of cotemporary historians, and records. But, before we pursue that line, we shall give a short account of Roger, taken from bishop Kennet's Antiquities, who made a curious search into the descent of the barony of Yvery, in England.

This Roger de Yvery, and Robert D'Oily, a noble Norman, were contracted fast friends, by mutual oaths, to be joint sharers of the fortunes which might fall to the lot of either in that great adventure. In the same year, or that next ensuing, the Conqueror having given in marriage to the said Robert D'Oily, Alditha, the only daughter and heir of Wigod de Wallingford, a potent Saxon lord, the whole estate of the said Wigod shortly came by his death to the said Robert, who likewise had obtained two other honours (including Burcester, Ambroseden, &c.) of that prince. Whereupon, in 1068, by virtue of the agreement before-mentioned, the said Roger de Yvery obtained of the said Robert D'Oily one of those honours, which was thenceforward called the barony of Yvery, of which Beckeley, in the county of Oxford, was the capital seat: he likewise acquired

other large possessions, being recorded in Doomsday-book to have held very great estates in the counties of Gloucester, Warwick, Huntingdon, and Oxford; and was constituted chief butler of England, as the other branch of his family at that time were of Normandy. In 1074, in conjunction with Robert D'Oily, he founded the church of St. George, in the castle of Oxford; and in 1077, he founded also a monastery of the Benedictine order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, near the castle of Yvery, in the diocese of Evreux, in Normandy. And having married Adeline, a most beautiful lady, daughter of Hugh de Grentmesnil (one of the greatest of all the barons) by his wife Ivo de Bellomonte, earl of Judea; (which Adeline survived him till the year 1111) he died in 1079, leaving three sons, Roger, Hugh, and Geoffry, and a daughter, Adelize.

Roger de Yvery, second of that name, inherited not only his father's barony of Yvery, in England, and his office of chief butler, but also his Norman estates, which, in 1086, were greatly wasted and spoiled by Hugh de Stavelè, and Ralph de Mauvoisin, two French commanders of the garrisons of Mante. In which year also, attending the Conqueror in Normandy, he was made keeper of the castle of Rouen, and there gave a notable proof of his fidelity and courage; for a quarrel happening at a town called de L'Aigle, between the king's sons, so great a clamour was occasioned thereby, that the king himself was obliged to come down from his own lodging to part them. Whereupon Robert, the eldest, (afterwards duke of Normandy) in the following night left his father, and with his whole retinue marched to Rouen, where he attempted to seize the castle, of which intention this Roger de Yvery having notice, diligently strengthened the place, and sent messengers to the king, to inform him of this rebellious attempt.

Notwithstanding this, the Conqueror dying upon the 29th of September, 1087, and William Rufus, his second son, having usurped the crown, and the English barons being divided much as to the interests of the two princes, this Roger de Yvery, (as Himingus, the monk of Worcester relates) a man of infinite riches, and vast possessions, chief butler to the king, and his great favourite, honestly adhered to Robert, against William Rufus, and joining with Hugh de Grentmesnil, and other of the barons, raised forces in favour of the duke, committing great spoil in the county of Leicester; by which means he so incensed the king, (soon after established upon the throne,) that he was compelled

pelled to fly beyond the seas for fear of his resentment; where, after a short time of exile, he died in that or the following year, in deep sorrow and disgrace, deprived by the king of all his vast estates in England.

Nevertheless, not long after, Geoffry de Yvery, the only surviving brother (for Hugh it seems was dead before) making his peace with the king, was, upon certain terms, restored to his barony of Yvery, in the county of Oxford. But he dying about the beginning of the reign of Henry II. without issue, this honour fell into the king's hands, and was by him granted to Reginald, son of Guy de Sancto Walerico, from which time it lost its antient name, and was called St. Walerie.

There yet remained the sister of this Geoffry, Adeliza de Yvery, but she neither inherited the office of chief butler (which was afterwards granted to the family of Albini) nor was suffered to succeed to more of the inheritance than certain lands in Illip, Hedyngton, and Drayton, which she carried to her husband, Alberic de Vere, junior, who was made hereditary lord high chamberlain of England, had issue by her, Alberic de Vere, the first earl of Oxford, of that great family, which maintained that title, in a direct male line, till the year 1627, from whose heir-general the present duke of Ancafter descends.

Having thus traced Roger, and his descendants, we now come to

ROBERT DE YVERY, the lineal progenitor of the present lord Lovel and Holland, and earl of Egmont, and founder also of the great houses of the barons Lovel, of Karry, Lovel, of Tichmarch, and Harpetree Gournay, and (as there is great reason to believe, though no regular proof) of the barons Perceval de Somerie, in England, who in the third of king John, 1203, held no less than fifty knights fees in capite of the crown. He likewise attended William, duke of Normandy, in his expedition into England, in 1066, and is mentioned by Ordericus, who lived at, or very near that time, as a person of great account. That author positively asserts his alliances to be the most noble, and his relations the most considerable in rank, courage, and fortune, in the whole dutchy of Normandy, where he held three knights fees in Yvery, and the castle of Yvery, as a fief under the duke. The same author farther relates, that this important and memorable place was built by Albereda, (wife of Ralph, earl of Yvery and Baieux,) by whom it was at length finished and rendered impregnable, with immense labour and expence, under direction of one Lanfred (who before had built the famous tower of Pedvers) the most expert architect and engineer that France had till then produced; but that the works of the said castle were no sooner compleated, than this infamous woman caused his head to be stricken off, lest he should ever raise another structure like it: and that afterwards, endeavouring to keep this fortress against her own husband, she was killed by him for the attempt. He was likewise lord of Breherval, Montinney, and Vassé, there; and upon the conquest, as appears by Doomsday-book, obtained the lordships of Karry, Quantoch, East-Harpetree, &c. in the county of Somerset; and returning into Normandy, joined with his sons, Gouel and William, Unfridus Harenc, and Hawisia, his wife, Roger de Rolla Crotta, and his wife,

Basilla, with Guaiardus, her son, in the confirmation of certain grants in the parish of Villariis Vastatis (now Vassé) by them made to the abbey of Utique; himself making at the same time other concessions in that place to the same convent, in lieu whereof he received from the monks one ounce of gold, and privilege of the monastery. This transaction passed at the castle of Yvery, then in his possession; but not long after being visited by sickness, and despairing of recovery, he devoted himself to a religious life, and became a monk of the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, where he died, in 1083, the 13th of William the Conqueror, leaving three sons,

1. Ascelin.
2. Gouel.
3. William.

ASCELIN, sometimes called (by the same historian) Ascelin Gouel, Gouel de Breherval, Gouel de Percheval, and Gouel de Yvery, was also surnamed Lupus, or the Wolf, from the violence of his temper and actions, and accompanied his father in the Norman invasion, being mentioned in some accounts of the principal commanders, by the name of Perceval, in others by that of Ascelin, or Azeline, alone. By which last he is recorded in Doomsday-book, wherein the manors of Weston, in Gordano, West-Harpetree, Stawel, and other estates in the county of Somerset; Tichmarch, in the county of Northampton, &c. appear to have been allotted to him, besides those before-mentioned, held at the time of the said survey by his father. In the year 1087, he commanded the Norman forces at the siege of Mante, under William the Conqueror, who there received the hurt of which he died.

After the decease of that prince, William Rufus, his second son, obtaining the crown of England, Robert, the elder, was obliged to content himself with Normandy alone, whose government being weak to the last degree, every subject acted as an independent sovereign upon his own estate, whereby that dutchy became one continued scene of violence and rapine. During which unhappy state, in the year 1090, William, the youngest brother of this Ascelin, having ravished a woman at Pacey, a town belonging to William, earl of Bretevil, Pacey, Constantine, and Yvery, brother to the earl of Hereford, in England, and the said earl endeavouring to revenge the injury, Ascelin Gouel de Perceval, then in Normandy, took his brother under his protection, and began hostilities against the earl, by seizure of the castle of Yvery (which the duke Robert had not long before weakly granted to the said earl of Bretevil, so that the said Ascelin no longer held it under the duke, but under the said earl) and, to engage the duke to entertain a good opinion of his proceedings, delivered up to him the said castle, which (having repented of his former concession of it to the earl) he earnestly desired to get into his hands again. Yet so imprudent (as the historian observes) was the said duke Robert, that neither reflecting upon the folly of parting a second time with so strong a place to the earl, or upon the consequences of the resentment of Ascelin, at this treatment, he soon after restored the castle of Yvery to the earl of Bretevil, for the sum of fifteen hundred pounds.

The said earl thus repossessed of this castle, and Ascelin being deprived by him of his command thereof,

thereof, a long and terrible war in Normandy ensued thereon. For the said Ascelin, having fortified and garrisoned his castle of Breherval, collecting his friends, relations, and dependants, and calling in to his assistance some of the family of Philip, king of France, and associating with Richard de Montfort, nephew to the earl of Evreux, and son to Almeric, who had been lately killed by the earl of Bretevil, took the field with great forces against him and his adherents.

The earl on his part raised a great power, with which giving battle to Ascelin, in February 1090, the 3d of William Rufus, he was, in the very first engagement, utterly defeated, with great slaughter of his men, and himself being taken prisoner with Roger de Glotis, and many other persons of note, confined by the said Ascelin in his castle of Breherval for three whole months, treated there with the utmost severity, and exposed at the upper windows of that fortress, in the depth of winter, to the frost, in his shirt (which was purposely dipt in water) till it was frozen on his back. And the power and resolution of Ascelin was so great, and the weakness of the government so correspondent with it, that the earl, having no other hopes of being relieved from his distress, was compelled to submit to the terms prescribed by his enemy, obliging him to pay three thousand deux pounds for his ransom, with a mighty quantity of arms and horses; to resign the possession of the castle of Yvery; and, what was still more galling than all the rest, to give his only daughter in marriage to the said Ascelin. All which articles being fully performed, the earl obtained his freedom.

Yet, notwithstanding this alliance, the earl of Bretevil, unable to forgive the injuries he had received, in the year 1091, raised fresh forces to renew the war, and having fortified the monastery of St. Mary, near Yvery, which he intended for his principal place of arms, placed a strong garrison therein. But Ascelin suddenly gathering together a considerable body of troops, set down before that strong hold, in which the earl then lay, about the middle of summer, and pressed the siege thereof with so much vigour, that he soon became master of the place, burned the monastery to the ground, and took many prisoners, among whom were William de Alis, Ernold, the son of Popeline, and eight other knights, the earl himself escaping with great difficulty.

This war continued for three years successively, and so much to the disadvantage of the earl, that by the devastations of his lands, the loss of his men, and the ransom of his prisoners, he was in a manner ruined. At length, in the year 1094, he called in Philip, king of France, to his aid, and agreed to pay him seven hundred pounds for that service. He found means also to procure the assistance of divers other great men of that time, by promises of great rewards, and even at length prevailed upon the supine duke Robert, to engage in his quarrel. The clergy concurring also against this formidable enemy, who had given them much offence, by his little reverence to them and their religious houses.

In consequence of these different negotiations, the confederates assembled their troops in the Lent of the following year, 1095; and Philip, king of France, Robert, duke of Normandy, many great lords and knights, all the militia of the

dutchy, all the forces the church could raise, with all who held by military tenure of the abbies there, under the personal command of each respective parish priest and abbot, sat down before the castle of Breherval, to which Ascelin Gouel de Perceval had retired, unable to keep the field against so vast a power.

The troops who formed this siege were moreover provided in an extraordinary manner for it. Robert de Belesme, a very expert officer, and an inveterate enemy to this Ascelin, had the principal direction, and the artillery or engines were the same which had been employed not long before at the siege of Jerusalem, invented about that time by a famous engineer in the expedition to the Holy Land, and esteemed the most terrible that had ever been till then used in war. These, being brought in service against this castle, ruined the walls and outworks of the place, destroyed the houses of the inhabitants, and cruelly annoyed the garrison. Yet Ascelin had put himself into such a condition of defence, and sustained his men with such courage, that he resisted all the attempts of the confederates for two whole months. And, till wearied with the length of the siege, the prospect of its much longer continuance, the expence of money and loss of men before the place, they offered and concluded a treaty between Ascelin and the earl, whereby Ascelin was to keep his castle of Breherval, and to remain in every respect as he stood before, this single condition excepted in favour of the earl, that he should be restored and left quiet in possession of the castle of Yvery aforesaid. Which castle, however, returned again, not many years after, to the said Ascelin Gouel de Perceval, and his descendants, in right of his wife.

The next mention made of this Ascelin, is in the year 1102, the second of king Henry I. when, after the death of the earl of Bretevil, before-mentioned, William de Guader, Rainold de Craceio, his nephews, and Eustace, his natural son (brother to Isabella, wife to this Ascelin) each claimed his succession; but William de Guader dying soon after, the competitors were reduced to two, viz. Rainold de Craceio, and Eustace. William Alis, Radulfus Rufus, son-in-law to Ascelin, and Tedbald supported the latter; but Ascelin Gouel, Almeric de Montfort, and Ralph de Conchis, supported the other party, Eustace was obliged to fly from Normandy, to demand the protection and support of Henry I. then king of England.

The king received him graciously, and gave him Julian, his natural daughter, in marriage, promising to maintain him powerfully against Ascelin Gouel and all his opponents; and accordingly, in the next year, 1103, the earl of Mellent, was sent into Normandy to support Eustace in his possessions, and to quiet the disorders there: but Rainold and Ascelin gave the earl much resistance. And Ascelin Gouel having taken the son of Stephen de Mellent prisoner, confined him in a dungeon near four whole months; nor could the earl by any means deliver him, *ex ore lupi*, from the jaws of the wolf, as Ascelin is there stiled, till Rainold de Craceio being killed, the earl of Mellent (who is recorded to have been as well among the wisest, as most potent of the great men in that age, and highly commended for his art and conduct in this particular transaction) concluded a peace, in which Ascelin Gouel de Perceval, earl Eustace, William, earl

earl of Evreux, Almeric, and many other leaders on both sides in that war, were comprehended.

In the 13th of the same reign, 1113, king Henry going over to visit his Norman dominions, confirmed all the donations to the abbey of Utique, by a new charter, to which many of the great men subscribed, and among the rest, Gouel de Yvery, who was evidently the same person with this Ascelin.

In the 19th of Henry I. 1119, Eustace, before-mentioned, then earl of Pacey, Bretevil, Constantine, and Yvery, which had been yielded to him upon the peace before-mentioned, being jealous that the king intended to deprive him of his castle of Yvery, rebelled and fortified his other castles of Lira, Glotz, Pont St. Pierre, and Pacey, and sent his wife, Julian, to defend the castle of Bretevil against the king her father. The king soon followed, and attacked the place with so much vigour, as obliged her to surrender, though not till she had attempted to kill him with her own hands, at a conference to which she had treacherously invited him. Provoked at this unnatural attempt, he ordered her to be thrown from the castle wall into the ditch, from whence she escaped to her husband at Pacey, which castle he was suffered to maintain as long as he lived, but forfeited the rest of his estates; of which the king granted part to Ralph de Guader, son to William, one of the competitors before-mentioned. But the castle and earldom of Yvery were given to Ascelin Gouel de Perceval, and his children, who had pretensions to a share of that inheritance by his wife Isabella, sister of earl Eustace, and daughter of the late earl of Bretevil.

Among the religious acts of this Ascelin, it is recorded, that he joined with his father Robert in the grant to the monks of Utique, before-mentioned; and afterwards that he gave all his lands in Villariis Vastatis, and the tithe of Montinney, to the said church, and confirmed this by his charter, to which his wife and sons also signed, at his castle of Bretevil. In consideration whereof, and from the charity of the monks, as it is expressed, he received sixty shillings. He also granted at Helery, to the monks of St. Ebrulf, free passage in that place, and in all his other lands; and departed this life in the 19th of Henry I. 1119.

Isabella, his wife, was natural daughter, as before observed, to William, earl of Bretevil, Pacey, Constantine, and Yvery, in Normandy, brother to Roger, earl of Hereford, in England; which Roger is called the king's cousin in the histories of those times, and was so in effect, being son to William Fitzosbern, by the daughter of Roger de Toeny, standard-bearer of Normandy; which William Fitzosbern was the principal adviser of duke William's attempt to conquer England, and afterwards appointed high steward and joint regent thereof, with Odo, bishop of Baieux, the Conqueror's brother, having been farther rewarded for his services with the county of Hereford, and dominion of the isle of Wight. The said William Fitzosbern was son (by the daughter and coheir of Ralf, earl of Yvery, and Baieux, son of Asperling, a Norman, by Sprora, widow of William Longespee, son of Rollo, duke of Normandy) to Cibernus Crepon, whose father, Herfastus, was a noble Dane, brother to Gunnora, wife to Richard II. of that name, and third duke of Normandy,

great grandfather to William the Conqueror. By which lady, Isabella, the said Ascelin left seven sons, viz.

1. Robert.
2. William.
3. Roger.
4. John.

And three more, whose names are not with certainty recovered, and a daughter, married to Radulfus Rufus, a noble Norman.

Of these, Roger, the third, surnamed Balbus, or the Stutterer (from an impediment in his speech) was lord of Grandisilva, in Normandy, and was in arms with the earl of Pacey, in Normandy, against king Stephen in 1136; and again engaged in like manner against the same prince, with his brother, William Gouel de Perceval, in 1152. John, the fourth son, being portioned by his father in the manor of Harpetree, in the county of Somerset, assumed that name (which was afterwards changed to Gournay) and was ancestor to the barons of Harpetree-Gournay, who were of great eminence, being possessed of twenty-two knights fees and more, in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. but they failed in the chief male branch before the establishment of titular honours, and the rights of their line returned again into the same stock, passing, in the reign of Henry VII. through the heirs of Delamore, or Bythemore, to that of Perceval, of which the earl of Egmont is the chief.

ROBERT, the eldest son of Ascelin, succeeded his father, as lord of Yvery, but does not appear to have borne the title of earl of that place, being possibly deprived thereof on account of his rebellion; for in the very same year, viz. 1119, notwithstanding the recent obligations of his family to that prince, he took up arms against king Henry I. in conjunction with other malecontents in Normandy. Yet, not long after, the king employing Radulfus Rufus, (who married this Robert's sister) to negotiate with him, succeeded so well, that he not only returned to his obedience (being the first who led the example) but, drawing over with him many of his allies, stoutly took part himself against the rebels; and the king, intending an assault upon the town of Evreux, entrusted to him the command of a great body of his troops, which were detached to the banks of the river Eure, near Yvery, to amuse the earl of Evreux, then himself employed in the defence of the place: which stratagem taking effect, and the earl going out to attack the enemy, during the engagement that ensued, the king stormed and burnt the city; of which intelligence being given to the said Robert, he ordered it to be proclaimed in the heat of the fight, whereby the said earl and his adherents were so disheartened, that they immediately retreated, leaving Robert and his forces masters of the field.

From that time forward till his death (which, as Ordericus observes, happened not long after) in the year 1120 or 1121, he continued faithful to the king. He confirmed the grant made by his father Ascelin to the monks of St. Ebrulf; and leaving no issue, was succeeded by his next brother, William, who joined in the same act of confirmation with him.

This

WILLIAM GOUEL DE PERCEVAL, surnamed also Lupellus, or the little Wolf, second son of Ascelin,

celin, thus coming to the estate, is in an ancient manuscript of Camden, stiled earl of Yvery, though not so called in the histories of that time; but he was lord of Yvery, in Normandy, and of Kary, Weston, Stawell, &c. in England; and no sooner had obtained possession of his inheritance, than he also engaged in rebellion against the king: for Waleran, earl of Mellent and Leicester, ungratefully meditating mischief to his king and foster-father, and ambitious to essay the power of his arms, as yet untried, in order to strengthen himself for that his undertaking, gave three of his sisters to the three most powerful persons in castles, men, and money, then in Normandy, viz. to this William Gouel de Perceval, Hugh de Novo Castello, son of Gervase, and Hugh de Montfort; who, together with William de Rolmara, Baldric de Braio, and Pagan de Guisfortis, conspired against king Henry I. in the 22d of that reign, 1123. And having thus planned his treason, in the Easter following, in the night of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin, 1123, he summoned the said William Gouel de Perceval, and his other brothers-in-law, to garrison his tower of Gateville; after which they broke out in open war.

In the next year, 1124, the said earl of Mellent, with his associates, venturing to take the field against king Henry, was by him defeated at the battle of Turol, and there taken prisoner, with his brothers, Hugh de Novo Castello, and Hugh de Montfort aforesaid; but this William being likewise taken prisoner in his flight by a peasant, he bribed him with his arms to suffer him to escape; and being shaved by him in manner of an esquire, and carrying a staff in his hand, reached the banks of the Seine, unknown in that disguise, where he was obliged to give his shoes to the boatman for his passage over that river, and so to return barefoot home. Yet, notwithstanding this defeat of his party, he still maintained his ground, and continued his rebellious courses with Almeric de Montfort and others, till, in the latter end of that year, he found means to make his peace with the king, providing at the same time for the security of his friends.

This William appears to have passed more of his time in England than either his grandfather or father, and may be therefore more probably supposed to have been the founder of, or at least to have compleated the castle of Kary, in the county of Somerset, the head of his barony in England; the vestiges of which castle may be still traced upon the brow of the hill hanging over that town, and consisted, according to the first construction of the Normans (like Windsor, Marlborough, Warwick, Tunbridge, &c.) of a mount with a great tower or keep thereon, situated at one end or angle of a very extensive court, which was defended on the other parts by a great gateway, and several towers at proper distances round the said inclosure.

In 1137, the third of king Stephen, the barons of England, being much discontented with that prince, for non-performance of those conditions upon which they had raised him to the throne, confederated against him, under the command of Robert, earl of Gloucester, in favour of Maud the empress, (mother of king Henry II.) to which party this William (as Roger Hoveden, and the *Gesta Regis Stephani*, relate) adhered; and being then in England, manned his castle of Kary afore-

said; as did also William, son of John de Harpetree, that of Harpetree, William de Moion, that of Dunster, many other barons then doing the like in different parts of the kingdom. Which William Gouel de Perceval, and William de Harpetree, being engaged in a strict friendship with the said prince Henry Plantagenet (then only earl of Anjou) were above others zealous to seize all occasions for his service, and finding king Stephen much embarrassed in the siege of Bristol, issued from their castles (which both lay not many miles distant in the county of Somerset) ravaging the adjacent country, and carrying away all the provisions and necessaries for the king's army in those parts; whereupon the king, raising the siege, advanced against the castle of Kary, which, after a long battery of his engines, he reduced by famine, but on terms to restore it to the said William, upon assurance of a future quiet conduct; after which he became master also of the castle of Harpetree, partly by surprize, and partly by assault.

In the 17th of the same reign, 1152, he was again in arms, with his brother Roger Balbus, against Simon, earl of Evreux, in Normandy, who had made incursions, and committed great ravage on his lands in that province.

But not long after, in the same year, the barons associating again with more animosity than ever against king Stephen, in favour of the empress Maud, this William returned to England, and again strongly garrisoned his castle of Kary; and in the beginning of the year 1153 (the last of Stephen) Henry de Tracy, lord of Barnstaple, in the county of Devon, a stout adherent of the king, having been victorious over William de Moion, at Dunster, advanced farther into the county of Somerset, and besieged this William in his castle, which was soon relieved by Robert Consul, earl of Gloucester, who came with a powerful army, demolished the works raised against it by the said Tracy, and forced him to submission.

How long after this he survived, is not exactly ascertained, but undoubtedly not many years, his sons appearing by record to have been possessed of his lands in the 5th or 6th of Henry the Second, 1159.

He married Auberie de Bellomonte (sister of Waleran) and daughter of Robert, earl of Mellent, in Normandy, and of Leicester, in England, by his wife, daughter of Hugh, the great earl of Vermandois and Valois (brother to Philip I. king of France) son of Henry, king of France, by Anne, daughter of George, king of Russia; which king Henry was son to Robert I. king of France, by Constantia, heiress of Provence and Anjou; which Robert was son to Hugh Capet, by his wife, Blanch, of Navarre; which Hugh Capet, was son to Hugh the Great, count of Paris (founder of the family which now reigns upon the French throne) by his wife, Alduida, daughter to the emperor Henry I. the direct descendant of and eleventh emperor from Charlemagne. The issue of this illustrious marriage were five sons, viz. Waleran, Ralph, Henry, William, and Richard.

WALERAN, the eldest son, in the *Servitia Militum* Normaniæ, is found to have been lord of Yvery, and to have held for himself in the bailiwick of Tenchebray three knights fees for the same, and eight knights fees and one half, and what more pleased the king. He likewise held the office of chief

chief butler of Normandy, by the service of one knight's fee; and in a deed dated at Yvery, where in his father is called *Gulielmus Lupellus*, and himself *Galeranus filius ejus*, he confirmed to Richard, son of Hellwyn, all that land which the said William, and he the said Waleran, had granted when he was in England: but dying in the year 1177, the 24th of Henry II. the king seized his castle of Yvery, which he had long desired, into his own hands. This Waleran appears to have been wholly seated in Normandy, and to have succeeded to his father's inheritance only in those parts, the English possessions being divided among his younger brothers. And Normandy passing, very few years after, into the hands of the kings of France, the son of this Waleran and his descendants, of necessity adhering to their patrimony there, became wholly separate from those who remained here, but continued barons of Yvery, in that dutchy, in a direct male line, very great and eminent men till the fifteenth century, when the castle, estate, and barony of Yvery, passed through females into other houses, upon the death of Charles, the last baron of Yvery, Oisery, and St. Pathus, grand master of the forests of France; from whom, by heirs-general, are descended the dukes of Orleans, Retz, Antin, and Epemon, Gesvres and Tresmes, and Montmorency-Luxembourg; the marquises of Alegre, Estampes, Barbesieux, and Maillebois; the count of Boulainvilliers, and many others of the greatest houses in France; the margraves of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, and the princes of Nassau-Siegen, Lobkowitz, and Hohenzollern, in Germany; the dukes of Havre, Arschot, Aremberg, and princes of Chimay, grandees of Spain; the dukes of Guastalla and Bifaccia, of the house of Pignatelli, in Italy; and the princes of Gavre, and counts of Egmont, in Flanders.

Ralph, second son of William Gouel de Perceval, aforesaid, assumed the name of *Lupellus*, as did also his brothers Henry and William; a remarkable instance of the capricious course of surnames at that time, this being plainly connected with the appellation of *Lupus*, ascribed to the father *Ascelin*; the diminutive of which became a sobriquet, or nick-name of his son William (given to him also from the like turbulence and activity of his temper) afterwards assumed by some of the children of the said William, then softened into *Lovel* or *Lovel*; and at length, in the third descent, transmitted as the settled name of two great families of the ancient peerage here. This Ralph *Lovel* (being then also called *Simelt*) defended the castle of Kary, with his father, against king Stephen, in 1152 (which castle, the capital seat of his father's barony in England, he obtained at his decease) and married the daughter of Henry de Novo Mercatu, from whom he received a grant of Dunkerton, in the county of Somerset, but died soon after without issue.

To him succeeded his brother Henry *Lupellus* or *Lovel*, (third son of William Gouel de Perceval,) who, so soon as the 5th of Henry II. 1159, (which was at most but six years after the death of his father William) appears possessed of the barony of Kary, being charged and paying for it five marks to the crown upon the scutage then levied; and in the 12th of the same reign, 1166, upon the aid for marrying the king's daughter, certified his knights fees to be eighteen of the old feoffment, and one of

the new. From this Henry descended the barons *Lovel* of Kary, whose male line failed in the 25th of Edward III. 1351, upon the death of Richard, lord *Lovel*, when Muriel, his grand daughter, viz. daughter of James, son of the said Richard, being then nineteen years of age, and the wife of Nicholas, lord St. Maur, was found his heir; whose posterity also failing at length in the male line, the heir-general, being the wife of William Bamfylde, Esq; had a son, Sir Edward Bamfylde, whose daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of George Perceval, Esq; ancestor to the present Earl of Egmont.

William, the 4th son of William Gouel de Perceval (who also assumed the name of *Lovel*) obtained for his inheritance the manor of Tichmarsh, in the county of Northampton (one of those granted to his grandfather *Ascelin* at the conquest) and was lord also of *Minster-Lovel*, in the county of Oxford; but died before the 8th of Richard I. 1197, leaving, by Maud his wife, a son named William. This

William *Lovel*, son of the said William and Maud, in the said year 1197, joined with his wife Isabel in a grant to the monks of Ithame, of two mills in his town of *Minster-Lovel*, and was one of the barons at the coronation of king John. In the 1st of his reign, 1199, that prince confirming the donations made to the abbey of West-Dereham, in Norfolk, ratified, among others, a rent of half a mark, to be annually paid out of Tichwell at the feast of Easter, which this William *Lovel*, there called William *Lovel* de Yvery, had conferred upon that place. Again, in the 8th of king John, 1207, this William *Lovel* brought an assize against the abbot of Yvery, concerning a moiety of the church of *Minster-Lovel*; whereupon the abbot pleaded that no assize ought to be had thereon, producing a charter of Maud, mother of the said William *Lovel*; in which it appeared, that the bishop of Lincoln, upon petition of the said Maud, wife of William *Lovel*, and of William *Lovel*, her son, had granted in perpetual alms the presentation of the said church of *Minster* to the abbots and monks of Yvery. This William, in 1212, appears by the *Testa de Nevil* to have been also lord of Dockinge, in Norfolk, which he then held by barony; and by Isabel, his wife, before-mentioned, left a son, John, his heir. This

John, lord *Lovel*, a minor at the time of his father's death, was in custody of Alan, lord Bassett of Muresdewall, and Wiccombe, in the county of Surry; and in the 22d of Henry III. 1238, being summoned to answer against his men of Dochinges, upon complaint that he had taken illegal fines from them, put in his plea before Robert de Lexington, and others of the judges, wherein he affirmed, that he claimed no more than what had been always taken by himself, by Alan Bassett, in whose custody he had been during his minority, nor more than his father William had taken at the coronation of king John. He married Aliva, daughter of Alan, lord Bassett, by his wife, daughter of Stephen Gay, whom he jointured in his manor of *Minster-Lovel*, and left by her three sons, viz. 1. John, lord *Lovel*, of Dockinges, his heir; 2. Philip; 3. Fulco; and a daughter, Agnes; of which Agnes, the daughter, became the wife of — Chetwynd. Fulco, the third son, was archdeacon of Colchester; Philip *Lovel*, the second

second son, the 25th of Henry III. was guardian of the Jews, and became also treasurer of England; but in the 42d of Henry III. the barons of England, repining at his high favour, caused him to be brought to trial for a charge of bribery incurred in the office first mentioned; whereupon the king joining in prosecution of him, required immense sums at his hands, on pretence of trespasses committed in his forests; in consequence whereof, his estate was seized till satisfaction should be given; in which distress, taking holy orders upon him, he retired to Hamestable, where, for grief and vexation, he rendered up his soul in the year following, 1258, leaving by his wife, and widow of Alexander de Arfick, or Darcy, two sons, Henry Lovel, a priest, and Sir John Lovel, knt. living in the 54th of Henry III. who left an only daughter, Mary, the wife of Thomas de Borehunt.

John, lord Lovel, second of that name, (eldest son and heir of the last John, by the said Aliva, daughter of Alan, lord Bassët,) among other great men of that time, had summons to be at Bristol on the octave of St. Peter, in the 41st of Henry III. well provided with horse and arms, to attend the king into Wales; and in the 45th of the same reign, appointed sheriff of the counties of Huntingdon and Cambridge, to continue for two years. In the 48th of Henry III. he was made governor of the castle of Northampton, and in the 54th was signed with the cross, in order to a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. In the 56th of Henry III. he was constituted governor of the castle of Marlborough; and about this time, by the name of John, the son of John Lovel, granted, for the safety of his own soul, and that of Maud de Sydenham, his wife, and those of his father and mother, and Alan Bassët, and Alice his wife, and of all his predecessors and successors, to God, and the blessed Mary of Stanley, and the monks there, all his lands in Chadendon in pure alms. He died in the 15th of Edward I. 1287, seized of the manors of Minster-Lovel, in the county of Oxford, Elecumbe, in the county of Wilts, and Tichmarsh, in the county of Northampton, leaving, by the said Maud de Sydenham, his wife, two sons; John, his son and heir, and Thomas; of which the younger being a knight, obtained Tichwell as his portion, and bore a bend azure over his paternal coat armour for his difference.

John, lord Lovel, third of that name, was thirty-two years old at the death of his father, and married to his first wife Isabel, daughter of Arnold de Bosco, of Thorpe Ernald, sister and heir of William; which lady dying about the 4th of Edward II. left an only daughter by him, called Maud, who received Dockinge as her portion from her father, and became the wife of William, lord Zouche. This lord Lovel, in the 22d of Edward I. attended that king to his wars in Gascony. In the 24th of the same reign, he was summoned, with Roger, lord Perceval (immediate ancestor of the present earl of Egmont, in a direct male line) to attend the king at Newcastle upon Tyne, on the 1st of March next ensuing, at the great council then and there to be held, for determining how to act against the Scots, well provided with horse and arms, to execute what should be there resolved. In the very next year, the 25th of Edward I. he received summons to that parliament then held at Salisbury. In the 26th he was summoned to attend with horse

and arms, upon the eve of Pentecost, at the great council held at Carlisle, to repress the malice and disobedience of the Scottish nation, as it is expressed in the record. In the following year, viz. the 27th of Edward I. he received summons, with the rest of the barons, to the parliament held at London, on the first Sunday after Easter, there to consider of foreign affairs, by which was understood the assistance intended to be given to Guy, earl of Flanders, against the king of France; and in the same year he was summoned also to the parliament to be held at Westminster, on the 10th of April next ensuing. In the 28th of the same reign, he was summoned also to two parliaments, by the title of lord Lovel, of Tichmarsh; to the first of which were summoned likewise two others of the same name, who were of the king's council, one of whom by the stile of Master John Lovel, and the other by that of John Lovel, of Snotescombe. In the 29th of Edward I. he was one of those barons present in the parliament of Lincoln, who, on the 12th of February, 1301, signed that memorable letter to the pope, Boniface VIII. in answer to that insolent bull by him then published, declaring the sovereignty of Scotland to depend upon the see of Rome, forbidding Edward, king of England (then master of that kingdom) to vindicate any pretensions thereto, and requiring the said prince to send his ambassadors to Rome, there to receive his sentence as to his claim thereon. In which answer the whole baronage of England resist this audacious attempt of the said pope, in terms of the highest dignity and resentment, unanimously declaring, that the see of Rome had no right over the kingdom of Scotland, or to interfere in any temporal concern of the crown of England, and that they would never suffer the king of England (was even he himself inclined thereto) judicially to appear in any case whatever, before him, or any other, who should sit in the papal chair. To this instrument (still existing of record in the chapter-house at Westminster) all the barons signed and affixed their seals, by which it appears that this lord Lovel then bore for his arms, Barry Nebulee, of six, over all in chief, a label of three points, each charged with three mullets. After this, the 32d of the same reign, he was again in the Scottish wars; and in the 33d had licence from the king to make a castle of his house at Tichmarsh, in the county of Northampton, and obtained a grant also of a market, and a fair, to be held there yearly upon the eve, and day, of the Holy Trinity, and seven days next ensuing. This John, lord Lovel, having received summons to all the parliaments held from the 24th of Edward I. till the 4th of Edward II. inclusive, and having married for his second wife, Joan, the daughter of Robert, lord Roos, of Hamlake (by his wife, Isabella Dawbeney) died in the same 4th of Edward II. 1311, seized of the manors of Tichmarsh and Minster-Lovel, as before; and of Elecumbe, and Bluntesdon Gay, in the county of Wilts: leaving (besides a daughter, Maud, by his first wife beforementioned) by his second wife two sons, John, lord Lovel, his son and heir; and James Lovel, who bore the arms of his brother, with a canton ermine for his difference, and left a son, Sir Ralf Lovel, knt. of whom we know nothing further, but that he was appointed executor to the will of John, lord Lovel, fifth of that name, hereafter mentioned.

John, lord Lovel, fourth of that name, being twenty-two years old at the death of his father, was, soon after, viz. in the 7th of Edward II. in the Scottish wars, and had summons to parliament in the 6th, 7th, and 8th of that reign, in which last named year he died, A. D. 1315, leaving issue by Maud, his wife (sister and sole heir of Edward, lord Burnell) one only son, also named John; his widow afterwards becoming the wife of Sir John Handlo.

John, lord Lovel (fifth of that name) son of John, lord Lovel, and Maud, lady Burnel, his wife, succeeded his father, being then but two years old. In the 8th of Edward III. 1334, being then twenty-one years of age, he was in the expedition then made into Scotland. In the 10th and 18th of the same reign, he was in the wars of France; and in the 19th, 20th, and 21st of Edward III. (being then of the retinue of Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick) continued in the same service; but on the Saturday, next after the feast of All Saints (having made his will before) in the 23d of Edward III. 1347, he died seized of the manor of Southmere, in the county of Norfolk, and Minster, in the county of Oxford, (which he held in conjunction with Isabel, his wife) of Tichmarsh, in the county of Northampton, and of two parts of the manor of Cheriton, in the county of Somerset. By which lady Isabel, daughter of William, lord Zouch, of Harringworth, he left two sons, both of the name of John, and one daughter, Isabel, the wife of Thomas, son of Thomas Green.

John, eldest son, then but six years and an half old at the death of his father, was the sixth lord Lovel of that name; but before he attained the age of twenty-one years, died on the Monday, next after the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the 35th of Edward III. 1359, leaving his brother (of the same name, John) his heir, then nineteen years of age. This

John, lord Lovel, (the seventh of that name) being at full age in the 37th of Edward III. had livery of all his lands, but had respite of homage, and was elected afterwards into the most noble order of the Garter. In the 42d of Edward III. he was in the wars of France, and of the retinue of Lionel, duke of Clarence, that king's son. And again, in the 45th and 47th of Edward III. having married Maud, daughter and sole heir of Robert, lord Holland, summoned to parliament the 16th of Edward III. son and heir of Robert lord Holland, summoned to parliament July 29, 1314, and afterwards beheaded (son of Robert, son of Thurstan, son of Sir Robert, son of Sir Thomas Holland) by Maud, daughter and coheir of Alan lord Zouch, of Ashby (who died 1314) by his wife, Eleanor, daughter of Nicholas, lord Segrave. Which Alan was the son of Roger, lord Zouch (who died 1285) by Adela, daughter and heir of Stephen de Longespee, and coheir to her mother Emeline, daughter and heir to Walter de Riddlesford, baron of Bray, in Ireland: which Roger was the son of Alan, lord Zouch (who died 1270) by his wife, Helen, daughter and coheir of Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester, (by his wife, Helen, eldest daughter and coheir of Alan, lord Galloway, by his wife, Margaret, daughter and coheir of David, earl of Huntingdon. Which David, earl of Huntingdon, was brother to Malcolm VI. king of Scotland, and earl of Chester, in right of his

wife, Maud, daughter of Hugh Meschines, earl of Chester. This David, was the son of Henry, earl of Huntingdon, by his wife, Maud, daughter and coheir of Waltheof, earl of Huntingdon. This Henry was himself king of Scotland, and was the son of Malcolm III. king thereof. By Margaret, sister to Edgar Etheling, and sole heiress of the Saxon line of England.) Which Roger, earl of Winchester, was son and heir to Saier de Quincy, earl of Winchester, (whose father and grandfather of the same name were lords of Quincy) by Margaret, the second daughter and coheir with Amicia, her eldest sister (who married Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, in her right) to Robert, earl of Leicester, (by Petronell, his wife, daughter and heir to Hugh, lord Gretemelnel) son of Robert le Bossa, earl of Leicester (by his wife, Iffa, daughter and heir of Ralph de Guader, earl of Norfolk) son of Robert de Bellomonte, earl of Leicester and Mellent (by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh the Great, Count of Vermandois and Valois, son to Henry I. king of France, and sister to Auberie, wife of William Gouel de Perceval, lord of Yvery, common ancestor to this branch of the house of Yvery (surnamed Lovel) of which we here treat, and of that of which the earl of Egmont is now the chief in a direct male line. In the 48th of Edward III. this John, lord Lovel, was again in the wars of France, in the retinue of Edmond Mortimer, earl of March; and in the 49th, constituted governor of the castle of Banelyingham, in France; also in the 3d of Richard II. 1380, employed in Ireland, upon that king's service: but some years after, much discontent arising among divers of the nobility, by reason that the king was wholly swayed by Robert de Vere, duke of Ireland, to the great scandal of the realm, Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, and his party raising what forces they could, appeared in arms near London, at Bishop's-Wood, Waltham, Hackney, and other places, whence they sent this John, lord Lovel, with the archbishop of York, to the king, requiring him to deliver up those by whose evil counsel he had been thus seduced. Nevertheless it so happened that this lord Lovel fell off from them to the king, being one of those whom they expelled the court, when thus predominant. And in the 18th of Richard II. attending him into Ireland, so far insinuated himself into his esteem, that in the 22d of his reign he was again employed on his service in that realm. After this we have seen nothing further memorable of him, but that he gave to the canons of Marlebergh, in the county of Wilts, certain lands in Monton-Burbach, and West-Grafton; and that the morrow, next ensuing the feast of St. James the Apostle, in the 9th of Henry IV. 1408, by the title of John, lord Lovel and Holland, he made his will at Wardour-castle, in the county of Wilts, whereby he bequeathed his body to burial in the church of St. John, at Brackley, in the county of Northampton, and gave thereto a vestment of black, adorned with stars of gold, as also certain copes, and other things thereunto appertaining of the same suit and colour, appointing Maud (de Holland) his wife, to dispose of part of his goods for the health of his soul, whom together with John, his son, Sir Humfry Stafford, knight, and others, he constituted his executors. The day of his death we cannot certainly tell, but it happened not long after, for

the probate of that his testament bears date the 12th of September following. The lands whereof he died seized being these, viz. the manors of Sutton-Walrond, in the county of Dorset; Sparkford, alias Speckesford, North Cheriton, and Upton-Noble, in the county of Somerset; Tichmarsh, and Othecote, in the county of Northampton; Minster-Lovel, in the county of Oxford; Mighenden, Bridesherd, Erdescot, Knoll, Hywishe, Wamberge, Ubaton, Wardor, Knoweke, Knighton, Salthorpe, Wichelescote, Areforde, Stutecombe, and Elecombe, in the county of Wilts; and in right of Maud Holland, his wife, of Hameldon, in the county of Rutland, Southmere, in the county of Norfolk; Broughton, juxta Ailebury, in the county of Bucks; Yorhale, in the county of Stafford; Baggeworth and Shepesheved, in the county of Leicester; Dochelyngton, Norton-Bruin, and Chelderston, in the county of Oxford; Denford, in the county of Berks; as also the manor of Brackley and Hulls, with the hundred of Sutton, commonly called Kings-Sutton, in the county of Northampton. Maud, his wife, surviving, who in the 1st of Henry V. by a formal release, bearing date under her seal of arms at Bristol, the 4th of July, did quit claim to Henry V. of all her right to diverse lordships and lands, whereunto that king did then pretend a title, by virtue of a certain grant made of them by king Henry III. unto Edmund, his son, and the heirs of his body; and having given her manors of Baggeworth and Thornton, in the county of Leicester, to the hospital of Brackley, in the eighth of Henry V. procured licence for converting it to a house of friars preachers.

To this last mentioned John, and Maud de Holland, his wife, succeeded

John, lord Lovel and Holland, their only son, (eighth of that name) who, in the next year after his father's death, had livery of his lands, his homage being respited; but he lived not long, for upon the 19th of October, in the second of Henry V. he departed this life, then seized of the manors of Mighenden, Elcombe, Erdescot, and Wardercastle, in the county of Wilts; Chelesdon, Minster-Lovel, Norton, Bruyn, Dochelington-Breton, Tichmarsh, Hinton juxta Hulls, with the manor and hundred of Kings-Sutton, in the county of Northampton, and Broughton, in the county of Leicester; leaving by Alianora, his wife, the daughter of William, lord Zouch, of Harringworth, two sons, both of the name of William: the youngest of whom married one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas St. Clere, of Barton St. John, in the county of Oxford, but of him we know nothing farther.

William, lord Lovel and Holland, eldest son and heir of John, lord Lovel, by the said Alianore la Zouche, his wife, was in the 4th of Henry V. A. D. 1417, by indenture retained to serve the king with six men at arms, and archers, in his wars of France; and before the end of that year to serve him in his fleet at sea with two men at arms (himself accounted) and four archers. Moreover, in the 9th of Henry V. he was again in those wars of France; and in the 1st of Henry VI. doing homage, had livery of the lands of his inheritance by descent, both from John, lord Lovel, his father, and Maud, the daughter and heir of Robert de Holland, his grandmother; being twenty-four

years of age, and in the 2d of Henry VI. having married Alice, one of the daughters of John, lord Deincourt, sister and coheir to William, lord Deincourt (widow of Ralf Boteler, lord Sudley) performing his fealty, had livery of the lands of that inheritance; which John, lord Deincourt, her father, married Joan, daughter and heir of Robert, lord Grey, of Rotherfield (according to a late pedigree exhibited to the public) by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and coheir of William de la Planche, of Haversham, Bucks, which Robert was the son of John Grey, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Michael de Poynings, and was son of another John Grey, by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Herbert St. Quintin. This last John was summoned to parliament in the life-time of his father, John, lord Grey, which John, lord Grey, died October 1, 1359, having had to wife, Catharine, daughter and coheir of Brian Fitzalan, summoned to parliament as baron Fitzalan, 1295, the son of Brian, the son of Alan, the son of Brian, a younger son of Alan Fitzalan, earl of Brittany and Richmond. The last mentioned John, lord Grey, husband of Catherine Fitzalan, was son of John, son of Waller, son of Robert, all three successively lords Grey, of Rotherfield. The last named Robert was fourth son of Sir Henry Grey, lord of Wolterton and Codnor, in the reign of king John. In the 6th of Henry VI. he was also retained by indenture to serve the king in his wars with France, with twenty-nine men of arms, and eighty archers; and in the 29th of Henry VI. procured licence to deafforest his woods, called Minster woods, in the county of Oxford, with two fields thereto adjoining, and to impark them. This William, lord Lovel and Holland, was summoned to parliament from the 3d of Henry IV. till the 33d of Henry VI. inclusive. Though in the 24th of that reign, in consideration of his eminent services in foreign parts, as well in the time of Henry V. as this king; as also by reason of his infirmity of body, he obtained a special exemption from attending parliament for the term of his life. In the 28th of Henry VI. he was made constable of the castle of Wallingford; but died the 13th of June, the 33d of Henry VI. Alice, his wife, surviving, who, in the same year, upon the death of Margaret, her sister, wife of Ralph, lord Cromwell, without issue, was found to be her next heir, by which means divers fair lordships and lands descended to her, whereof she had special livery soon after. This William, lord Lovel and Holland, died seized of the following lands, viz. the manors of Rotherhyth and Bermundsey, in the county of Surry; Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford; Waltham, Parva, called Powers-Manors, and Burnels, in Berle, in the county of Hertford; Resyngdon, Bassel, in the county of Gloucester; Wevilcote, called Butlers-court, in the county of Oxford; Minster Lovel, Docklyngton, Norton, Bruyn, and Cheleston, in the county of Oxford; Denford, in the county of Bucks; Elcombe, Blackgrove, Mighenden, Wigtescote, Sulthorpe, Whythyll, Uffecote, Erdescote, and Knoke, in the county of Wilts; the third part of the chase of Charnewood, in the county of Leicester; the manors of Cranleye, and Broughton-Lovel, in the county of Berks; the manors of Holgate, Clée, St. Margaret, Wolstanton, Prestes, Weston, Ardulweston, Bollylye, Longfield, Uppington,

pington, Wotton, Onebury, Walton, Sutton, Crofton, Abbelon, Ewdon, Burnel, Millingchope, Busbury, Longeton, Condovere, Astewall, Hope, Bowdlers, Wiggecote, Chatwall, Smethecote, Chalton, Acton, Reyner, Casley, Ronton, Ambaston, Pulleyeye, Rammeshurst, Streford, Cantelope, Acton-Burnell, and Acton-Pigot, in the county of Salop; the borough of Brackley, the hundred of Sutton, alias Kings-Sutton, the manors of Pokebroke, Dufton, Tychemershe, Kings-Sutton, and Halls, in the county of Northampton; and of the inheritance of Alice, his wife, of the manors of Askeham, and Drynghouse, within the liberty of the city of York, and manor of Baynton, in the county of York; of the manors of Cogges, Herdewyke, Rotherfield, Somerton, and the moiety of the manors of Firngesford, and fourth part of the manor of Stanlanlake, in the county of Oxford; of the manor of Ordton, alias Ulverton, in Salihull, in the county of Warwick; of the manor of Shobyndon, East-Claydon, Bold-Claydon, Woburne, and Fryngford, in the county of Bucks; as also the manor of East-Wykhams, in the county of Kent; and jointly with the said Alice of the manor and castle of Wardour, and manors of Briddehurst, Ubbendon-Lovel, and Wamburge, in the county of Wilts, leaving four sons,

1. John, lord Lovel and Holland, the ninth of that name, his heir.

2. William, lord Lovel de Morley, (of whom we shall treat hereafter).

3. Robert Lovel, who died without issue.

4. Henry Lovel, who was buried in the Crutched-Friars, but whom we know nothing further.

John, lord Lovel and Holland (ninth of that name) eldest son of William, succeeded his father, and was baron of Lovel and Holland, Burnel, Deincourt, Gray, of Rotherfield, and Fitzalan, of Bedal, by descent; which John, in the 34th of Henry VI. obtained a patent from the king, to be chief forester of the forest of Whichwood, in the county of Northampton; but the scene of affairs soon changed upon the landing of the duke of York (afterwards king Edward IV.) when this John, lord Lovel, accompanied by the lord Scales and Hungerford, entered London, in hopes to retain the citizens in their duty to king Henry, but failing therein, were obliged to fly to the Tower for refuge; soon after which the Yorkists prevailing every-where to the fatal ruin of king Henry, and most of his friends, we find nothing farther memorable of this lord, till his death, which happened on the ninth of January, in the fourth of Edward IV. He married Joan, sister and heir of William, viscount Beaumont, and left by her, Francis, an only son, his heir; and two daughters, Joan, who became the wife of Sir Brian Stapleton, knight, and Frideswide, the wife of Sir Edward Norris, neither of whom could inherit any thing, by reason of the attainder of their brother, some years after.

Francis, lord Lovel and Holland, Burnel, Deincourt, Gray, of Rotherfield, and Fitzalan, of Bedal, aforementioned, was but nine years old at the death of his father; and notwithstanding the attachment of his father to the house of Lancaster, grew up into great favour with the house of York; and in the 22d of Edward IV. being then twenty-seven years of age, went with Richard, duke of

York (that king's brother, and afterwards king by name of Richard III.) then appointed lieutenant-general of the English army, into Scotland; and before the end of that year on the 4th of January, was created viscount Lovel, and elected a knight of the Garter. Moreover, being a great friend and favourer of king Richard III. was advanced by him to be lord chamberlain of the household, constable of the castle of Wallingford, and also of the honour of St. Waleries (antiently the barony of this family at the conquest, and then known by the name of the barony of Yvery), as likewise chief butler of England, which office the barons of Yvery of this family had also antiently enjoyed. And having thus twisted interest with this king, adventured himself in battle for him at Bosworth-Field, against Henry, duke of Richmond, who by the success of that day, obtained the crown, by the title of king Henry VII. In which battle king Richard being slain, and his army totally routed, this viscount Lovel made shift to escape with his life, and thence flying to St. John's, at Colchester, in Essex, took sanctuary there for a while; but deeming that no safe place, privily got away to Sir Thomas Broughton's, in Lancashire, and (after lying there concealed for some months) from thence into Flanders, to Margaret, dutchess of Burgundy (sister to the late king Edward IV.) Not long after which he was sent by that princess into Ireland, with 2000 stout soldiers, under the conduct of Martin Swart, an eminent German commander, on behalf of Lambert Simnel (the counterfeit duke of York.) From whence he came over into England with John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln, and all the power of that party, in hopes to dethrone the king; but being defeated in the battle of Stoke, near Newark upon Trent, on the 16th of June, in the third of Henry VII. underwent the fate of all the chief leaders in that cause, having perished either in that fight, or soon after. Whereupon king Henry aspiring after his great inheritance, attainted this lord, and confiscated his whole estate, inferior at that time to few or none in this kingdom. He died without issue, and all his titles, viz. that of viscount Lovel, with those antient baronies of Lovel, Holland, Burnell, Deincourt, Gray of Rotherfield, and Fitzalan of Bedal, became forfeited to the crown, and remained extinguished, till his present majesty was graciously pleased to revive those of Lovel and Holland, in the person of John, now earl of Egmont, in consideration of the consanguinity of the said earl, and his descent both by the male and female line therefrom.

Notwithstanding which fatal blow, the male line of this branch of this noble family was still continued by

William, lord Lovel of Morley, uncle to Francis, viscount Lovel, last mentioned, viz. second son of William, lord Lovel and Holland (by Alice, daughter and heir of John, lord Deincourt) who obtained his father's inheritance the manors of Erdescote, Bridesmith, and Uppadon-Lovel, in the county of Wilts. He married Alianore, the daughter and sole heir of Robert, lord Morley, who died in the 21st of Henry VI. 1443. (by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William, lord Roos) son of Thomas, lord Morley, who died in the 14th of Henry VI. (by his wife, Isabel, daughter

daughter and coheir of Michael de la Pole, duke of Suffolk) son of Sir Robert Morley (who died in the lifetime of his father) by his wife, Isabel (daughter of the lord Molines) eldest son and heir apparent of Thomas, lord Morley, who died on the 24th of September, in the fourth of Henry V. (by his wife, Ann, daughter of the lord Despencer) son of William, lord Morley, who died the second of Richard II. 1380. (by his wife, Cecily, daughter and at length heir of Thomas lord Bardolf) by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Damorie, knight, by his wife, Elizabeth de Clare, widow of John de Burgh, earl of Ulster, and daughter of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, by his wife, Joan Plantagenet, surnamed Joan of Acres, daughter of king Edward I. Which Thomas, lord Bardolf, was son of Hugh, lord Bardolf (who died the 32d of Edward I.) by his wife, Isabel, daughter and coheir of William, lord Aguilon, by his wife, Margaret de Ripariis, countess of Devon, daughter and coheir of Warrin Fitz-Gerald, baron of Stokecurcy, in right of his wife Alicia de Courcy, daughter and sole heir of William de Courcy, baron of Stokecurcy, in the county of Somerset; which William, lord Morley, was son of Robert, lord Morley, who died in France in the 34th of Edward III. (by his wife Hawisia, sister and sole heir of John, lord Mareschall, lord marshal of Ireland, and daughter of William, lord Mareschall, who died the eighth of Edward II.) son of John, lord Mareschall, son of another John, lord Mareschall (brother of William Mareschall, the great earl of Pembroke) by his wife, Aliva, daughter and heir of Hubert, lord Rie, who died in the 18th of Henry II. which Robert, lord Morley, was son of William Morley, summoned to parliament December 20, 1299. The above-mentioned Alianore, lady Morley, thus brought to the said William, lord Lovel, her husband, the baronies of Morley, Marshall, Hengham, and Rhie, together with the office of hereditary marshal of Ireland, who having had respite of his homage, was summoned to parliament in the 9th of Edward IV. 1468, by the title of William Lovel, de Morley Chivaler; and was again called by writ to that parliament intended to be held at York, on the 22d of September, in the same 9th of Edward IV. but before the day assigned, viz. upon the 7th of the same month, he received a new writ from the king, suspending his former summons, because as the record affirms, there was need of immediate recourse to arms, for resisting that invasion of the French and Scots, with which the kingdom was then threatened: and again was summoned to the parliament held at Westminster, in the 10th of Edward IV. (and 49th of Henry VI.) by the same title. This William, lord Lovel de Morley, died upon the 23d of July, 1475, in the 16th of Edward IV. seized of the manors of Erdescot, Bride-smith, and Uppadon-Lovel; and his wife within twenty-eight days after, viz. upon the 28th of August next ensuing, seized of the manors of Halingbury-Morley, in the county of Essex; Walkern, in the county of Hertford; Heyngham, Swanton, Morley, Buxton, Matfale, Hockeryng, Albye, Folsham, and the hundred of Fourho, in Norfolk; as also of Shobington, East-Claydon, Crawley, and Woburne-Deincourt, in the county

of Bucks; leaving one son, Henry Lovel, lord Morley, and one daughter, Alice.

This

Henry Lovel, lord Morley, was little more than ten years old at the time of the death of his father and mother, but had special livery of all his lands upon attaining his full age in 1489: soon after which he vested the manors of Hingham, Buxton, and the hundred of Fourho, in Sir William Boleyn, knight, and Thomas Woodhouse, senior, as trustees for the payment of his debts; but being afterwards sent into Flanders with the lord Daubinie, and others, in aid of Maximilian, king of the Romans, whose subjects in those parts had then rebelled against him, he was there unhappily killed by a gun-shot at Dixmude, in the same year, from whence his body being carried to Calais, was there interred; and thus dying without issue, Alice, his sister, became his heir. He married Elizabeth de la Pole, daughter of John de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, by the princess Elizabeth Plantagenet, sister to king Edward IV. and to king Richard III. By which great alliance this Henry Lovel, lord Morley, became nephew to those kings last mentioned, and cousin-german to king Henry VII. who married the daughter of king Edward IV. This Elizabeth, lady Morley, was also heiress (by the extinction of all her brothers and sisters) to John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln, her brother, who was declared heir apparent to the crown, by king Richard III. his uncle; but the effect of that settlement, which brought this family so near to the succession of the crown, was destroyed by that revolution which established Henry VII. upon the throne. All that we shall add of this lady is, that she survived her husband many years, and though a woman of more than common beauty, resisted all temptations to a second marriage, leading a most exemplary life of virtue in the state of widowhood till her death, which happened in the fifty-second year of her age, in the year —. She lies buried in the church of Halingbury-Morley, in Essex, where her nephew Henry Parker, lord Morley, of whom we shall hereafter come to speak, erected a monument to her memory, with the following inscription still remaining thereon.

Elizabetha, Ducis Suffolciæ filia, atque inclyti viri Henrici Lovel, Morlei Domini Uxor, tanto Maritum amore prosequabatur, ut in prælio contra Gallos ictu pilæ æneæ mortuo, de secundis nuptiis, ut cogitaret nunquam postea adduci potuit, sed florenti ætate, corporisq; non mediocri pulchritudine ad mortem usque viduam permanere voluit. — Aliis Mulieribus rarissimum castitatis exemplum. — Vixit Ann. 51. — Ob. Anno —. Bene merenti posuit Henricus Parker, nepos, Eques Auratus, Morlei Dominus.

In Ecclesia de Halingbury-Morley, in com. Essex.

The male line of this branch of the house of Yvery, barons Lovel and Holland, Burnell, Deincourt, Gray, of Rotherfield, Fitzalan, of Bedal, Morley, Marsham, Hengham, and Rhie, and viscount Lovel, being thus determined, it remains only to treat of

Alice Lovel, sister and sole heiress of Henry Lovel, lord Morley, last mentioned. Which Alice,

Alice, in the 4th of Henry VII. thus succeeding to her brother, brought her title to the baronies of Morley, Marshall, Hengham, and Rhie (which had fortunately escaped those attainders that had extinguished so many others of this family) together with that of the hereditary office of lord marshal of Ireland, to her husband, Sir William Parker, knight, lord Morley, in her right; which said Sir William Parker married this lady before the year 1475, the 15th of Edward IV. with whom, and with Richard, duke of Gloucester, his brother, he was in great favour; the latter of whom, in the 22d of Edward IV. he attended to the wars of Scotland, and having entered Edinburgh with him, was, for his valour and conduct in that expedition there, knighted by him on St. James's eve in that year. And the said duke of Gloucester, having soon after attained the crown, which he bore under the title of Richard III. was made a privy-counsellor, and standard-bearer to that prince; but upon the accession of king Henry VII. he fell into utter disgrace, insomuch that he was neither summoned to parliament, nor suffered to assume the office of marshal of Ireland, but lay imprisoned in the Tower during that whole reign, and until the 2d of Henry VIII. 1510, in which year he died by violent means, as his epitaph in the church of Halingbury declares.

Epitaphium Gulielmi Parker, præclari Equites Aurati Morlei Domini.

En qui securâ procedis menti parumper
Hospes, siste gradum, verbaque pauca lege.
Hic jaceo; ut cernis, Gulielmus nomine Parker,
Eques præclaris nobilitatus avis,
Dum vixi; vixi multis præcharus amicis,
Vi tamen heu-perii. Quantum inimicitiae
Conquerar, an taceam mecumque ut luserit olim
Fortuna instabili dum stetit illa rotâ?
Nil querar, O hospes; pateant mihi limina coeli
Accedant votis, fac tua vota precor.

Vixit Ann. 56. Ob. Ann. 1510.

Patri bene merenti gratissimus filius,
Henricus Parker, Eques Auratus,
Morlei Dominus posuit.

This Alice Lovel, lady Morley, after the death of the said Sir William Parker, took to her second husband Sir Edward Howard, knight of the Garter (second son to Thomas, duke of Norfolk) admiral of England, with whom she lived not long, he being killed before Brest, in Brittany, on the 25th of April, in the 4th of Henry VIII. 1513, leaving no issue; she herself dying also five years after, in 1518. In her will, which was dated the 9th of April, and proved on the 22d of February following, in that year, she orders her body to be buried in the parish-church of St. Andrew's, of Yngham, in Norfolk; she bequeaths to Henry Parker, lord Morley, her son and heir, her bed of cloth of gold and tawney velvet, also her best basin and ewer of silver, and parcel gilt, a bowl gilt, with a cover gilt with her lord's arms and her's upon it; a standing cup with a cover, gilt, that was gotten by her ancestors, and all the ornaments of her chapel, with other parcels of plate; also various other legacies to her two daughters, Jane, and Alice Parker, and to Sir Thomas Lovel, knight of the Garter, then treasurer with the king's grace, &c. Most probably, in pursuance of this her will, she was at first interred in the church of Hyng-

ham, before-mentioned; but Henry Parker, lord Morley, her son, piously desiring to transmit the memory of his noble ancestors to future ages, erected a marble monument in the church of Halingbury-Morley, which, as his own epitaph recites, he designed for the common place of burial of his family, and caused the bones of his grandmother, of his father and mother, and of his wife, to be there entombed; at which time, doubtless, he removed the body of this Alice Lovel to the said church of Halingbury, where her epitaph, among those of many others of his ancestors, remain in the following words:

Nobilis heu tristi concessit foemina fato
Cujus in hoc tumultu condita membra jacent,
Morlei dicta Domina cui Alicia nomen
A Lovello fuit. Vivat ubique precor.
Maribus enituit claris, et stemmate clara,
Aurea nunc inter sidera clara nitet.
Corpus terra tenet, sed spiritus alta polorum
Regna tenet felix. Hoc Deus ipse velit.

Vixit Ann. 60. Ob. Ann. 1518. Matri benemerenti posuit filius gratissimus Henricus Parker, Eques Auratus, Morlei Dominus.

Of this Alice Lovel, lady Morley, and Sir William Parker, her husband, the direct and lineal descendant, and the sole heir male, was the late Sir Philip Parker à Morley Long, baronet, and likewise the last male heir of that house, whose sister, Catharine Parker, became the wife of John, late earl of Egmont, and was mother to the present earl; by which marriage the blood and pretensions of the said Alice Lovel, heiress of this line of the house of Yvery, derived into itself, viz. into that of which the said earl is the chief, and which is now the only branch of the same stock subsisting in the male line at this day. But the intermediate descents from the said Alice Lovel, and the said Sir William Parker, to the present earl, we shall defer to recite till we come to give the direct deduction thereof in the due order of time and place, which will be when we have carried down the account of the line of the earl of Egmont to the period of that marriage of the said Catharine Parker with the said late earl.

We therefore now return to

RICHARD, the fifth or youngest son of William Gouel de Perceval (the first who was called Lovel) and brother to William, surnamed Lovel, father to William, baron Lovel, of Dockings; which Richard retaining the primitive and paternal name of his family, delivered it down to his descendants, and is lineal ancestor of the present earl. What portion of his father's inheritance came to his share, is not farther known, than that he received lands in Stawel, in the county of Somerset, parcel of the lands given to his grandfather Ascelin at the Conquest; for there is extant a record in the Cotton library, wherein he granted to the monks of Thame, by the name of Richard de Perceval, the son of William Luvel, in pure and perpetual alms, one furlong of land in Stawell, and two plough lands and tofts in the same town, which belonged formerly to Ascelin de Yvery, his grandfather, by the gift of William the Bastard. He granted likewise, at the same time, the plough lands of Bedcombe, which he the said Richard had received from William de Moion, in marriage with his daughter; to which deed assented Robert Hamelin, and Richard, his sons.

In the 7th of Henry II. 1161, he was charged for his lands in the county of Somerset, upon the scutage levied for the expedition to Tholouse, at the rate of two marks for each knight's fee; as likewise, in the 13th of Henry II. 1168, upon the aid levied for the marriage of Maud, the king's eldest daughter, to Henry, duke of Saxony; and being nearly related to Richard de Clare, earl of Striguil, surnamed Strongbow (whose mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert, earl of Melent, and sister to the mother of this Richard) accompanied him in his Irish expedition. Upon the scutage of Wales in the following reign, viz. the 2d of Richard I. 1189, he was assised again; after which, in the year 1191, the 2d of that reign, he was abroad with king Richard I. in the Holy Land, and (as Josephus Iscanus, secretary to that prince, who wrote a particular account of that expedition, relates) a principal commander in the English army there; but being disabled by the loss of his leg, in an action against the Saracens, he returned home. In the 8th of that reign, 1197, we find him, together with Henry Luvel, assised in the third and fourth scutage, at twenty shillings for every fee, to defray the expences of the Norman army; and afterwards, upon the aid in the 2d year of king John, 1201, he was charged again, together with Ralph, the son and heir of Henry Luvel, before-mentioned; but dying, as it is presumed, not long after, was buried in the church of Weston, in Gordano, in the county of Somerset, with the following inscription:

Orate pro anima Rycardi Perceval qui Militavit in Terra Sancta com Rege Rycardo, A. C. mxc.

He married the daughter of William de Moion, or Mohun, lord of Dunster, in the county of Somerset, who, by some of the historians in the reign of king Stephen, was stiled earl of Somerset and Dorset; by whom he had Robert, Hamelin, and Richard.

Robert, the eldest, seems to have succeeded his father before the 3d of John, 1202; for in the pipe-roll of that year, he is charged to the king fifteen marks for the seizure of the lands of Bodecombe, which he held of William de Moion, and then paid ten marks thereof into the king's exchequer. But the said Robert and Hamelin dying without issue,

Their brother,

RICHARD DE PERCEVAL, second of that name, the youngest son of Richard, continued the line; of whom we know nothing farther, than that he was with his father in the Holy Land; that he joined with him in the grant to the monks of Thame, as aforesaid, and was buried also in the church of Weston, where his monument subsisted in the year 1692. He left three sons, Robert, Hugh, and John, as appears by a deed of the said John, which will be hereafter mentioned.

Robert de Perceval, eldest son of Richard, holding Clywere, in the county of Somerset, and other large estates of the honour of Gloucester, then enjoyed by the house of Clare, became an early adventurer in Ireland, where it is presumed that this family had acquired some property before, and in 1261, went over with Richard de Marleè, Stephen de Burgo, and near twenty men at arms, where he behaved with so much valour, that he acquired great possessions, which induced him to remain there, and to resign his paternal estate, or great part there-

of in the county of Somerset, to his brothers. His services to the state were so considerable, that he received summons, as a baron of that realm, to the parliament holden at Dublin, the 14th of Edward I. 1285; but dying the same year, left two sons, Richard, the second baron, who dying without issue the same year, his brother Robert became the third baron, and was a man of great consideration in the county of Meath, in which he was seated near Portlester, and is presumed to have built the castle of Norrach there. His name is entered in two rolls of the barons of Ireland, and in 1301 he received letters from king Edward I. requiring his attendance in the Scottish wars; and also other letters of credence from that prince: but two years after, engaging in a battle with the Irish, was slain the 22d of October, 1303; and having been a great benefactor to the priory of Youghal, was buried there. He married Grace, eldest daughter of Thomas Fitz-Maurice, the second baron of Kerry (ancestor to the present earls of Kerry and Shelburne) and left an only son, Thomas, lord Perceval, the fourth baron, who dying without issue in 1312, the title ceased.

We now revert to John and Hugh, the second and third brothers of Robert (the first lord Perceval, in Ireland) and sons of Richard de Perceval, before-mentioned. Which John and Hugh de Perceval, as appears by the title-deeds, of the manor of Fairfield, near Stoke-courcy, in the county of Somerset, were witnesses (and therein called brothers) to a charter (without date, but made in the reign of Henry III.) of Philip de Columbaris, or Columbers, a great baron of that age, the capital seat of whose barony was Stowey, under Quantock Hills, in the said county, and bounded by the manors and lands of this family in those parts.

In the 5th of Edward I. 1277, the said Hugh de Perceval granted and quitted claim in favour of the said John (there surnamed de Watton, but stiled in the same deed his brother) to all the rights that he might have in Lymbury, a manor there adjoining, in the county of Somerset; which deed was dated at Lymbury, and witnessed by William de Vernay, lord of Fairfield, John de Perceval, and others.

Of this Hugh we know nothing farther; but

JOHN DE PERCEVAL, his brother, surnamed de Watton, continued the line; and in the year 1260, the 44th of Henry III. received summons among the barons to attend the king at Shrewsbury upon the feast of the nativity of the blessed Virgin, with horse and arms, to war against Llewellyn, prince of Wales. In the 5th of Edward I. 1277, he did his homage for that part of his estate held by knights service, of William de Vernay, lord of Fairfield, viz. the manors of Corville, Lymbury, and Watton, in the county of Somerset; from which last it is evident, that he assumed for a time his name. There is likewise extant a deed in the Cotton library, bearing date at Stawel, in which (by the name of John, the son of Richard) he grants to the monks of Thame one yard-land in the town of Bodecombe, adjoining on the north to a certain plowland, which the said monks received formerly of the gift of Richard de Perceval, the son of William Luvel, his grandfather, in pure and perpetual alms; to which deed were witnesses his brothers, Robert and Hugh,

Hugh, his sons, Roger, John, and Ascelin, Robert de Chen, and others; but in the 9th of Edward I. 1281, he died, having had issue by two wives, viz. by the first (Alice, sister to Odo de Dampmartin, in the county of Surry) three sons, before mentioned, viz. Roger, John, and Ascelin; and by the second, whose name is not known, a son, Henry; of which Roger, the eldest, continued the descent in a direct male line to the present earl of Egmont; and Henry was founder of a considerable branch of this family, which subsisted in the male line till the reign of Richard III. 1485.

To prevent confusion in deducing the principal line of the said Roger, and farther, because little account has been yet given of this other branch, we shall first trace the descent from the said Henry Perceval, son by another venter, of John de Perceval, or de Watton, above-mentioned; which Henry is ascertained only by one title-deed (now in the hands of Peregrine Palmer, esquire, present lord of the manor of Fairfield) relating to a claim of John Perceval, of Coreville, in the 3d of Edward IV. 1464, to a right of common in East-Quantoch, and la Westmore, in the county of Somerset, obtained by this Henry de Perceval (ancestor to the said John) from William de Vernay, lord of Fairfield, in the time of Edward I. The said Henry left two sons, John and Richard; and that he died in the life-time of his father, or soon after his decease, seems more than probable, as his father, John, surnamed de Watton, was living in the 5th of Edward I. 1277, and his son, John de Perceval, did homage for the estate in the ninth of the same reign, 1281.

John de Perceval, eldest son of the said Henry, lord of Coreville, Lymbury, and Watton, did homage for the estates which he held of William de Vernay, son of William, paying relief for the same in the 9th of Edward I. 1281, but died five years after, viz. on the Tuesday next after the annunciation of the blessed Virgin, in the 14th of Edward I. 1286.

To whom Sir Richard de Perceval, his brother, surnamed de Coreville, now Corril (who was born in 1260, the 44th of Henry III.) succeeded, and being then of full age, paid relief for the lands which his said brother John held at the time of his decease, viz. in Fairfield, Lymbury, Sydenham, and Watton. Which Richard was in the wars of Scotland, where he bore upon his banner the arms of his family, but with the tinctures counter-changed, viz. the field and the three crosses-pattees gules, and the chief argent, as a difference from the arms of the elder branch. It appears that he was living in the 5th of Edward III. 1332, but died before the 22d of the same reign, 1350; for in the year last-mentioned, Johanna, then his widow, together with John, Walter, and Richard de Perceval, laid claim to certain lands in Fairfield, and being sworn in court, presented an evidence, which had been before produced in the same place upon the Sunday next after the exaltation of the Holy Cross in the 5th year of king Edward III. by the said late Richard Perceval, formerly husband of the said Joan, and father by her of the said John, Walter, and Richard Perceval, as the deed recites. Concerning Richard, the youngest of which sons, we have no farther account; but Walter, the second son, having married Joan, sis-

ter of Gilbert de Hywish, the said Joan, in the 10th of Richard II. 1387 (at that time the widow of the said Walter) conveyed to her brother, Gilbert de Hywish, all her rights in her lands and tenements in East-Quantoch.

John de Perceval, the eldest of the three said sons, succeeded to the estate, but departed this life in the 3d of Henry V. 1415, seized of the manors of Lymbury, Coreville, &c. and many other estates in Westlake, Clafford, Sinderland, and Sydenham, in the county of Somerset, all held by knights service; leaving by Margaret, his wife, a son, John, his heir; in which year, viz. 1415, the said Margaret Perceval obtained from John de Vernay, then lord of Fairfield, a release of certain lands in Estrecholt (now Asholt) near Quantoch, in the said county.

John de Perceval, son and heir of the said John and Margaret, at the time of his father's death, (viz. in the 3d of Henry V. 1415) was forty years of age, and became lord of Coreville, Lymbury, Watton, with many other fair possessions in those parts, and lived to a great age, but dying in or about the 23d of Henry VI. 1455, eighty years old, left two sons, Hugh and John, and two daughters, Joan and Margaret, all in their minority.

Hugh Perceval, the eldest son, succeeded his father John, as before observed, in 1455, and being then under age, John de Vernay, lord of Fairfield, released to Margaret, before mentioned, the widow of John de Perceval, father of the last-mentioned John, and grandfather of the said Hugh, all his right, title, or claim to the wardship and custody of the two manors of Coreville and Lymbury, during the minority of the said Hugh. But he dying in or before the 3d of Edward IV. 1464, without issue, was succeeded by John.

John Perceval, lord of Coreville, and brother and heir of Hugh, in the same year 1464, laid claim to the common of pasture in La Westmore, and East-Quantoch, in the county of Somerset, as above-mentioned; and exhibiting two charters, viz. one from William de Vernay to Henry de Perceval, his ancestor (as he is styled in that record) of which charter mention has been made above; as likewise another charter from Ralph de Vernay, justified his right thereto. This John, the last male of his line, died on the Sunday next after the feast of All Souls, in the second year of Richard III. 1485, seized of the manors of Coreville and Lymbury, and many other lands and tenements in Stoford, East-Quantoch, Dodington, Stokecurcy, Durbrow, Fairfield, &c. with common of Turbary in La Westmore, &c. in the county of Somerset; John Everard, the son of Joan, eldest sister of the said John Perceval, and Margaret his other sister, then the wife of John Willems, or Williams, being found his next heirs; which John Everard was then above twenty years of age, and Margaret thirty-five years old, and upwards. Which Margaret became sole heir to this branch by the death of the said John Everard soon after, and left a son, Sir Reginald Williams, knight, father of Sir John Williams, of Burfield, in the county of Berks, who had two sons, Reginald and John, of whom John, the second son, was by queen Mary I. solemnly created baron Williams, of Thame, in the county of Oxford, at the palace of St. James's, on the 5th day of April, in the first year of her reign, 1553, from whose heirs general descend the present

sent earl of Abingdon and the lord viscount Wenman.

Having thus fully traced the branch of the Percevals of Coreville, we shall only add, that in the 8th of Henry VII. 1492, seven years after the decease of the said John Perceval, Sir Reginald Williams before-mentioned, having vested the manors of Coreville and Lymbury (and part of the lands so descended to him, in right of Margaret Perceval, his mother) in the lord Zouche, Sir John Dawbeney, and others his trustees, they were sold by him, together with the capital messuage of Coreville, to Sir Baldwin Mallet, knight, then lord of the manor of Enmore adjacent thereto, and in the same county, and part thereof is now the estate of the present earl of Egmont.

We now revert to

ROGER DE PERCEVAL, the eldest son of John de Perceval surnamed de Watton, by Alicia Dampmartin his first wife, from whom the present earl of Egmont immediately in the direct male line descends, which Sir Roger Perceval, was lord of East-Quantoeh, Eastbury, Stawell, Bridcot, &c. in the county of Somerset, who in the ninth of Edward I. 1281, was charged to the king for half a knight's fee in Bodecombe, in the same county; and in the 15th of Edward I. 1281, succeeded upon the death of Sir John Breteche, his wife's father, to the large estate of that family, viz. the manors of Carhampton, Thrubwell, alias Trobbeville, and another half knight's fee in Bodecombe, &c. in the county of Somerset (his wife being then sixteen years of age) and doing his homage, had livery of the lands of her inheritance in the same year. In the 18th of the same reign, 1290, at the parliament then held after the feast of St. Michael, he petitioned the king for remission of the fine which had been laid upon him, for having taken certain sums of money of Walter Parson, of Mulso, who had fled upon an indictment of murder; the said Roger pretending that his goods and chattels were forfeited to him, whereas in truth they were escheated to the crown. In the 24th of Edward I. 1295, he was summoned among the barons to the great council or parliament, held at Newcastle, previous to the wars of Scotland, against John Baliol, whom king Edward had promoted to that throne, and who had entered into an alliance against him with the French king. The next year, 1296, he had another summons to attend the king at London, upon the Sunday after the octave of St. John the Baptist, well provided with horse and arms, in order to assist Guy, earl of Flanders, at that time invaded by Philip, king of France. This lord Roger Perceval is said to have been slain at the battle of Bannockburn, in Scotland; but it is certain, by record, that he died between the years 1310 and 1314, the 3d or 7th of Edward II.

He married Joan, the daughter and heir of Sir John de Breteche, son of another Sir John, by Margaret, daughter of Ralph, lord Boteler, of Overley, widow of Warin de Rawleigh, (which family of Breteche descended from a younger branch of the counts of Guisnes, in Flanders) and by her had issue two sons,

1. Sir John Perceval, his heir.
2. Richard Perceval, who, in 1318, was presented by his mother to the church of Exford, upon Exmore, in the county of Somerset.

Sir JOHN PERCEVAL, lord of Eastbury, Carhampton, Trobbeville, Bodecombe, &c. in the year 1300, though under age, and his father living, was returned a knight to serve for the county of Warwick, in the parliament held at Lincoln; and a writ was issued for payment of his wages by the county, for his services therein. In 1302, he was knight of the shire for the county of Somerset. In 1314, the 7th of Edward II. upon the death of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, he appears to have held Clywere, in the county of Somerset, of that honour by knight's service. And in 1324, he was knight of the shire, and returned in chancery one of the men at arms in the county of Warwick, by the name of Sir John Perceval, of Somerset, knight. He made a large addition to his estate, by his marriage with Milicent, daughter and heir to Laurence (surnamed from his mother) de Sancto Mauro, son and heir of Simon de Ludgate, by Maud, daughter and heir of Peter de Sancto Mauro, lord of Weston-Gordein and Kingston-Seymour, in the county of Somerset, son of Milo de Sancto Mauro, a rebel baron against king John, and dying in the 12th of Edward III. 1339, (having never had summons to parliament, a discontinuance frequent in those days) left issue by her (who re-married the year after with John de Kanford) two sons, John, who died before 1346; and

Sir WALTER PERCEVAL, lord of Eastbury, Trobbeville, Bridcote, Bodecombe, Weston-in-Gordano, &c. in the county of Somerset; who was but fourteen years old at his father's death, and put under the guardianship of Sir Richard de Acton, knight; in the 20th of Edward III. and the twenty-first year of his age, he was in the wars of France, at the memorable battle of Cressy, in which ten princes, eighty bannerets, twelve hundred knights, and thirty thousand soldiers of the French were slain, and so far a partner in the glory of that day, that he was knighted by the king in the field; but died in the 23d of Edward III. 1349, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. He married Alice, daughter and heir of William de Acton, from whom, in process of time, a great inheritance devolved upon this house; and by her, who survived him many years, had issue three sons,

1. John Perceval, who died young.
2. Sir Ralph Perceval, who became his heir.
3. Sir John Perceval, knight, who forfeited his estate for practising with the malecontents at the time of the insurrection of Walter the Tyler, against king Richard II.

Sir RALPH PERCEVAL, first of that name, born about the twenty-first of Edward III. 1347, succeeded his father Walter, and in the 23d of Edward III. 1349, appears to have been in ward to Hugh, lord Despencer, one of the heirs of the honour of Gloucester; of which honour he held Clywere and Thrubwell by knight's service. Besides which he had other great possessions, viz. the manors of Eastbury and Carhampton, Bodecombe, Weston-in-Gordano, Bridcot, Avele, Huntspil, Lymplesham, Chedder, Axebrugge, Cokelake, Wedmore, Nye, Sandford, Makkelmulle, Wynscombe, Wyntred, Barton, Wodeberg, Compton-Episcopi, Draycot, Rolleston, Rowberugh, &c. in the county of Somerset; and the manor of Downhatherley, &c. in the county of Gloucester. He died be-

tween the 4th of January and the 24th of March, 1402, the 3d of Henry IV. about the fifty-fourth year of his age; leaving by Elizabeth, his wife, (who appears to have been the daughter and heir of John de Wyke*, of Ninehead, Flory, and Withele, in the county of Somerset) three sons,

1. John Perceval.
2. Richard Perceval.
3. Walter Perceval.

JOHN PERCEVAL, (the fifth of that name) succeeded his father Ralph, and was charged for his lands held by knight's service, as of the honour of Lancaster, immediately after his death in the same year, upon the aid levied on occasion of the marriage of Blanch, the king's daughter, with the emperor Henry. In the 2d year of Henry V. he was charged for his lands held by knight's service of the honour of Gloucester, 1414. But he died between that year and the 8th of that reign, 1420, without issue.

To him succeeded

SIR RICHARD PERCEVAL, lord of Eastbury, and Weston-in-Gordano, (third of that name) his brother, to whom in the 3d of Henry VI. 1425, the king committed the custody of the manors of Ninehead, Flory, and Withele, in the county of Somerset, to which he then laid claim. Two years after, he was charged upon the aid then levied for several knights fees in Avele, Bridcot, and Weston-in-Gordano, in the same county. He died between the years 1433 and 1436, leaving by his wife Agnes (the daughter of Sir Richard Arthur, of Clopton-in-Gordano, in the county of Somerset) a son, named John, and two of the name of Ralf.

Sir John Perceval, the eldest, (sixth of that name) inherited the estate; but he dying in the 17th of Henry VI. was succeeded by his second brother, Ralf.

This Ralf Perceval, lord of Eastbury, Weston, Tykenham, &c. (second of that name) in the 33d of the same reign, upon the 11th of May, 1455, did homage for a part of his estate, then held by knight's service, as of the honour of Dunster; and, in the following year, upon the 3d of February, the 34th of Henry VI. joined with his wife Joan de Bosco, daughter of William de Bosco, lord of Tykenham, in the county of Somerset, in a settlement of that place upon Ralf Perceval, his younger brother, who is the lineal ancestor of the present earl of Egmont. This Ralf Perceval the elder, as he is called in the record, died on April the 9th, 1477, the 17th of Edward IV. leaving three sons, Richard, John, and Ralf, and a daughter, Joan.

Richard Perceval, lord of Eastbury, Weston, &c. (fourth of that name) was born in 1446, the 24th of Henry VI. and succeeded his father, being thirty years of age. He married Catharine, one of the coheirs of — Hampton, in the county of Somerset, and had by her three sons, Richard, Ralf, and William. He died in 1482, at or near London, upon the 13th of July, in the thirty-sixth year of his age, and was buried in the church of Weston-Gordein, where his monument still remains.

Richard Perceval, (fifth of that name) his eldest son and heir, (born in 1473) was but nine years old at his father's death; and notwithstanding his tender age, had been already married, (as the record affirms positively) a long time to Agnes, the daughter of John Staunton, esquire, then of large possessions in the county of Somerset. But he and both his brothers dying without issue soon after,

Sir John Perceval, lord of Eastbury, Weston-in-Gordano, &c. (seventh of that name,) their uncle (born in 1447, the 25th of Henry VI.) viz. second son of Ralf the second, succeeded to them, and did his homage for the estate upon the 6th of May, in the 10th of Henry VII. 1496. Which John having married Joan, the daughter and co-heir of Thomas Chedder, esquire, or, according to other authorities, the daughter of Sir John Newton, and widow of Richard Kyng, of Kingston-Seymour, in the county of Somerset, esquire, by that lady left a son, James, and a daughter, who became wife of Gilbert Cogan, of Huntspill, esquire, a great family in those parts. And dying on September 25, 1498, the 13th of Henry VII. (about the fiftieth year of his age) was succeeded by

The said Sir James Perceval, (first of that name) who was born in 1468, and did homage upon the 28th of November following his father's decease, being then thirty years of age. Three years after, in the 15th of Henry VII. 1501, upon the marriage of Arthur, prince of Wales, to the princess Catharine of Arragon, he was returned as one of those proper to be made a knight of the Bath upon that great solemnity. In the 13th of Henry VIII. 1524, after a long dispute at law, he recovered from the lady Elizabeth, widow of Richard, son of Sir John Newton, the presentation of the church of Exford, a great living, dependant upon his manor of Eastbury, which had been usurped for above a hundred years successively, by Sir Richard Chedder, knight, Talbot, viscount Lisle, and Sir John Newton, knight; which pleading is a very remarkable record, setting forth no less than nine generations of this family in direct succession, (besides collaterals) from the reign of king Henry III. to the year we have mentioned, 1524, and establishing thereby such precision in the accounts of this family, as can be found in few others at this day. He was a man of great magnificence and expence, and lived to a great age, dying at eighty-two years old, in the 3d of Edward VI. 1550, and leaving by Joan, his wife, daughter of John Ken, of Ken, in the county of Somerset, esquire, one son, Edmund.

This Edmund, doing homage on the 21st of April next ensuing, had possession of his estate, which he enjoyed not long; for he died the very next year, upon the 21st of September, 1551, in the 4th of Edward VI. He married two wives; by Elizabeth Panthuit, his second, he left three sons, Andrew, Edmund, and Thomas; and four daughters, Margaret, Elizabeth, Christian, and Anne. By his first wife, the daughter of De Marisco, or Maries, a family then of great note in the county of Somerset, he left two daughters;

* This John de Wyke was son of another John de Wyke, who was the son of Philip de Wyke, by his wife Maud, daughter of Maud, already mentioned, as the daughter and heir

of Peter de Sancto Mauro, by her first husband Walter de Wengham.

Eleanor, the wife of William Rouse, of the county of Dorset, esquire, and Joan, wife of Thomas Francis of the same county; and one son, James, his heir.

This James Perceval, lord of Eastbury, Weston-in-Gordano, &c. (second of that name) was born in 1530, in the 21st of Henry VIII. He married five wives; first, Mary, the daughter of Edmund Gorges, of Wraxhall, in the county of Somerset, esquire; secondly, the daughter of — Lutterell, of Dunster-castle, esquire; thirdly, Elizabeth, the daughter of Christopher Ken, of Ken, in the county of Somerset, esquire; fourthly, Elizabeth, widow of — Marshall, of Yvythorne, (by all whom he had no issue) and, lastly, Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Bruton, in the county of Somerset, knight (ancestor to the earl of Falmouth, the viscount Fitzharding, and the present lord Berkeley, of Stratton) by Catherine, daughter of William Blount, lord Mountjoy; by which lady he left a numerous issue, viz. two sons,

1. James Perceval.

2. John Perceval, who died without issue.

And eight daughters.

1. Elizabeth, married to Thomas Chappel, of Capnor, in Portished, in the county of Somerset, esquire.

2. Gertruda, married first to Francis Dyer, of Roundhill, esquire; and, secondly, to Barnabas Leigh, of the county of Chester, esquire.

3. Anne, first married to — Parsons, esquire, secondly to — Cheeke, esquire.

4. Florence, to Toby Pierce, esquire, of the kingdom of Ireland.

5. Sarah, married to — Thorne, esquire, near Bruton, in the county of Somerset.

6. Grace, married to James Dugdal, of Evercreech, in the same county, esquire.

7. Alice, } who died infants.

8. Mary, }

This James dying on the 26th of May, in the 36th of Elizabeth, 1594, in the sixty-third year of his age,

To him succeeded James Perceval, lord of Eastbury, Weston, &c. (third of that name) his eldest son, then ten years and three months old, being born in 1584, in the 26th of Elizabeth. Upon the death of Elizabeth, the widow and second wife of Edmund Perceval, his grandfather (who had outlived her husband fifty years and fifteen days) in the 43d of Elizabeth, 1601, the said James being in ward, the jointure of the said widow fell, during the minority of the heir, to the crown; and was granted by the queen, together with the whole estate of the minor during that term, to Richard Perceval, esquire, then secretary to the court of wards, cousin to the said James, and immediate ancestor to the present earl of Egmont. In 1604, being of full age, he had livery of his lands, doing his homage on the first of January the same year; and was soon after married to Ann, daughter of William Chester, of Amesbury, in the county of Gloucester, esquire. In the 7th of James I. 1610, upon the aid levied for making Henry, prince of Wales, a knight, he answered for his knight's fees in Weston-in-Gordano. He died in or near the year 1641, (about the sixtieth year of his age) having had by his lady five sons.

1. James Perceval.

2. Thomas Perceval.

3. Charles Perceval.

4. Robert Perceval.

5. Philip Perceval.

And four daughters,

1. Catherine, the wife of Edward Trenchard, of Cuttridge, in the county of Wilts, esquire.

2. Anne, married to Thomas Holworthy, of Bristol, esquire.

3. Mary, married to Nicholas Southcote, in the county of Tipperary, in Ireland, esquire, son of — Southcote, of Mountsadviv, in the county of Devon, in England.

4. Elizabeth, died unmarried.

Of the sons, James, Charles, Robert, and Philip, all died without issue; so that Thomas, the second son, alone, surviving his father, succeeded to the estate upon his death, which happened, as we before observed, about the year 1644.

This Thomas was born in 1613, in the 11th of James I. who coming to his estate much encumbered, contributed greatly to involve it more; and, being of an active spirit, engaged in the civil war on the side of the king, in whose cause he greatly suffered; and after the defeat of the royal party, became a compounder for his estate. He married Catherine, daughter of Robert Lloyd, of Place-Ilcoid, in Chirk-manor, in the county of Denbigh; and dying the 28th of September, 1691, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, was buried in the church of Weston-in-Gordano.

He left an only daughter, Anne, his heir, who became first the wife of Evan Lloyd, of Llanemnick, in the county of Salop, esquire; and next to colonel Thomas Salusbury, of Bachagraige, esquire, in the county of Flint. But she having no issue that survived by either of these husbands, with her determined that branch of this family. This lady (her father having cut off the old entail which had been made by Sir Ralf Perceval, first of that name, who lived in the reign of Edward III. which was never altered in a course of above three hundred years, and by which the earl of Egmont, as next heir, otherwise would have been entitled to it) sold at different times the whole estate of that line, which is now passed into many hands no way related to it.

Having thus finished our account of this the elder branch of the line of Eastbury and Weston, we revert to

RALF PERCEVAL, the younger son to Sir Richard, the third of that name, and brother to Ralf the elder.

Which Ralf the younger obtained by a fine levied on the morrow after the purification of the Blessed Virgin, as we have mentioned before, upon the 3d of February, in the 34th of Henry VI. 1456, from his elder brother Ralf, second of that name, lord of Eastbury, Weston-in-Gordano, &c. beforementioned, the estate of Tykenham, to him and his heirs for ever, after the decease of the said Ralf the elder, and his wife Joan, who were to enjoy it during their lives, paying to the said Ralf the younger, the annual acknowledgement of one rose, upon the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, in lieu of all services, custom, or exaction whatsoever; which estate, together with Rolleston, (afterwards acquired by Thomas Perceval, the son of this Ralf the younger, from Richard

chard Vincent of that place, esquire, his mother's father) continued in his descendants, till it was sold by Sir John Perceval, baronet, grandfather to the late earl, in 1656.

This Ralf Perceval the younger holding part of his estate of the honour of Hereford, to which Henry Stafford, the great duke of Buckingham, in the time of Edward IV. laid claim, being invited by the prospect of a great addition to his fortune, if the said duke should succeed therein, associated himself intimately with him, as the duke himself had done with Richard, then duke of Gloucester, afterwards king Richard III. upon promise of that honour, if he should help him to the crown: and being a person of great address, was secretly employed by the said duke of Buckingham, then in Wales, upon the death of king Edward IV. to concert measures with the said duke of Gloucester, the king's brother, then in the North, and to engage him to usurp the crown, promising to assist him with a thousand brave fellows, if need were, from the western and southern parts of the realm. In which employment his endeavours were but too successful: for the duke of Gloucester, concurring with the proposal, out-went the intentions of his advisers, putting his nephews to death, as well as making seizure of the crown.

But the duke of Buckingham, dissatisfied as well at this barbarity, as moved by the disappointment of his projected reward, which king Richard afterwards refused to ratify, soon endeavoured to dethrone the king he had thus raised: in which attempt, having failed, he was taken prisoner, and put to death at Salisbury; whereby this Ralf Perceval was defeated of the advancement he had promised himself, in consequence of this undertaking. But his disgrace was so far serviceable to his posterity, that upon the turn of affairs, which soon followed by the accession of Henry VII. his family escaped all punishment, and preserved their fortune, though he fell himself a victim to his rash engagements, being slain at the battle of Bosworth field, on the 22d of August, 1485, leaving by his wife, the daughter, and at length heir, of Richard Vincent, of Rolleston, in the county of Somerset, esquire, two sons, Edmund and Thomas.

Edmund, the eldest, dying young without issue,

THOMAS PERCEVAL, his brother, succeeded to the estate of Tykenham, and obtained Rolleston from Richard Vincent his uncle. He married Alice, daughter of William, sister and sole heir of John Cave, lord of Sydenham, in the county of Somerset, and heiress of the families of Cave, Sydenham, Kitsford, Redmore, Pixton, Tilly, &c. by whom he acquired the lordship of Sydenham, and other great additions to his estate. He died about the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. leaving two daughters, Alice and Dorothy, and a son named David: which

DAVID PERCEVAL was lord of Tykenham and Rolleston, Sydenham, Moreland, Wely, and Wolmerton, with part of Wembdon, Petherham, Dunwere, Mulfey, Slappe, Bawdrip, Bowere, Balis, and Bradnemed, near Bridgwater, five messuages and burgage houses in the said borough of Bridgwater. &c. who being a man of much profusion, Elizabeth, the daughter of John Marshall, of Ethorne, esquire, his wife's mother, (viz. wi-

dow of Thomas Bythemore, or De la More, her first husband) then the wife of James Hadley, esquire, holding a great part of the estate of Cave in jointure, from John Cave, of Sydenham, esq; her second husband, in order to prevent his dissipation of that inheritance, to which, in the course of succession, he was intitled after her decease, gave one thousand pounds, a great sum in those days, in consideration whereof the said David bound himself to receive no profit therefrom to his own use, and made over the marriages and wardship of his two sons to the said Elizabeth their grandmother. He married Alice, daughter of Thomas de la More, or Bythemore, sister and sole heir of John de la More, lord of Overwere, &c. in the county of Somerset, son and heir of Roger de la More, son and heir of William, son and heir of John, son and heir of William, son and heir of George de la More, or Bythemore, lord of Nail-say, in the county of Somerset, by his wife Joan, daughter and heir of Thomas de Gournay, lord of Overwere, (by his wife, daughter and heir of Richard de Counteville, lord of Alwarton, in the said county.) — Which Thomas de Gournay was son and heir of Anselm, son and heir of another Anselm, son and heir of Robert de Gournay, lord of Overwere, brother of John lord Gournay, and son of Anselm de Gournay, a great baron, by his wife Sibilla, daughter of Hugh de Vivoun, or Byvun, by his wife Mabel, daughter and coheir of William Mallet, lord of the honour of Eye, and of Curry-Mallet and Enmore, in the county of Somerset, one of the twenty-four barons appointed by the great charter for the guardianship of the realm in the reign of king John, by his wife Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas, lord Bassett, of Heddendon, by his wife Alice, daughter and heir of Walter Dunstanville, both barons of that age. — Which last mentioned Anselm de Gournay was son and heir of Robert, surnamed de Gournay, who died seized of twenty-two knights fees and a half, in the fifty-third of king Henry III. son and heir of Thomas de Harpetre, by his wife Eva (sometimes called Eva de Gournay, and sometimes Eva de Gant) sister and heir to Maurice de Berkeley (commonly called Maurice de Gant) and daughter and heir of Robert de Berkeley (commonly called Robert de Were, brother of Maurice, the first lord Berkeley, and third son of Robert Fitzharding) by his wife Alicia, daughter and heir of Robert de Gant, baron Gant of Folkingham, in the county of Lincoln, by his wife Alicia, daughter and heir of William Paganell, a baron, by his wife Avicia de Romelly (daughter and coheir of William Melchines, a great baron, brother to Ranulf, earl of Cumberland) and mother also of William de Curcy, baron of Stokecurcy, in the county of Somerset. — William-Robert de Gant, baron of Folkingham, was brother and heir to Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln, and son and heir of Walter de Gant (by Maud, daughter of Stephen, earl of Brittany and Richmond) son and heir of Gilbert de Gant or Flanders, surnamed de Gant, third son of Baldwin, and sixth earl of Flanders, by Richildis, daughter and heir of Raynier, the sixth earl of Hainault, who descended in a direct male line of six descents (himself not included) from Gilbert, count of Brabant, by Ermengarde his wife, daughter of the emperor Lothare,

Lothare, the first grandson of Charlemain. Which Thomas de Harpetre, above-mentioned, was son and heir to William de Harpetre, who certified the knight's fees of his barony in the 12th of Henry II. to be 13 and one-half, which he held in capite of the crown. Which William was the son and heir of John, son and heir of another William, son and heir of another John de Harpetre, who was one of the sons of Ascelin Gouel de Perceval, and assumed the name of Harpetre, by reason of that lordship so called in the county of Somerset, being one of those granted at the Conquest, as before observed, to the said Ascelin, and by him conferred in part of his portion to this one of his younger sons, whose descendants assuming, (as this descent evidently shews) the name of Gournay, flourished long as barons of this realm under that title, till they became, after near four centuries, reunited by the female heir, with that branch of the same stock, of which the earl of Egmont is now the chief. The family of Delamore, or Bythemore, (whose paternal ancestor, William De la More, was a baron by tenure in the reign of king John) determined wholly in this Alice, the wife of David Perceval, of whom we here treat; who, in consequence of this illustrious alliance, acquired to his family the manor, town, and borough of Overwere, (which formerly sent two members to parliament) as also the manors of Nailfay, Alwarton, Batilburgh, &c. and a great estate besides in North Pederton, Pederhinz, Marsh, Chilton, Wembdon, Dunster, &c. in the said county of Somerset, with a right to the blood and arms of all those noble houses, whose heiresses have been above deduced. This David Perceval died on the 5th of December, 1524. the 25th of Henry VIII. leaving a daughter, named Blasse, and three sons, James and George (who were twins) and Thomas (which Thomas the youngest had a wife named Catherine, and left a son also named Thomas, of whose descent we know nothing farther.)

JAMES PERCEVAL, the eldest son of David, was born upon St. Andrew's day, viz. the 30th of November, 1532, and succeeded his father when he was little more than two years old. Six years after, upon the death of his uncle, John Bythemore, (the 8th of September, 1540) he was found heir to the greatest part of the estate of that house. But he died himself without issue, upon the 29th of March, 1548, being then but seventeen years of age.

To him succeeded

GEORGE PERCEVAL, his twin-brother, lord of Tykenham, Rolleston, Overwere, Sydenham, Netherwere, Batelborow, Nailfay, Moreland, Wely, &c. and other large possessions in Wembdon, Hurcot, Littleton, Kingsdon, Dunster, Withicombe, Chilton, Hutchyn, Blontland, Webhouse, Ernesham, Storkeflond, Rydon, and Culwere; with five hundred acres of meadow and pasture in North-Pederton and Hamnie, near Bridgwater, and divers lands and burgage-houses in the said borough of Bridgwater, who the next year was married to Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Edward Bamfylde, of Poltimore, in the county of Devon. His great uncle John Bythemore, dying on the 8th of December, 1551, he then succeeded to the whole inheritance of that family. And on the feast of St. Andrew, 1553, having attained his full age,

had livery of his lands, which amounted to two thousand a year, one of the largest estates at that time in the western parts of England. He died in or about the year 1529, and had issue three sons,

1. Richard Perceval.
2. Bamfylde Perceval,
3. Thomas Perceval,

} who died young.

And a daughter,

Elizabeth, married to Richard Gilbert, esquire.

RICHARD PERCEVAL, (fourth of that name) lord of Sydenham, Tykenham, Rolleston, &c. born in 1551, was eldest son of George; he was a man of extraordinary parts and improvement, but guilty of great extravagance in the beginning of his life; and marrying Joan, the seventh daughter of Henry Younge, esquire, second brother of the house of Buckhorn-Weston, in the county of Dorset, against the approbation of his father, so angered him thereby, that for many years he would neither see him, nor contribute to his support. This severity engaged many of his relations on his side, particularly Roger Cave, of Stamford, esquire, at whose house he passed much of his time, and there made acquaintance with the lord Burleigh, (who had married his sister) which was afterwards of much service to him: for that lord with great friendship taking him under his own care, and observing his abilities, employed him in many secret transactions of state. About which time, the Spaniards making vast preparations for the great armada, with which two years after they invaded England; and an English ship chasing a Spanish vessel, charged with letters from the Low-Countries, which were understood by informations from abroad to contain the secret, the Spanish commander, finding himself in danger, cast his packets into the sea, which, being happily taken up by the English, were brought before the council: the contents whereof being wrote in cypher, and not intelligible to any of that board, were thereupon entrusted by the queen herself to this Richard, who returned them the next day, at the same hour, decyphered, translated, and fairly transcribed, into the queen's own hands.

It was thus that this government obtained the first certain light into the designs of Spain, the importance of which discovery was such, and the service of the person employed therein, so grateful to the queen, that she assigned him a pension of eight hundred marks per annum. Some time after which he obtained an employment in the dutchy court of Lancaster, worth four hundred pound per annum, and Sir Robert Cecil, (afterwards earl of Salisbury, son to the lord Burleigh) then secretary of state, being made master of the wards, this Richard was appointed by him secretary to that court; an office of much credit, and great emolument.

In the latter end of the same reign, he was sent into Ireland, to see if the court of wards could be extended farther there, and conducted more for the advantage of the crown; but that country being in great disorder from the rebellion of Tyrone, he disliked the situation of affairs so much, that his report discouraged any attempt to settle that branch of the revenue for that time.

Upon the accession of king James I. in the first parliament of that reign (which by reason of the plague did not meet till March 19, 1603,) he was elected

elected to serve for the borough of Richmond, in the county of York, which place he represented many years, and made a considerable figure in the affairs of trade, revenue, and other matters of public concern, particularly in the great business of the union with Scotland, which was long attempted by the king, though without success.

In the beginning of the same reign he obtained a grant from the crown, (jointly with Edmund Duffield, esquire,) of the lands of the dissolved monastery, founded by cardinal Wolsey, at Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, and was also made remembrancer of the Court of Wards.

In 1609, Sir William Fleetwood, receiver-general of that court, being deficient in the balance of his accounts, that office was put into commission, and this Richard Perceval appointed first commissioner, with a grant of the whole profits of that place, paying only thereout one hundred marks yearly to each of the other two who were joined therein. After this he passed a patent for the office of auditor-general of the Court of Wards in reversion, besides which he obtained many wardships, custodiams, and leases of estates in ward, to a great value.

But in 1612, the earl of Salisbury dying, and being succeeded as master of the Wards by William, lord Knollys, he was dismissed from all his employments in that court, and so continued for some years; till the project of the new settlement of the Wards in Ireland being again revived, and an officer of experience wanted, he was made register of that court there; and going over to that kingdom on November 16, 1616, passed patent also for the said office, with a fee of one thousand marks per annum.

Thus introduced, and judiciously observing the improvements already made in Ireland, after the peace, and foreseeing those which would naturally follow further therefrom, he took the resolution to sell a part of his ancient patrimony in England, drawing over the money arising therefrom, and disposing thereof, together with other large sums, in purchases and mortgages on that side, whereby this family acquired, and still enjoy the paramount lordship of the whole signory, cantred, and barony of Duhallow, in the county of Cork, (except only the fourteen plough-lands of Aghtrasney or New-Market) containing two hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eighty-five statute English acres; in which great royalty were included the honour of Kanturk, containing the manors and castles of Kanturk and Lohort, and thirty-one thousand, two hundred and ninety-seven acres, one rood, and nine perches of the same measure, being lands at actual rent upon leases, either of three lives, or a short term of years; together with the title of lord of Duhallow; the superiorities over the territories of Poble ô Callaghan, and Poble ô Keefe, and all royalties, jurisdictions, liberties, rights, privileges, and emoluments whatsoever, belonging to the ancient Irish lords of Duhallow; with all customs, services, and demands from the gentlemen and freeholders of Duhallow, courts-baron, courts-leet, fairs, markets, &c. rights of chase and free-warren through the whole extent thereof: all great and small tythes, and all advowsons of churches, as likewise the extraordinary power of erecting manors in the district of Duhallow, and liberty to impark eight hundred and forty

acres of land; which royalty was confirmed by patent of king James I. and after by a statute of king Charles I.

On March 16, 1618, returning to England, he obtained a privy-seal for remission of all his debts to the crown; but died in 1620, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

By his first wife, Joan, before-mentioned, he had three sons, 1. James, (who married the heiress of — Potts, of Devon, esquire, but died soon after without issue) 2. Thomas; 3. Richard, (both of whom also died without issue); and two daughters, Mary, married to — Dorr, esquire; and Philippa, the wife of John Buller, of Lillesdon, in the county of Somerset, esquire.

His second wife was Alice, daughter of John Sherman, of Ottery St. Mary, in the county of Devon, esquire, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Bernard Drake, knight, ancestor to the present baronets of that name, in the same county, by Gertrude, daughter of Bartholomew Fortescue, of Philly, of the family of the present lord Fortescue, and late earl Clinton; which Sir Bernard Drake was son of John Drake, of Ashe, esquire, by Amy, daughter of Sir Roger Greenville, of Stowe, knight, ancestor to the late earls of Bath, lord Lansdown, and the late countess Granville. By this lady he left two sons, Walter, born in 1602, and Philip, in 1603; and two daughters, Norris, married to John Mulys of Halynton, in the county of Devon, esquire; and Alice, wife of Richard Fitz-Gerald, of Castle-Dod, in the county of Cork, in Ireland, esquire, the heiress of which family is now the wife of William Stewart, earl of Blessington.

WALTER PERCEVAL, his eldest surviving son, succeeded, and on the 12th of March, 1621, the lords of the council at Whitehall came to a resolution of their board, to move his majesty king James I. in consideration of the great services of Richard Perceval, esquire, then lately deceased, (of which most honourable mention is made in that record) that he would be graciously pleased to confer upon the said Walter, and Philip Perceval, his brother, sons to the said Richard, the reversion of their father's office of register of the Court of Wards, which they accordingly obtained. But Walter dying soon after in 1624, without issue, in the twenty-second year of his age,

Sir PHILIP PERCEVAL, his brother, succeeded to him, and became lord of Tykenham and Burton, in the county of Somerset, in England, and lord of Duhallow, Kanturk, Burton, Lisearrol, &c. in Ireland. In which year, 1624, he was appointed a commissioner for finding the offices, post mortem, of such as held in capite of the crown; and on June 23, 1625, keeper of the records of Birmingham's tower; as also, not long after, keeper of the rolls of the upper house of parliament.

On August 21, 1626, he obtained a patent to hold his office of register of the court of wards for life, (and afterwards to his heirs) and in the same year passed a patent for the lands of Cleantefin, in the county of Wexford.

And on May 23, 1627, he received a grant of sixty pound English per annum in crown-lands, to him and to his heirs, which lands had been formerly passed to Sir Henry Harrington, knight, in the 23d of Elizabeth.

On January 31, 1628, he was appointed to the offices of clerk of the crown, of the King's-Bench, chief prothonotary of the Common-pleas, and keeper of the writs, rolls, and all other records of that court, which were afterwards confirmed to him for life; and on the 9th of February following, obtained a grant of the estate of Ulich Roche, Esq; which had been forfeited to the crown.

On July 18th, 1629, he empowered William Archbold to pass patent in his name for the hospital of St. John of Castledermot, with divers lands of great value therein mentioned. And on the 25th of September, in the same year, was made joint customer and collector of the port of Dublin, with Sir Edward Bagshawe, (whose name was only used in trust.)

In 1630, he had a grant to him and his heirs of the manors of Hassardstown, Herton, and Blackrath, &c. in the counties of Cork and Tipperary, under the rent of one pound seven shillings and five pence for all services, and a special exemption of all taxes or charges whatsoever, to be laid by parliament, or any other authority. And furthermore, on the 22d of March following, passed patent for the manor of Corbally, in the county of Wexford.

On June 18, 1634, he was appointed general-feodary of Ireland, and escheator of Munster; and had a farther grant, upon the 5th of March, in that year, of Lismurtagh, and other lands in the county of Tipperary, the forfeited estate of William Bret, of that place, Esq.

In 1637, being appointed a commissioner of survey, to distinguish possessions and titles of lands in the counties of Cork and Tipperary, he obtained divers considerable grants from the crown; and under the commission for remedy of defective titles, on Oct. 16, 1637, had a confirmation of the manors of Annagh, and the castles, towns, and lands of Annagh, Rochestown, Walshestown, Palmerstown, Marshallstown, Brownstown, Dunbary, with many others in the said two counties, which were altogether erected into one honour, by the name of the manor of Burton (in regard to his manor and seat in England, of the same name, in the county of Somerset) with free warren and chase throughout the whole extent thereof, power to impark one thousand six hundred acres, and many other privileges; which royalty contains fifteen thousand three hundred and forty-seven acres, two roods, and seven perches of the best land in that kingdom.

Not long after he passed patent also for the castle, town, and manor of Lisscarrol, contiguous to those of Duhallow, Kanturk, and Burton, beforementioned, containing six thousand two hundred and fifty-four acres, one rood, and six perches. And on May 20, 1638, in conjunction with Sir James Ware, obtained the favour of a grant for the sole licensing of ale and aqua-vitæ, throughout the whole kingdom of Ireland.

In 1639, he inclosed the woods of Gorthofinny, parcel of his forest of Loghort; and in that and the year following, built the castle of Ballynecloghy, in the county of Tipperary.

He had likewise the honour to be admitted one of the privy-council to Charles I. and before the breaking out of the war, procured divers other grants of lands and wardships, to a vast value, being possessed, when the great rebellion com-

menced in Ireland (exclusive of his English estate) of seventy-eight knights fees and one half, making a hundred and one thousand statute acres, all leased either for years or lives; the reserved rents whereof amounted to four thousand pounds per annum, besides the royalties, casualties and fines; and a stock in woods, houses, &c. valued at sixty thousand pounds, together with employments for life of the value of five thousand four hundred pounds per annum, besides others which he held upon a more uncertain tenure, of greater income. The profits of all which, with his whole personal estate, he lost in these troubles, together with the greatest part of his rents during that whole time; inasmuch, that in a schedule annexed to the petition of Sir John Perceval, his son, after the restoration, desiring favour from Charles II. in settling the taxes and quit-rents upon his estate, the losses of his family between the years 1641 and 1660, are set down minutely in particular items, article by article, amounting to the sum of two hundred and forty-eight thousand and four pounds nine shillings and one penny.

In the summer 1641, having a strong presage of those evils then impending over both kingdoms, he laboured with great earnestness to make as speedy and secure settlement of his affairs as the shortness of time could admit, providing a great number of arms and horses; which precaution (the rebellion breaking out in Ireland on the 23d of October following) were of great service to that state.

He was then in Dublin, and contributed in no small degree to confirm the spirits of the lords justices on their first surprize; but finding the government remiss in the care of Munster, where much of his fortune lay, he applied the greatest part of his revenues in that county to defend the state; repaired and fortified his castles of Lisscarrol, Annagh, Walshestown, Ballinliny, Ballinguile, Templeconnil, Bregoge, and Ballinegrah, all situate on or near the course of the river Obeg, and upon the borders of a large morass, extending many miles between the mountains of Slewlogher and Ballyhowra, and forming a strong barrier on the frontiers of the county of Cork, which were much exposed to the attempts of the rebels, being a constant seat of that war. These, with the castles of Loghort, Dundeady, and others, he garrisoned and maintained; two of which, viz. Lisscarrol and Annagh, were of such importance, that the former sustained a siege of thirty days, against a regular army of seven thousand foot, and five hundred horse, under the command of the lord Muskerry and general Barry, well provided with artillery, and did not surrender till September 2, 1642; which gave time to lord Inchiquin to come up, with the English forces, the very next day, when the two armies engaged under the walls of that castle, and the Irish received a memorable defeat; and the latter (by its natural situation deemed impregnable) resisted an army of five thousand men for several days, who after losing three hundred of their best troops, took it at last by treachery, on February 12, 1646; in which year Sir Philip lost all his strong-holds, and above half his estate in Munster. By maintaining these garrisons, and by this generous conduct, he became a principal means of that kingdom's preservation; for when the confederate Catholics of the counties of

of Kilkenny and Tipperary first assembled under the command of the lords Mountgarret, Ikerin, Dunboyne, Brittas, and Castleconnel, and advanced into the county of Cork (in the beginning of the year 1642) with a formidable army, as far as the mountains of Ballyhowra, being there obstructed by the difficulties they met with from his garrisons, and afterwards by their own divisions, their measures were utterly broken, and the army dispersed, without then making any farther attempt in that county: which early check was of the utmost importance; for without it, as the English were not at that time in a condition to form an army in those parts, the province of Munster had probably been lost, and, if so, the kingdom must have fallen into the hands of the Irish, who were already so far masters of the rest.

During the first part of that winter, 1641-2, Sir Philip remained in Dublin, chiefly consulted how to stem the torrent of the rebellion; and that city swarming with multitudes of despoiled protestants, who flocked thither for shelter, he generously protected and maintained three hundred of them for a year, taking care to provide for them during his absence, when the public affairs called him to England in December or January that year, to hasten the supplies from the parliament, which came over in very small proportions; in the execution of which charge he employed near three months, with such diligence, that he procured a considerable supply to be sent into Munster, which enabled the English, under lord Inchiquin, to take the field on the latter end of the year 1642, and to defeat the enemy at the battle of Lisscarrol before mentioned.

On the 23d of March, 1641-2, he was appointed commissary-general of the army, by a vote of the English house of commons, and his salary settled, with allowance for clerks, at three pounds seven shillings and six pence a day; and receiving his instructions from the earl of Leicester, lord lieutenant, he arrived in Ireland on the 30th of April, 1642, when he was also appointed providore general of the horse, with an additional salary; and having the command of a company of firelocks given him by the earl of Ormond, lieutenant general, and annexed to his office, he armed and supplied them at a great expence, when the state had no money to pay them; in all which different employments he exerted himself with great ability, integrity, and zeal for the public service, expending for provisions only for the army above eighteen thousand pounds of his own money, which (notwithstanding his accounts were regularly passed and allowed, and though all the officers of the army in Ireland, 1645, certified to the parliament, that he was the only instrument, under heaven, of their preservation) was never repaid to him or his family. In 1643, having done every thing in his power to prevent it, by furnishing great supplies at his own expence, and by as much opposition as he could give to it in council, he was compelled to give way to the cessation then concluded with the Irish; for which, as contrary to the positive resolution of both houses at Westminster, he underwent much trouble afterwards, being a handle taken against him by the army-faction.

In 1644, he was called over, and appointed by his majesty's command, a commissioner at the treaty to be held between the king at Oxford, and the deputies of the Irish confederates, who were then endeavouring to obtain, by a projected peace, unreasonable graces and favours; and repairing thither, the lord Ormond (in his preparatory letter, relative to these affairs, dated the 8th of March 1643, to the lord Digby, secretary of state) refers him to be instructed in all that is necessary by Sir Philip Perceval, with the following mention of him and his services: "And now that I have mentioned Sir Philip Perceval, I may not pass him by without a very particular recommendation, as of a man exceedingly knowing in all the affairs of this kingdom; that hath been before in the war, in the treaty, and since the cessation, extremely industrious to advance the king's service; and particularly in providing with great dexterity, labour, and frequently upon his own credit, provisions for the men, which at several times were sent hence, who else could not have gone so seasonable, or well furnished."

At this treaty the commissioners exerted so much reason and resolution in exposing the demands of the Irish, which tended to throw the whole power of that state into their hands, that the court did not dare to venture at a compliance with them, as they then much desired to do (in order to bring over an army of ten thousand Irish against the parliament, which they stipulated) and actually did in the following year. But Sir Philip, as well for refusing to assist in that destructive project, as by bearing the principal part in those debates upon that measure, in which he had much the advantage of the opposite party, as well in method as matter, was looked upon at Oxford as a round-head (as lord Digby himself wrote to the marquis of Ormond at that time) and having thus rendered himself too obnoxious either to remain there, or to return to Ireland with safety, he privately left Oxford, quitted the royalists, to whom he till then had adhered, and accepting the offers before made him by Pym, his near relation, and renewed by Hollis, his intimate friend, retired to the parliament at Westminster (on the 7th of August, 1644) where he was received with open arms, and prevailed on to represent the borough of Newport, in Cornwall, which had been long kept vacant on his account, before he would resolve to engage on that side.

In 1646, he was made choice of by the province of Ulster, to manage their affairs and interests with the parliament in England, in which he continued to act with great vigour, in prosecution of the true interests of both kingdoms; and incurred such displeasure from the independent party, by his opposition to their dark designs (which he soon discovered,) that they made several inveterate attacks upon him, both with regard to his share in the cessation, and conduct in his employments; all which he resisted with great spirit, and the utmost proof of his integrity.

On the 28th of May, 1647, the protestant army in Munster, under the lord Inchiquin, by an unanimous address of the council of war, dated at Cork, in terms of the highest respect and honour, entreated him to take upon him the sole conduct of their interests in the parliament of England;

England; a commission as things then stood, of great difficulty and hazard, but which he resolutely undertook. And being secretly engaged in endeavouring to bring over the lord Inchiquin, and that army, to check the insolence of the independents, and the English army, in defence of the liberties of the parliament, he grew so suspicious and dangerous to that party, that they revived their charge against him upon the score of the cessation with more rancour than ever, passing a vote about five weeks after, viz. on the 5th of July, 1647, (with a view to get him, if possible, out of the house, and meaning to affect him alone) That no man, who consented to the cessation, should sit in parliament: which however had not the desired effect; for to this fresh attack he made a gallant defence, in two excellent speeches, manifesting his innocence, and shewing his great losses by the rebellion; the proof of which, joined to the general tenor of his conduct, clearing him from all reasonable imputation of being a favourer of that cause, the accusation was, with great honour to him, dismissed, and he maintained his seat.

Soon after this, the army-faction finding it time to throw off the mask, impeached Mr. Hollis, Sir Philip Stapleton, and several other leading members, who obstructed their measures, whereupon they withdrew; but a brave remnant of that house, not intimidated by these violent measures, persevered in giving such obstructions to their designs, that they were obliged to advance the army by speedy marches towards London, to force them to a concurrence. In which time of imminent danger, when the city of London and the parliament expected daily to be sacked, Sir Philip Perceval persevered in his honest opposition, and, standing at the head of the few resolute remaining members, was chairman of those committees which were appointed to manage the defence of the city and parliament; to direct the disposition of the troops, and the militia raised for that end, and to draw up those declarations, letters, and publick papers, which were issued on that occasion. Nor did he quit the cause he had undertaken, till the army actually possessed the city, and there was no possibility of resistance left; but then, justly dreading the effect of their first resentment, he retired into the country till the September following; when hearing that new matters of accusation were prepared against him, relating to the exercise of his place as commissary-general, he returned to demand his trial, which was postponed, from the insufficiency of the charge; about which time, though standing in these perilous circumstances, and that the independents were then absolute masters of the parliament, he had the courage to deliver to the house a strong remonstrance from lord Inchiquin's army, against their measures. But this was the last public action of his life; for overborne by the increasing malice of that party, and worn out with reflection upon the sad condition both of the public, and of his private affairs, which threatened his total and speedy ruin, he died after a few days illness, on the 10th of November, 1647, in the 44th year of his age, so respected, notwithstanding the violence of the faction which sought his ruin, that he was buried three days after, by order and at the expence of the parliament (who voted two hundred

pounds to his widow, to defray the charge of his funeral) in the church of St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster, primate Usher preaching his funeral sermon.

He married, on the 16th of October, 1626, Catharine, grand-daughter to Sir William Usher, knight, clerk of the council, and daughter of his eldest son, Arthur Usher, Esq; by Judith, his wife, daughter to Sir Robert Newcomen, baronet, and by her (who lived till the 2d of January 1681, and was buried the 6th in St. Audoen's church) he had four daughters and five sons, viz.

1. Judith, born the 25th of December, 1627, married in February, 1653, to Randolph Clayton, of Mallow, in the county of Cork, Esq;

2. Anne, born the 13th of September, 1635, and died unmarried.

3. Dorcas, born the 30th of October, 1636, was married to Jonas Wheeler, of Grenan, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq;

4. Catherine, born in 1640, who died unmarried.

The sons were,

1. Sir John Perceval, baronet.

2. Richard, who died on the 29th of May, 1638, without issue, and was buried in St. Audoen's.

3. William, born the 30th of May, 1663, who died the 11th of June following, and was there buried also in St. Audoen's.

4. Arthur, born the 7th of September, 1634, who died at London in January 1653, without issue.

5. George Perceval, Esq; the youngest son, born on the 15th of September, 1637. This George was register of the prerogative court, and by deed dated on the 10th of November, 1660, obtained as his inheritance, from his brother Sir John Perceval, the castle, town, and lands of Ballynecloghy, alias Stone-town, Cloncross, Fanogh, Killmore, Ballinpharis, and Brownestone, in the county of Tipperary, with other lands in the county of Sligo. Also, on the 12th of November, 1667, he had a grant from the crown made to him, and Mary, his wife, and to her heirs and assigns, of part of Cloncor, Rancolovin, &c. in the county of Mayo; and on the 14th of September, 1668, of divers lands in the county of Limerick, until the respective mortgages thereon were discharged. This George, in a voyage to England, was drowned near Holyhead, with the earl of Meath, and other persons of distinction, on the 29th of March, 1675. He married Mary, daughter and heir to William Crofton, of Temple-house, in the county of Sligo, Esq; and by her had three sons, and two daughters, viz. 1. Philip, who inherited the estate of Temple-house, born on the 3d of August, 1670. 2. The reverend William Perceval, born the 14th of December 1671, (who the 30th of April, 1714, was appointed dean of Emly.) 3. Charles, born on the 8th of February 1674 (who, being major of Wither's dragoons, in 1710, served in Portugal with great reputation, and gallantly defended the town of Denia, but was killed in a duel at Lisbon, on the 6th of May, 1713, leaving no issue.) Catherine, born on the 26 of Jan. 1668, (married to George Brereton, of Carillano, in the county of Carlow, Esq;)

Esq;) and Mary, baptized on the 25th of March, 1673, and buried at St. Mican's, on the 17th of February, 1674.

It remains that we speak of Philip and George, the first and second sons of George Perceval, last mentioned as fifth son to Sir Philip. The eldest, Philip, died in August, 1704, having had issue by his wife, Elizabeth, (daughter of John Daberon, of Wandsworth, in the county of Surry) a daughter, Mary, married to the reverend Paul Forester, of Wooton Bassett, Wilts; and three sons, John, George, and William. William married a lady of the name of Horden, and dying at Fort St. George, left issue two sons, William and Richard, who both died without issue. George, (the second son of Philip) is now living (1768) and a beneficed clergyman in England. The eldest son John, was lord of Temple-house, and died in 1754, aged fifty-four; having had issue, by his wife, Ann, daughter of — Cowper, of Marcray, in the county of Sligo, three daughters, Mary, married to Alexander Cathcart, Esq; Margaret, married to — Roach of Waterford, and Ann. Also four sons. 1. Philip. 2. Joshua, killed in the late wars in America. 3. John, (now living, 1768) born in March 1734-5, a captain in marines. 4. George, died in the East-Indies, without issue. The eldest son, Philip, born in October, 1723, is now living and married to Mary, eldest daughter, and coheir of Guy Carlton, of Fermanagh, Esq; who bore to him issue three daughters, Mary, Ann, and Maria, all died infants, and three sons, Guy, born January 1755, Philip, born August, 1756, and John. The last, died young; but the other two are now living.

We must now speak of the descendants of George, (second son of George, and grandson to Philip Perceval) dean of Emley, who died August 29, 1734. He married Catherine, daughter of Henry Pritty, of Kilboy, near the silver mine in Tipperary, Esq; and by her, who died 1730, had issue a daughter, Catharine, married to Brewster Laughlin, of Dublin, Esq; she is now living (1768) a widow; and three sons, Kene, William, and Charles. Charles is vicar of Mogely, and rector of Church-town, in the county of Cork, and married Mary, only child of the reverend Thomas Squire. He and his wife are now living (1768) the eldest son, Kene, is prebendary of Castle-Knock, and vicar of Chapel Izod, and Athy. He married, first, Marianne, daughter of Daniel de Belrieux, baron de Virgal, and by her, who died 1755, had issue William, who died an infant. He married secondly, Sarah, daughter of Dr. Francis Corbet, but by her, who died 1757, has no issue. The second son, William Perceval, born June 24, 1711, is now living (1768) a barrister at law. He married first Elizabeth, daughter of John Croker, Esq; and by her, who died 1739, had issue Frederick, who died an infant. By his second wife, now living, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Ward, of Lisbane, in the county of Down, he has had issue seven sons. John, born April 9, 1749, died January 16, 1750. William, born April 1750, died July 9, 1751. Robert, born October 1752, died an infant. William, born, September 9, 1754, now living. Robert, born September 30, 1756, now living. Michael, born July 18, 1763, died December 3, 1761. John, died an infant 1762.

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL, baronet, (lord of Tickenham, Rolleston, and Burton, in the county of Somers-

set in England, and of Duhallow, Burton, Lisccarrol, Kanturk, Lohort, &c. in the county of Cork, and Castlewarning, in com. Dublin, in Ireland,) the eldest son of Sir Philip, was born in Dublin on the 7th of November 1629, and educated in the university of Cambridge, where he was a student at the time of his father's death; and, succeeding to him, became nominally lord of a great estate, in England and Ireland, but sequestered in both kingdoms, by the arbitrary government of that time; obnoxious to the rebel party in Ireland, from his father's service against them; odious to the royalists, from his father's having quitted that cause; and equally hateful to Cromwell and his adherents, from his father's late opposition to their measures; yet, notwithstanding his youth, (being then but eighteen years of age,) and the great difficulties of such a situation, he conducted himself with so much address, by cultivating the friendship of the speaker Lenthall, and that of Henry Cromwell, (with whom he had contracted a great intimacy at Cambridge) that he soon acquired the esteem and good opinion of the protector himself, by whom, after the intire reduction of Ireland, he was sent over, in 1653, with the lord deputy Fleetwood, to settle the important affair of transplanting the papists from their respective habitations, into the province of Connaught, which he had advised, in opposition to other more violent measures, and with which he was chiefly entrusted. He was likewise employed in the union and division of parishes, and consulted upon all the weightiest business of the settlement of the kingdom. In which services he recommended himself so well, that on the 6th of July 1653, the commissioners of the revenues of the sequestration, received orders to give him full possession of his estate, (the first favour of the kind done under that government) though it still continued to be loaded for some time with an assessment of two thousand four hundred pounds a year, to support the charge of the state; but he was at length relieved from that burthen, on the 25th of March 1655, and restored to the office of clerk of the crown and Common-pleas, which had been enjoyed by his father.

After this, the new parliament having passed an act on November 27, 1656, for the security of the protector's person, and continuation of the nation in peace and safety, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the execution thereof; but on the protector's death, and the anarchy that ensued, he so effectually employed himself with Richard Cromwell, that to his instances was principally owing his quiet resignation of the power of his family; which conduct was so well accepted afterwards, and his moderation and circumspection in his engagements and transactions with that government so fully known, that he was named by the secluded members, who then returned to parliament, one of the four counsellors to the president of Munster, and on May 7, 1660, appointed by their commissioners, clerk of the crown, prothonotary of the Common-pleas, and keeper of the public accompts.

Soon after the restoration he was sworn of the privy council to Charles II. and, on September 9, 1661, created a baronet, with a remarkable clause in the patent, that the eldest son or grandson shall exist a baronet, after the age of twenty-one years, at the same time with the father, or

grand-

grandfather; and being elected knight of the shire for the county of Cork, in the restoration parliament, the great work of the act of settlement was principally conducted by the earl of Orrery and him, whose superior knowledge of the interest of Ireland was universally confessed. On August 1, 1662, he was restored to the place of register of the court of wards, an office of immense profit, but abolished by act of parliament not long after, having never been enjoyed by any but this family, in whose favour it had been erected, and at the same time appointed register to the court of claims. On October 24, 1663, he obtained a grant of two markets, on Thursday and Saturday, and two fairs, on St. Andrew's day, and Thursday in Whitsun-week, at Wellfleetown, in the county of Cork. And a council of trade being established in Ireland, he was constituted one of the first members of it, on May 26, 1664; and the next year made register to the commissioners for executing the act of explanation; as likewise one of the trustees for the commissioned officers, who had served in Ireland before the 5th of June, 1649.

On February 14, 1655, he married Catharine, daughter of Robert Southwell, of Kingsale, Esq; sister to Sir Robert Southwell, of Kings-Weston, in the county of Gloucester, knight, (secretary of state to William III.) and dying on November 1, 1664, at the age of thirty-six, was buried on the 5th of the same month at St. Audoen's church; and she (who was born at Kingsale on September 1, 1637) died, after having lived fourteen years a widow near that place, on the 17th of August, 1679, and lies buried under a noble monument there, erected by her son, Sir John, in 1682.

By this lady he had issue four sons, and two daughters, viz.

1. Sir Philip, his successor.
2. Robert, born at Kingsale, February 8, 1657, who was murdered by an unknown hand (never yet discovered) on June 5, 1667, in the Strand, London, and was buried under the chapel in Lincoln's-Inn.
3. Sir John, successor to his brother.
4. Charles, born in London, November 4, 1661, and died at Kingsale, in July 1662.

The daughters were,

1. Catharine, born in Dublin, March 19, 1662, first married, October 19, 1683, to Sir William Moore, of Rosscarbery, in the county of Cork; (from whom is descended Sir Charles Moore, Bart.) secondly, to colonel Montgomery; and thirdly to brigadier-general George Freak; by the two last of whom she had no issue.

2. Helena, born at Kingsale, February 17, 1665, married to colonel Daniel Dering, who was son to Sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden, in Kent, baronet, and had a son, Daniel, one of the commissioners of the wine-licences, and auditor of the dutchy of Cornwall, and principality of Wales, who married Mary Parker (only sister to the late countess dowager of Egmont) and died at the Hague, 1730, leaving by her (who died at the Bath, on January 24, 1731) an only daughter, Catharine, who died unmarried in March, 1760.

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL, born at Kingsale,

January 12, 1656, was educated at the university of Cambridge, after which he visited the courts of several foreign princes; but died on the 11th of September, 1680, and was buried at Burton, where his brother, in 1683, erected a monument to his memory.

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL, his brother and heir, was born at Egmont, August 22, 1663, and was educated in the university of Oxford.—On May 22, 1677, in consideration of the great services of his great-grandfather, grandfather, and father, in defence of the English cause in Ireland, and the loss of the offices of register of the court of wards, and of the court of claims, &c. he jointly with his brother Robert (their eldest brother, Sir Philip, then living) obtained a reversionary grant of the office of clerk of the crown, prothonotary and chief clerk of the Common-pleas, and keeper of the writs and other records of the court of King's-bench; and upon his said brother Robert's death, obtained a sole grant thereof, August 21, of that year, for three lives. In 1680, he succeeded to the estate (being then twenty years of age), and in 1683 went over to Ireland. But three years after, in 1686, being present at the affizes in Cork, where the prisoners were infected with a contagious distemper, he and others were suddenly seized by the noisome smells that perspired from them, and died in a few days, on the 29th of April, of that year, at his seat at Burton, where he was buried; and an act of parliament being obtained by his son, the late earl of Egmont, in 1712, for removing the scite of that church, his body, with that of his brother, was removed in 1730, and now lies in a vault under the chancel of Bruhenny, otherwise Churchtown, near Burton.

In February, 1680, he married Catharine, daughter to Sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden, in Kent, baronet, son to Sir Edward Dering, baronet, by Anne, daughter of Sir John Ashburnham, ancestor to the present earl of that name. By this lady (who remarried in August, 1690, with colonel Butler, died on the 2d of February, 1691, and lies buried in the church of Chelsea, Middlesex) he had three sons and two daughters, viz.

1. Sir Edward, his successor.
2. Sir John, heir to his brother, created earl of Egmont.
3. Philip, born at King's-Weston, November, 13, 1686, who was appointed on February 19, 1711, with William Watson, Esq; customer of the port of Dublin, which he enjoyed to his death; and in November, 1713, was elected a Burgess to serve in parliament for the borough of Askeaton. On the 12th of June, 1712, he married Martha, widow of Nehemiah Donnelan, Esq; chief baron of the exchequer, and daughter to Christopher Usher, of Dublin, Esq; grandson to Arthur Usher, (whose daughter, as already observed, was the wife of Sir Philip Perceval, the first of that name.) By her he had one only son, Philip, (baptized on the 14th of August 1715, who died an infant) and he himself deceased in London, on the 26th of April, 1748, leaving no issue.

The daughters were,

1. Mary, born at Burton in 1685, who died in December, 1686.

2. Catherine

2. Catharine, born there also, who died an infant.

SIR EDWARD PERCEVAL, was born at Burton, in 1682; and on the 15th of June, 1686, being not then four years old, was removed to England, by his great uncle and guardian, Sir Robert Southwell, with whom he remained during the disorders in Ireland, which ensued upon the revolution. But the estate of this family suffered again, during the short war that ensued, by destruction of houses and woods, loss of rent and stock, above forty thousand pounds. The said Sir Robert Southwell, his guardian, giving in the accounts to the chancery of England, by which, in the single article of rents alone, their loss amounted to the sum of twenty thousand six hundred and twenty-eight pounds twelve shillings and five pence halfpenny. This Sir Edward dying soon after in London, viz. on the 9th of November, 1691, was interred at Henbury, the burying place of Sir Robert Southwell, near King's Weston, and was succeeded by his brother,

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL, the late earl of Egmont, who was born July 12, 1683, and educated in Magdalen-College, Oxford, which university he quitted in June, 1701, and having made the tour of England, upon the death of king William, and calling a new parliament in Ireland, went over in 1704, with the duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant, and, though then not of age, was elected knight of the shire for the county of Cork, and in October appointed a privy counsellor, in which honourable station he continued to his death.

In July, 1705, he began the grand tour of Europe, which he finished in October 1707; and going over a second time to Ireland, was, upon the summons of a new parliament in 1713, under the duke of Shrewsbury, again returned for the county of Cork; and on the accession of king George I. advanced (by privy seal, dated at St. James's, on the 4th of March, 1714, and by patent at Dublin, on the 21st of April, 1715) to the title of baron Perceval, of Burton, with limitation of that honour to the heirs male of his father. On the 12th of November following, he took his seat in the house of peers; and his majesty being pleased to advance him further in the peerage, he was created by the privy seal dated at St. James's, on the 29th of December, and by patent on the 25th of February, 1722, viscount Perceval, of Kanturk, with the annual fee of twenty marks, payable out of the exchequer, in support of that honour.

In the parliament of 1727, he served for Harwich, in Essex, and on the death of Edward Ruffel, earl of Orford, was chosen, in June, 1728, recorder of that borough, which office he resigned, in April, 1734. His lordship reflecting with some other persons of distinction, that multitudes, incapable of finding business at home, might yet be rendered useful to Great-Britain in the colonies abroad, jointly applied to the crown for the government of a tract of country in America, since called Georgia, then inhabited by

by Indians only; which province they proposed to people by the assistance of private contributions and parliamentary aids; and a charter being accordingly granted on the 9th of June, 1732, his lordship was thereby appointed the first president; and created earl of Egmont, by privy seal, dated at Hampton-court, on the 4th of September, and by patent, on the 6th of November, 1733.

On the 20th of June, 1710, his lordship married Catharine, eldest sister of Sir Philip Parker à Morley, of Erwarton, in the county of Suffolk, baronet, who died on the 20th of January 1740, and was the last heir male of this noble family of Parker, of whose descent we have as yet treated no farther than to the marriage of Sir William Parker, knight, lord Morley, standard-bearer and privy-counsellor to Richard III. with Alice Lovel, sister and heir of Henry Lovel, lord Morley, who died by a cannon-shot at Dixmude, in the 4th of Henry VII. without issue; which therefore we shall now resume and deduce in this place down to the present earl of Egmont, as follows: the said Alice Lovel, and Sir William Parker, knight, lord Morley, left Henry Parker, lord Morley, their son and heir, whose family standing in disgrace, as before observed, he was not admitted to his seat in the house of lords till the 21st of Henry VIII. 1530, when he was restored to the place of his ancestors as a baron of parliament, of the 28th of Edward I. In the following year he was one of the peers who subscribed that declaration to pope Clement VII. whereby intimation was given to his holiness, that unless he complied with king Henry, in his divorce from Catharine of Arragon, his queen, the farther acknowledgment of his supremacy would be in danger; and in the 25th of Henry VIII. upon a dispute in parliament, between him and the lord Dacres, of Gillefland, for precedence, he had judgment given in his behalf. He married Alice, daughter of Sir John St. John, of Bletshoe, knight, by whom he became allied to Henry VIII. himself; his lady being grand-daughter to Sir Oliver St. John, knight, by his wife, Margaret, the daughter and heir of Sir John Beauchamp, of Bletso, knight, which lady Margaret, being afterwards the wife of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, had by him an only daughter, who was mother to Henry VII. Yet notwithstanding this alliance, by reason of the marriage of his daughter, Jane Parker, to George, lord Rochford, brother to queen Anne Bullen, after the unfortunate execution of his son-in-law, and of that unfortunate queen, he utterly lost the favour of Henry VIII. again, so that he could by no means obtain the confirmation of his office of marshal of Ireland, to which he had an indisputable title, and about this time made his claim. This Henry Parker, lord Morley, died 80 years old, in 1556, and lies buried at Hallingbury, with his wife (who died in the 66th year of her age, four years before him) where both their epitaphs do now remain*.

The

* Epitaph of ALICE, wife of HENRY, lord MORLEY.

En ego Alicia, regio sanguine prognata, uxor fui quon-

dam inclyti Henrici Parkar, Equitis Aurati, Morlei Domini per lustrorum fere spacia duodecim & tandem hic requiesco.

Vixit

The issue of this Henry Parker, lord Morley, and Alice, his wife, was one son, named Henry, and two daughters, Jane and Margaret, of which Jane (as already observed) was the wife of George, lord Rochford (son and heir of Thomas Bullen, earl of Ormond and Wiltshire) brother to queen Anne Bullen, and Margaret was married to Sir John Shelton, knight.

Sir Henry Parker, only son and heir apparent of the said Henry, lord Morley, and Alice, his wife, was a knight of the Bath, but never attained the family honours, having died in the life-time of his father.—He rebuilt the mansion-house at Erwar-ton, as it now stands, and married two wives, the first, Grace, the daughter of John Newport, of Brent-Pelham, in the county of Hertford, by whom he left a son, Henry, lord Morley, in whose descendants the title continued till the reign of William III. when the male line of that branch extinguished, since which the barony has lain dormant, or in suspense. His second wife was Elizabeth, the daughter and sole heir of Sir Philip Calthorpe, of Erwar-ton, in the county of Suffolk, knight, (by his wife Amata Bullen, aunt to queen Anne Bullen, the mother of queen Elizabeth, and daughter to Sir William Bullen, by Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas, Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire (which earldoms were granted to descend to the heirs female as well as male, but were barred by the attainder of George, lord Rochford, abovementioned) which said Sir William Bullen was son and heir to Sir Geoffrey Bullen, by Anne, daughter and sole heir of Thomas, lord Hoo and Hastings.) And the said Sir Philip Calthorpe was son and heir of Sir Philip Calthorpe (by Mary, sister and heir of Sir William Say) son and heir of Sir John Calthorpe (by Elizabeth, daughter of Roger, lord Wentworth, of Nettlested) son and heir of Sir William Calthorpe (by Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter of Reginald, lord Grey, of Ruthen, by his second wife, daughter of the lord Astley) which Sir William was son and heir of another Sir William Calthorpe (by his wife, Anne, daughter and heir of Sir John With, who was likewise heir of the family of St. Omars) son and heir of another Sir William Calthorpe, (by Elianore, daughter and heir of Sir John Mautby) son and heir of Sir Oliver Calthorpe (by Isabel, his wife, sister and heir of Sir Bartholomew Bacon, and daughter and heir to Sir Robert Bacon, by his wife, the daughter and heir to Sir Bartholomew Davilers, knight, lord of the manor of Erwar-ton, at the conquest, which was held by the tenure of leading the forces of Suffolk in time of war, and still continues the estate of this family to this day.)

Sir Philip Parker, knight, lord of Erwar-ton, son and heir of the last Sir Henry Parker, and Eli-

zabeth Calthorpe, his wife, was high sheriff of the county of Suffolk, in 1578, and married Catharine, daughter of Sir John Goodwin, of Winchendon, in the county of Bucks, knight, by whom he left Sir Calthorpe Parker, lord of Erwar-ton, his son and heir, knighted at the coronation of James I. who, by his wife, Mercy, the daughter of Sir Stephen Soames, knight, left Sir Philip Parker, knight, his son and heir, lord of Erwar-ton, who served in the long parliament, in 1640, as knight of the shire for the county of Suffolk, and married Dorothy, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Gawdy, of Claxton, in the county of Norfolk, knight, (by Winifred, his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, of Stivekey, in the county of Norfolk, knight,) by which lady he acquired a considerable estate, together with a right to the blood and arms of Gawdy, Knightley, Pantulph, D'Oily, Golover, Burgh, Chauncy, Paw, and Bacon, of Stivekey. Sir Philip Parker (son and heir of the said Sir Philip and Dorothy) was lord of Erwar-ton, and created a baronet in the 13th of Charles II. He married Rebecca, daughter of Walter, and sister and heir of Sir Walter Long, of Whaddon, in the county of Wilts, baronet, who at length brought a very great estate to this family.

Sir Philip Parker, baronet, son and heir of the said Sir Philip and Rebecca Long, his wife, married Mary, daughter of Samuel Fortrey, of Byall-Fenn, in the county of Cambridge, esquire; by whom he left one only son, the late Sir Philip Parker à Morley Long, baronet, and two daughters, Catharine and Mary, of whom Mary became the wife of Daniel Dering, esquire, auditor of the dutchy of Cornwall, to Frederick, late prince of Wales, and left an only daughter, Catharine Dering, who died unmarried, in March 1760. And Catharine was the wife of John, late earl of Egmont, by whom she was mother to the present earl.

The said Sir Philip Parker à Morley Long, brother to the said countess of Egmont, was the last male heir of this noble family, as already observed; and dying January 20, 1740-1, left by Martha, daughter of William East, esquire, only two daughters, Martha, born March 23, 1715-16, and Elizabeth, born July 21, 1717; which Elizabeth married James Plunket, esquire, but died without issue; and Martha married John Thynne How, lord Chedworth, who died May, 1762, leaving the said Martha, lady Chedworth, now his widow, and without issue: in whom, and the present earl of Egmont, center the rights of this descent.

John, the late earl of Egmont, worn out by a paralytic decay, departed this life, on May 1, 1748, at London, and was buried at Erwar-ton,

Vixit Ann. 66. ob. Ann. Dom. 1552. mense Decembris, bene merenti posuit gratissimus maritus, Henricus Parkar, Eques Auratus, Morlei Dominus.

Epitaph of HENRY PARKER, lord MORLEY.

Henricus, Auratus Eques, Morlei Dominus, veræ nobilitatis specimen qui semper in Deum optimum maximum, parentes ac sanguine convictos præstanti pietate fuit, marmoreum hoc monumentum commune sepulchrum suis esse

voluit, avi namque atque avia & parentis utriusq; clarissimæq; faminae uxoris sue ossa, ut sub hac mole conderentur effecit. Quo heroe vivente vere affirmare licet multo illustriorem fuisse Essexiam, erat enim in cætu nobilium gemma veluti preciosissima, bonarum literarum splendore omniq; virtutum genere refulgens. Cujus suavissimis manibus optatis hospes quietem placidissimam.

Vixit Ann. 80. ob. Ann. Dom. 1556. mense Novembris, bene merenti posuit nepos & hæres Henricus Parkar, Eques Auratus, Morlei Dominus.

having

having had issue by the said Catharine Parker, his countess (who died August 22, 1749, aged 60, and was buried with him, under a stone of black marble, on the left side of the great altar or communion-table there) three sons and four daughters.

1. John, his successor, now earl of Egmont.
2. Philip-Clarke Perceval, born June 21, 1714, and died an infant.
3. George, born January 28, 1721, and died July, 1726. The daughters were,
 1. Catharine, born in Dublin, January 11, 1723, and married April 14, 1743, to Thomas Hammer, of the Fenns, in the county of Flint, esquire, member of parliament for Castle-rising, in Norfolk (who died without issue, on April 1, 1737) and she deceased at London, on February 16, 1747-8.
 2. Mary, born May 12, 1713, and died an infant; as did
 3. Mary, who was born December 28, 1716.
 4. Helena, born February 14, 1717, married November 3, 1747, to Sir John Rawdon, baronet, (now earl of Moira) and died at Bristol, on June 11, 1746, by whom he left two daughters, Catharine and Helena.

(*Present Lord*) JOHN, earl of Egmont (lord of Duhallow, Burton, Lis-carrol, Kanturk, Lohort, &c. in Ireland; and of Enmore, Anderfeld and Spaxton, Tuxwell and Radlet, Currypole and Charlinch, Asholt, Aley, Plainsfield, Overstowey and Friron, Quantoch, Week-fitzpaine and Windates, the borough and honour of Stokecurcy, and the hundreds of Anderfeld, Williton, and Freemannahs, in the county of Somerset, in England) was born at Westminster, on February 24, 1711, and after a learned education at home, and a further improvement by visiting foreign countries, was chosen in 1731 (though then under age) a Burgess for Dingley, and on December 31, 1741, unanimously elected representative for the city of Westminster; as he was in 1747, for Weobly, in Herefordshire. In March, 1747, he was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber to Frederick, late prince of Wales, in which station he continued till the death of that prince. On April 17, 1754, he was elected a member at the choice of the last parliament of George II. for the borough of Bridgwater, in the county of Somerset; and on January 9, 1755, being sworn one of the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy-council (in Great Britain) then took his place at that board accordingly. He was likewise appointed one of the privy council upon the accession of his present majesty to the throne: and was elected to the late parliament on April 1761, for the borough of Ilchester, in the county of Somerset, and likewise the next day for the said borough of Bridgwater, for which place he made his election. On May 7, 1762, his lordship was called up to the house of peers in Great Britain, by the title of lord Lovel and Holland, baron Lovel and Holland, of Enmore, in the county of Somerset (two of those baronies as before observed, which were forfeited by attainder of Francis, viscount Lovel, in the 1st of Henry VII.) in regard to his relation (as well by consanguinity as descent, both by the male and female line) and took his seat in the house of lords accordingly, on the 10th of May then next ensuing. On November

27, 1762, the king was pleased to appoint him one of the postmasters-general, in the room of the earl of Besborough. Resigning which employment on September 10, 1763, his lordship was on the same day appointed first commissioner for executing the office of lord high admiral of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the dominions, islands, and territories thereto belonging, which office he resigned also in September 1766. On February 15, 1736-7, he married Catharine Cecil, 2d daughter to James, late earl of Salisbury (by Anne Tufton, 2d daughter and coheir to Thomas, earl of Thanet, by the lady Catharine Cavendish, daughter and coheir to Henry, duke of Newcastle). Her ladyship died at Charlton, in Kent, on August 16, 1752, aged 33 years and 10 days, and was buried there, having had issue five sons and two daughters, viz.

1. John James, lord viscount Perceval, born in Pall-mall, Westminster, January 29, 1737-8. His lordship in 1760, was appointed a captain of dragoons in lord Robert Sutton's regiment of royal foresters; and in April 1762, was promoted to a company, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, in the first regiment of guards, and served in the allied army, in Germany, under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, during that campaign.—On May 4, 1762, his lordship was chosen member in the late parliament for Bridgwater, in the room of the earl of Egmont; his father, when called up to the house of peers, in England, and in 1768 was returned to the present parliament for the same place. On Tuesday, June 4, 1765, his lordship was married at his father's house, in the admiralty, to the honourable Miss Isabella Powlet, daughter and sole heir to the right honourable lord Nassau Powlet (third son of Charles, duke of Bolton, baron St. John of Basing, &c. &c. who died January 21, 1722) by his wife Isabella Tufton, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas, late earl of Thanet, baron of Clifford, Westmoreland and Vescy (by the lady Catharine Cavendish, daughter and coheir to Henry, duke of Newcastle) son of John, earl of Thanet, by the lady Margaret Sackville, daughter and heir of Richard, earl of Dorset, (by Ann, daughter and sole heir of George Clifford, earl of Cumberland).—Of which baronies of Clifford, Westmoreland, and Vescy (being all baronies in fee) it may be proper to observe, that by the death of the said Thomas, earl of Thanet, without male issue, they fell into abeyance between the five daughters and coheirs of the said earl, viz. Catharine, who married lord Sondes, father to the late earl of Rockingham.—Anne, who married James, late earl of Salisbury, and by whom she had Catharine, late countess of Egmont, mother to John, now lord viscount Perceval—Margaret, countess dowager of Leicester, now living, (who obtained of the late king the barony of Clifford, which, having no issue, will fall back again into abeyance after her decease)—Mary, who married the late Anthony Grey, son and heir apparent of Henry, duke of Kent (by whom he had no issue) and afterwards became the wife of John, late earl Gower, whose widow she now remains—And Isabella, mother, as before mentioned, of Isabella, now lady Perceval, who therefore has a joint claim in present to the two baronies of Westmoreland and Vescy, and (after

the said countess of Leicester) to the barony of Clifford also.—It is likewise not improper farther to observe, that in case of failure of issue in Henry, now duke of Bolton, the said Isabella, lady Perceval, will be entitled to the barony of St. John of Basing, in fee, together with the great estate, which is settled to descend for ever to the heir of that noble family, under a perpetual intail, by an act of parliament, 27 Henry VIII. His lordship has issue one son John Perceval, born at High-house, near Purfleet, in Essex, Aug. 13, 1767.

2. Cecil-Parker Perceval, born in Pall-mall October 19, 1739, who died at Eaton-school, March 4, 1753.

3. Philip-Tuiston Perceval, born in Pall-mall March 10, 1741-2, who having entered early into the sea service, served during all the late war abroad, was at the siege and surrender of Quebec, and at the taking of Martinique, and was lately captain of the Ramillies, a third rate man of war, and is now captain of one of his majesty's yachts.

4. Edward Perceval, born in Pall-mall April 21, 1744, being an ensign in the first regiment of guards, served as aid-de-camp to general Hodgson, at the taking of Bellisle; was employed again abroad in the same station with the earl of Albemarle, in his late expedition to the West-Indies, at the siege of the Havannah; and is now captain of a troop in the fourth regiment of dragoon guards, commanded by general Mostyn.

5. Frederic-Augustus Perceval, born in Pall-mall February 11, 1749-50, who died January 21, 1757.

The daughters were,

1. Catharine, born in Pall-mall February 20, 1745-6, now living: married September 15, 1766, to Thomas Wynne, esquire, son and heir apparent of Sir John Wynne, of Glynlivon, in the county of Caernarvon, baronet.

2. Margaret, born in Pall-mall October 10, 1748, who died January 23, 1749-50.

On January 26, 1756, his lordship was married at Charlton, in Kent, to his second and present lady, Catharine Compton, daughter of Charles Compton, by his wife Mary, sole daughter and heir of the late Sir Berkeley Lucy, baronet, and sister to Charles (the late) and to Spencer (the present) earls of Northampton, by whom he has had one following issue:

1. Charles-George Perceval, (first son) born at Charlton, October 1, 1756, now living.

2. Mary, born at Charlton, July 15, 1758, now living.

3. Anne, born in Pall mall, December 15, 1759, now living.

4. Charlotte, born in St. James's-square, January 31, 1761, who died on February 19 following.

5. Spencer Perceval, (second son) born in Audley-square. November 1, 1762, now living.

6. Elizabeth, born in the Admiralty-house, December 12, 1763, now living.

7. Henry Perceval, (third son) born at his father's house, at Turnham-green, in the parish of Chiswick, Middlesex, on Wednesday, June 26, 1765, now living.

(TITLES.) John Perceval, earl of Egmont, viscount Perceval, of Kanturk, baron Perceval, baron Perceval, of Burton, and baronet; lord paramount of the signiory, cantred, and barony of Duhallow, and of the territories of Poble ó Callaghan, and Poble ó Keefe, all in the kingdom of Ireland. Lord Lovel and Holland, baron Lovel and Holland, of Enmore, in the kingdom of Great Britain; one of his majesty's most honourable privy-council in Great Britain, and vice-admiral of the county of Somerset.

(CREATIONS.) Lord of Duhallow, &c. in the county of Cork, the 16th of June, 1615, the 13th of James I. Baronet, the 19th of September, 1661, the 13th of Charles II. Baron Perceval, of Burton, the 21st of April, 1715, the 1st of George I. Viscount Perceval, of Kanturk, the 25th of February, 1722, the 9th of George I. and earl of Egmont (all in the county of Cork, in Ireland) the 6th of November, 1733, the 7th of George II. Lord Lovel and Holland, baron Lovel and Holland of Enmore, in the county of Somerset, in Great Britain, the 7th of May, 1762, the 2d of George III. Vice-admiral of the county of Somerset, Aug. 25, 1766.

(ARMS.) Quarterly, first, pearl, argent, on a chief indented, ruby, gules, three crosses pattee of the field for Perceval; second, topaz, three cheverons, ruby, for Yvery; third, topaz, a lion rampant between a fess of cross crosslets, sapphire, for Lovel, of Kerry; fourth, barry nebulee of fix, topaz and ruby, for Lovel, of Tichmarsh*.

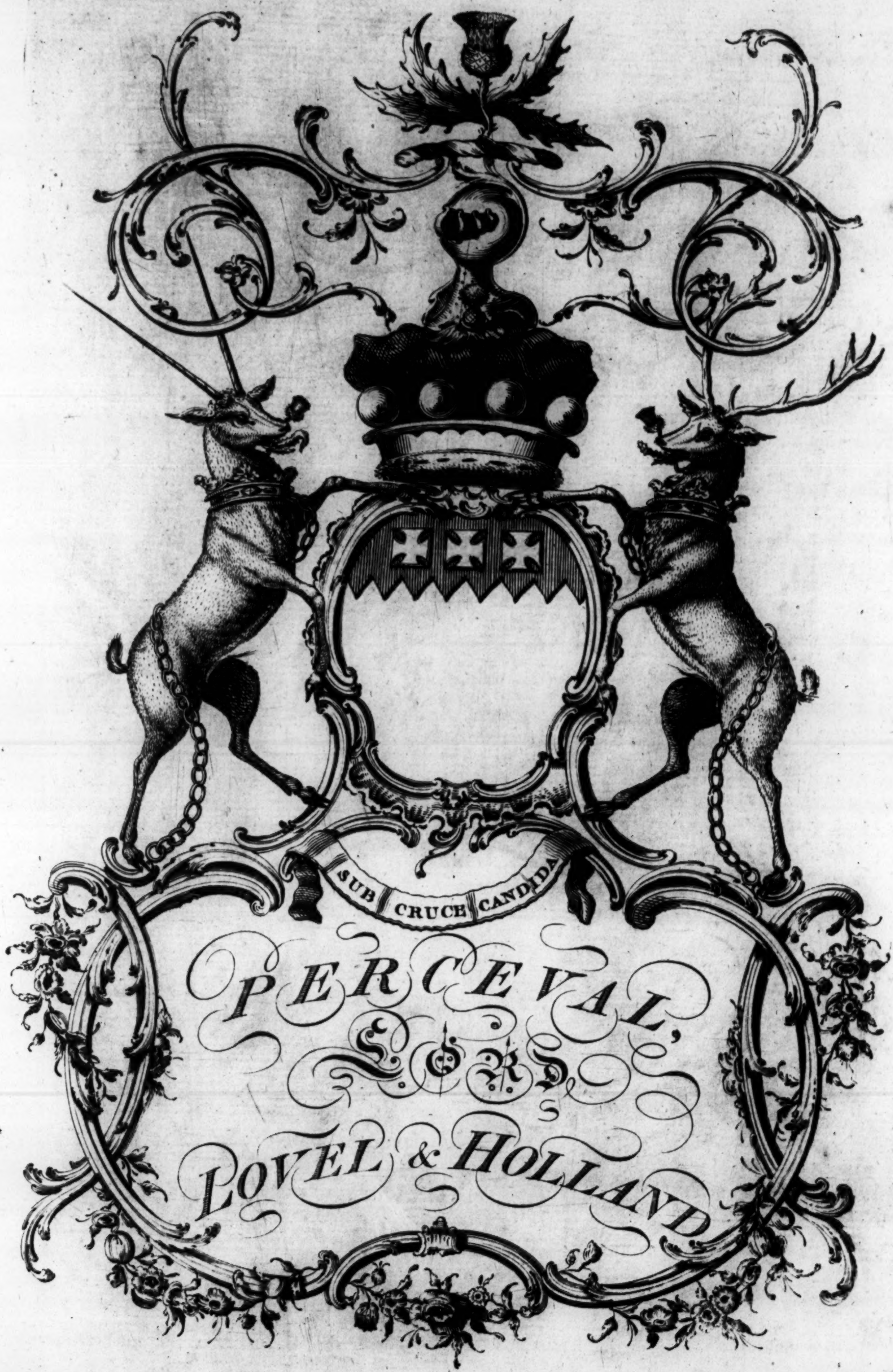
(CREST.) On a wreath, a thistle, proper.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, an antelope, pearl, attired, gorged with a ducal coronet, chained, tufted, and unguled, topaz. On the sinister side, a stag, diamond, furnished as the dexter, each having in its mouth a thistle, proper. The two black eagles, &c. also the ancient supporters used by this family from the time of Edward I.

* The armorial ensigns which his lordship is intitled to quarter, according as they are pourtrayed by Mr. Edmondson, are as follows:

1 Quarterly of four.	8 Wyke.	16 De la More, or	24 Ivery, earl.
1 Perceval.	9 Vincent.	Bythemore.	25 Paganell, baron.
2 Ivery.	10 Quarterly of two coats.	17 Gournay, baron.	26 Doway, baron.
3 Luvel, of Kary.	11 Quarterly of two coats.	18 Orescuilz	27 Meschines, baron and
4 Luvel, of Tichmerth.	12 Cave of Sydenham, and	19 Berkeley, of Were, baron.	earl.
2 Bretevil, earl.	13 Cave.	20 Gant, earl, prince, and	28 Normandy, prince.
3 Ivery, earl.	14 Sydenham, of Sydenham.	baron.	29 Lupus, earl of Chester.
4 Breteche.	15 Kitsford.	21 Hainault, prince.	30 Leofric, earl of Mercia.
5 Ludgate.	16 Redmore.	22 Montfort, baron.	31 Romelli, baron.
6 St. Maur, baron.	17 Pixton.	23 Belofago, baron.	32 Counteville.
7 Acton, of Winford.	18 Tilly.		

(MOTTO.)



THE COMPLETE ENGLISH PEERAGE
The first volume of the second edition of the Complete English Peerage, published in 1825, contains the names and titles of the nobles and knights of the realm, with their arms and a description of their estates. The volume is arranged alphabetically by surname, and includes a list of the names and titles of the nobles and knights of the realm, with their arms and a description of their estates.





MONTAGU, BARON MONTAGU.

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(MOTTO.) Sub cruce candida.

(CHIEF SEATS.) In England, at Enmore-castle, in the county of Somerset, four miles from Bridgewater, six from Taunton, and one hundred and forty-eight from London, and at Turnham-green, in the county of Middlesex, five miles from London. In Ireland, at Burton-house (burnt down in

the wars in 1668, by a party of king James's forces, of which the offices only now remain in repair) ninety miles from Dublin; Lohort-castle, ninety-five miles from Dublin; and Kanturk-castle (a noble building, of which only the walls are now standing) one hundred miles from Dublin, all in the county of Cork †.

† The account here inserted is, excepting a few dates, the same that appears in the last edition of Collins, and which had been prepared by too able a hand to need much alteration.

MONTAGU, Baron MONTAGU.

THIS noble lord, by courtesy, marquis of Monthermer, as before observed, is eldest son and heir of George, duke of Montagu, by the lady Mary Montagu, youngest daughter, and one of the coheirs of John Montagu, late duke of Montagu. On May 4, 1762, his majesty, considering his noble descent, was graciously pleased to revive in him one of the titles of the said duke of Montagu, his grandfather, by granting to him and his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the stile and title of baron Montagu, of Boughton, in the county of Northampton. His lordship is yet unmarried.

(TITLES.) John Montagu, lord Montagu, of Boughton, (marquis of Monthermer.)

(CREATION.) Lord Montagu, of Boughton, May 4, 1762, 2 Geo. III.

(ARMS.)

(CREST.)

(SUPPORTERS.)

(MOTTO.)

} the same as his noble father's.

(CHIEF SEAT.) Boughton, in the county of Northampton.

DAMER,

D A M E R, Baron M I L T O N.

THIS noble family (whose name has been variously written D'Amory, Daumery, Delmary, Dameer, Amerie, Amery, and about the year 1490, Damer, and has so continued ever since) has been long seated in Somersetshire and Dorsetshire.

WILLIAM D'AMORY came into England with William the Conqueror, and his son

GILBERT D'AMERY, in 15 Hen. II. held lands in the county of Somerset; his son,

GILBERT D'AUMARY, was in the expedition to Gascoigne, in 22 Edw. I. He had issue three sons,

1. Sir Roger Damary, who was summoned to parliament as a baron, in 11 and 14 Edw. II. he was also baron of Armoye, in Ireland, and married Elizabeth, third daughter and coheir of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, and niece of Edward II. by whom he had two daughters, his coheirs; Elizabeth, married to John, lord Bardolph, and Eleanor, to John de Raleigh; from whom descended the famous Sir Walter Raleigh.

2. Nicholas Damary, who in 6 Edw. II. had lands in the counties of Oxford and Bucks, and had issue a daughter, Margaret, who died 28 Edw. III. and Sir Richard, his heir, who in 4 Edw. II. was steward of the household, and in 20 Edw. III. was summoned to parliament as a baron. He had a son, Richard, who served in several expeditions under that prince, and died in the forty-ninth of his reign, without issue; and three daughters; Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Chandos, knight of the Garter, at the first institution of that order; Eleanor, of Roger Colling, and Margaret.

3. Sir Richard, who continued the line.

SIR RICHARD DAMERY held lands in Oxfordshire, and many of the family are buried in the priory of Bicester. He was succeeded by his son,

ROBERT D'AMARY, father of

ROGER DE AMARY, whose son,

ROBERT DE AMARY, had lands in Oxfordshire and Berkshire, and was father of

JOHN D'AMORY, of South-Moulton, in Devonshire, who married the daughter of — Eyre, of Atherington, and had three sons,

1. George.

2. Robert, who married the relict of John Pollard, of Comb-Merton, in Devonshire.

3. Anthony.

GEORGE DAMERY, the eldest, had three sons,

1. John, his heir.

2. William, who married the daughter of — Leigh.

3. Anthony, of whom hereafter.

JOHN AMERIE, was seated at Chappel, in the parish of Bishops-Nemet, in Devonshire, by marriage with Emett, daughter and heir of John Thomas, of that place. He had one son, John, and four daughters,

1. Jane, wife of Hugh Elliott, of the county of Somerset.

2. Joanna, wife of Samuel Butler, of Tiverton, in the county of Devon.

3. Alice.

4. Helen.

JOHN AMERIE, their brother, married Prudence, daughter and coheir of Richard Roberts, of Comb-Merton, in the county of Devon, and had a son, John, aged five, in 1620, and a daughter, Prudence, aged two years.

ANTHONY AMORIE, or DAMERY, third son of George D'Amory, was a clergyman, and had issue,

JOSEPH D'AMORY, or DAMERY, of Chappel, who in 1750, married Jane, daughter of William St. Loe, of the county of Dorset, esquire, by whom he had issue two sons,

1. Robert, his heir, born in 1571.

2. Ambrose, born in 1572.

ROBERT DAMER, the eldest, married in 1607, Mary, daughter of Edward Colmer, esquire, and had issue, John, his heir, born in 1602, and Elizabeth, born in 1615.

JOHN DAMER, the son, resided at Godmanston, in the county of Dorset, and in 1628, married Elizabeth, daughter of the reverend William Maber, by whom he had issue six sons, and one daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1641, and married to John Trevillian, of Mildenay, in Somersetshire, esquire. The sons were,

1. Joseph Damer, born in 1630.

2. Edward Damer, born in 1633, rector of Wyke-Regis, in Dorsetshire, and chaplain to the garrison in the isle of Jersey, under the Protector, Oliver Cromwell, but was deprived of both at the restoration.

3. Jonathan Damer, born in 1635, died without issue.

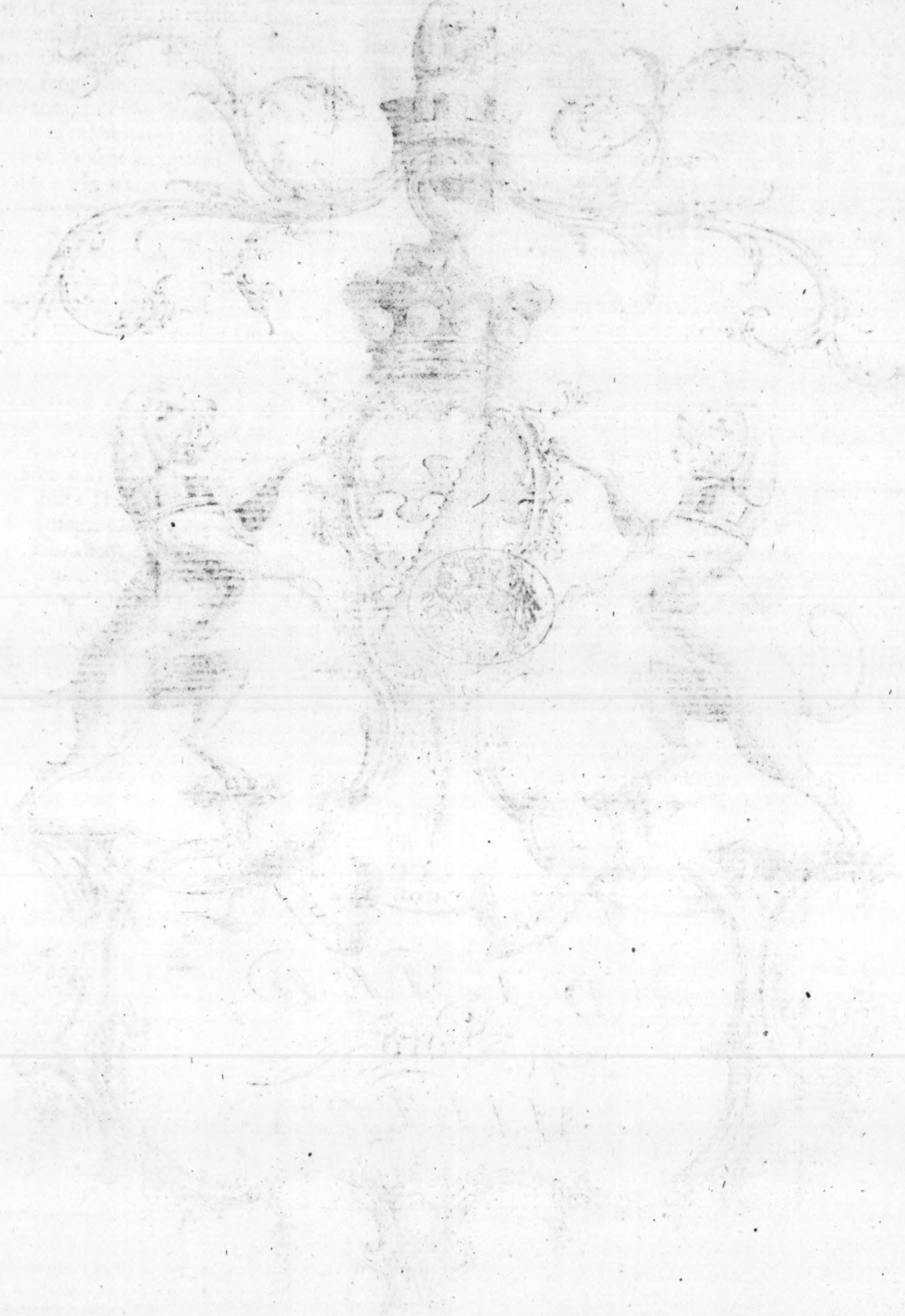
4. Benjamin Damer, born in 1637, who taking to the profession of arms, was a lieutenant of foot; going over to Ireland, with his regiment, he was drowned at Cork, by the sinking of a boat, in which he was disembarking, and left no issue.

5. Nathaniel Damer, born in 1638, died without issue.

6. George Damer, born in 1644, grandfather to the present lord.

JOSEPH DAMER, the eldest son, early embarked in the service of the parliament, and was by Cromwell

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well advanced to the command of a troop of horse, who highly favoured and greatly confided in him. He was twice sent by him, when Protector, upon secret negotiations, to cardinal Mazarine. Upon the Protector's death he went to France to his friend Lockhart, the English ambassador at that court, and was present with him at the marriage of Lewis XIV; but not thinking it safe, as he had been in so much favour and trust with Cromwell, to reside in England after the restoration, he sold some of his lands in Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, and collecting large sums of money from thence, went into Ireland, and taking advantage of the cheapness of lands there, from the want of inhabitants and cultivation, purchased large estates in that kingdom, which are still in the family. He was a man of great abilities and resolution, and of so extremely happy a constitution, that he never felt any sickness, till three days before his death, which happened on July 6, 1620, at the great age of ninety-one years; and dying a bachelor, he left his estates in Ireland to John, the eldest son of his brother George; and the estates which still remained in Dorsetshire to Joseph, the youngest son. We now return to the said

GEORGE DAMER, sixth and youngest son of John Damer, and Elizabeth Maber, aforesaid, who married Sarah, daughter of Richard Fowler, esquire, and dying 1730, had issue,

1. John Damer, born in 1674.
2. Joseph Damer, born in 1676.
3. Elizabeth, born in 1684, and married on January 29, 1717-18, to Edward Clavell, of Smedmore, in the isle of Purbeck, and county of Dorset, esquire, member of parliament for Weymouth and Melcomb-Regis, in 1709, by whom she had George Clavell, esquire, who, in March, 1752, was chosen representative in parliament, for Dorchester, in the room of his cousin, George Damer, esquire, deceased.

JOHN DAMER, esquire, the eldest son, who resided in Ireland ever after his uncle left him his estate there, married, in 1724, Margaret, daughter of Andrew Roe, of Roesborough, in the county of Tipperary, esquire, but had no issue.

JOSEPH DAMER, his brother, of Came, in Dorsetshire, esquire, married on December 9, 1714, Mary, daughter of John Churchill, of Henbury, in the said county, esquire, member of parliament for Dorchester in 1708, for which borough he was himself chosen representative, in 1722. He had issue by her,

1. Joseph Damer, the present lord.
2. John Damer, of Came, esquire, born October 27, 1720, and married Martha, daughter of Samuel Rush, of Benhall, in Suffolk, esquire, member in the first parliament of king George II. for Shaftesbury, and he himself was member for Dorchester in the late and present (1768) parliaments, and L. L. D.
3. George Damer, esquire, born August 28, 1727, member for Dorchester in 1750-1, and died March 14, 1752, unmarried.
4. Mary, born on September 1, 1715, and mar-

ried October 13, 1737, to William-Henry Dawson, of Dawson's-court, in the Queen's county, esquire, whose son, John Dawson, esquire, is member for the borough of Portarlinton, in the Irish parliament.

5. Martha, born April 23, 1719, and married on June 17, 1741, to Sir Edward Crofton, of the Moat, in the county of Roscommon, in the kingdom of Ireland, baronet.

(*Present Lord*) JOSEPH DAMER, esquire, the eldest son, was born March 12, 1717-18, succeeded his father on March 4, 1736-7, and was chosen at the next general election in 1741, member of parliament for the boroughs of Weymouth and Melcomb-Regis; in 1747, for Bramber, and in 1754, for Dorchester. On May 30, 1753, his late majesty was graciously pleased to advance him to the peerage of Ireland, by the stile and title of baron Milton, of Shrone-hill, in the county of Tipperary; and he was sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy-council. And his present majesty dignified him with the peerage of Great Britain, in the second year of his reign, by the title of baron Milton, of Milton-abbey, in the county of Dorset.

His lordship married, on July 27, 1742, Caroline, only surviving daughter of Lionel, duke of Dorset, by whom he has issue,

John Damer, born June 25, 1744; member in the Irish parliament for Portarlinton, who, on June 14, 1767, was married to Ann Conway, only daughter of the right honourable Henry Seymour Conway, and niece of the earl of Hertford; and was chosen member in the present parliament (1768) for Gatton in Surry.

2. George Damer, born March 28, 1746.
3. Lionel Damer, born September 16, 1748.
4. Caroline, born April 23, 1752.

(*TITLES.*) Joseph Damer, lord Milton, of Milton-abbey, in Dorsetshire, and lord Milton, of Shrone-hill, in the kingdom of Ireland.

(*CREATIONS.*) Baron Milton, of Milton-abbey, in the county of Dorset, May 1, 1762, 2 Geo. III. Baron Milton, of Shrone-hill, in the county of Tipperary, in the kingdom of Ireland, May 30, 1753, 26 Geo. II.

(*ARMS.*) Barry nebule of six, pearl and ruby; a bend ingrailed, sapphire.

(*CREST.*) out of a mural crown, topaz, a talbot's head, sapphire, eared of the first.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) On the dexter side, a talbot, sapphire, murally gorged and eared, topaz; on the sinister, a talbot, pearl, murally gorged and seared, sapphire.

(*MOTTO.*) Tu ne cede malis.

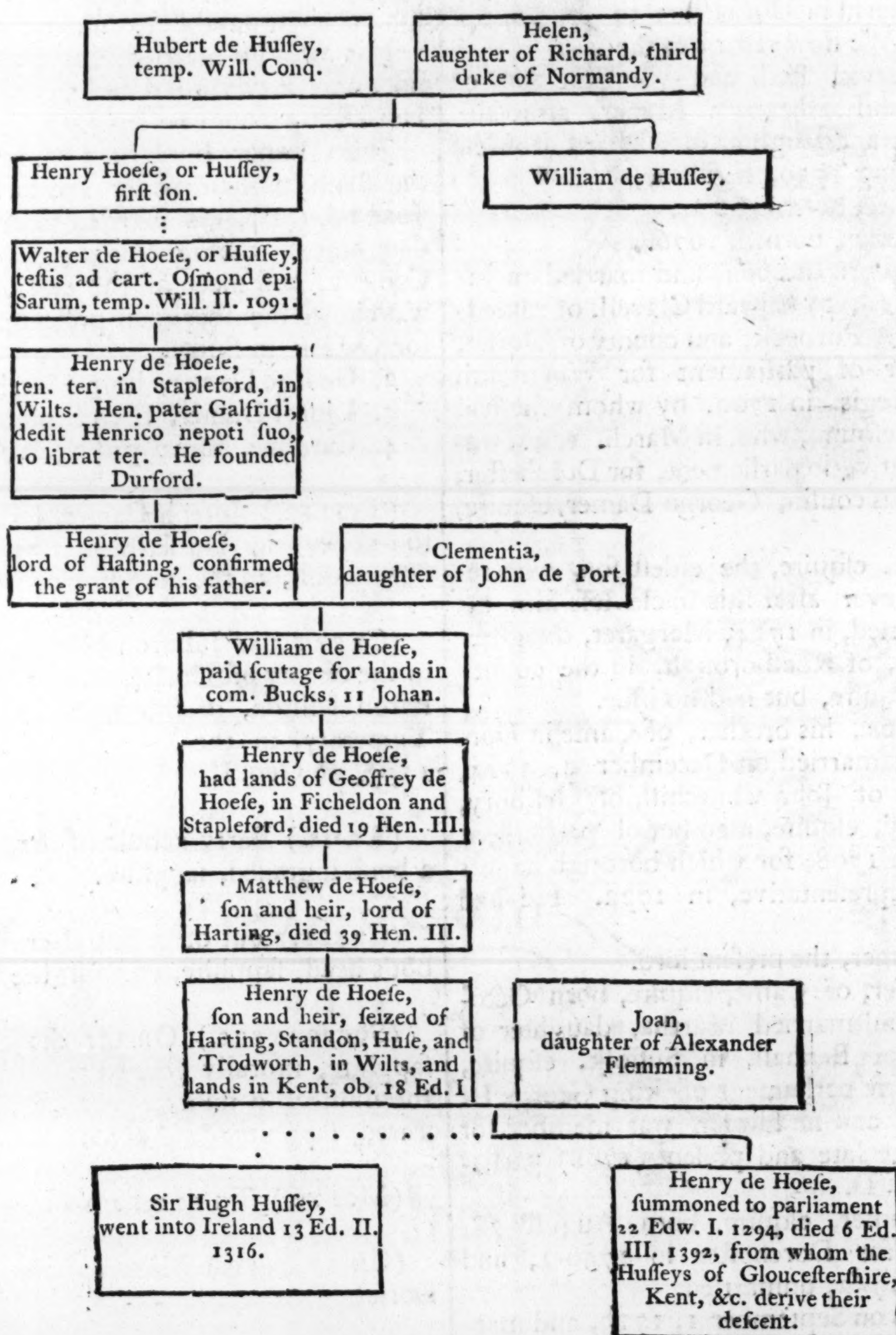
(*CHIEF SEAT.*) Milton-abbey, in the county of Dorset.

MONTAGU, Baron BEAULIEU.

WE shall begin our account of this ancient family with

Sir HUGH HUSSEY, who went from England in 1316, and settled in Ireland. The intermediate ancestors between this Sir Hugh, and Rollo, first duke of Normandy, are by no means ascertained to general satisfaction, altho' it is universally

allowed that, in the female line, this extraction has been sufficiently authenticated. We shall however insert the account which Mr. Collins gives of this house; and also the pedigree which Mr. Edmondson, from the authority of Segar's Manuscripts, has lately published. The latter stands thus.



The following is Mr. Collins's account:

This ancient family is of Norman extraction. Rollo, who obtained of Charles the Simple that dutchy, was the first duke, as all the records of the French nation declare, and having obtained that establishment and married Gifelle, Charles's daughter, had issue, William, the father of Richard, the father of Richard, who was the father of Richard, duke of Normandy, and of Robert and Helen, who was created countess of Hufsey. Richard died without issue, and Robert, the eldest son, was father of William the Conqueror, by Arletta, daughter of a citizen of Falaise. Helen (or Roxana) above-mentioned, was the wife of — Baron Hufsey, of Colfarsbury, in Normandy, who had issue by her, Hubert, who came with William I. into England, as constable of his army; he had issue, William, the father of William, the father of a third William, father of Godfrey, or Geoffrey, who lived in the reign of king Stephen, and at the commencement of that of Henry II. This Godfrey had issue, Matthew, and William, the good monk of Glastonbury, also Henry and James, knight of Rhodes, et inter alia, Hubert Hufsey, king of the Danes, Sir Hugh de Huse, or Hufsey, who migrated into Ireland in 17 Henry II. and married the sister of Theobald Fitzwalter. He had by the grant of Hugh de Lacy, one of the first adventurers in that kingdom, the barony of Deace, in the county of Meath, the ancient estate of Melaghten, or Malshushlin, with other large possessions.

The reader, from such different accounts, will directly see the uncertainty we labour under before we arrive at Sir Hugh Hufsey. However he had issue by his wife mentioned in Mr. Collins's pedigree,

WALTER HUSSEY, who by his wife, Agnes, daughter and heir of Hugh de Lacy, senior earl of Ulster, and a son,

HUGH HUSSEY, who married —, daughter of Adam de Hereford, whose son,

WILLIAM HUSSEY, marrying Catherine, daughter of —, earl of Kildare, had issue,

JOHN HUSSEY, who was summoned to parliament in Ireland, as baron of Galtrim, March 25, and November 22, 1374, and January 27, 1377, and married Marian, daughter and heir of the lord Simon Genavile, of Culmoline, by whom he had issue, John, who died without issue, and

EDMUND HUSSEY, who was summoned to parliament in Ireland, September 11, 1380, and April 29, 1382. He died January 24, 1384-5, leaving issue by his wife, Margaret, daughter of — Butler, earl of Ormond, two sons,

1. Paul Hufsey, who died without issue.

2. Peter Hufsey.

Which

PETER HUSSEY, baron of Galtrim, married first, Anne, daughter of John Cusiack, of Liffmullen, esquire, and secondly, —, daughter of —, earl of Kildare, by which last he had issue one son,

MATTHEW HUSSEY, who was in possession of the manors of Galtrim, Mulhufsey, and other lands in 1403; and in 1406, made a settlement of the estate of Mulhufsey, &c. and dying 1418, left issue by his wife, Margaret, daughter and heir of — Pettid, of Rath-Kenny, esquire, two sons, Thomas, who deceased without issue, and

NICHOLAS HUSSEY, who was living 1441, and by his wife, — daughter of — Eustace, had one son,

JOHN HUSSEY, baron of Galtrim, who married a daughter of Plunket, lord Dunfaney, and had issue

PATRICK HUSSEY, baron of Galtrim, who married Ann, daughter of Delehyde, and was by her father of

NICHOLAS HUSSEY, baron of Galtrim, who married Catharine, daughter of Sir Charles Barnwall, of Crichtown, knight, by his wife, Catharine, daughter of Sir Charles Fleming, of Stone. Their son,

Sir PATRICK HUSSEY, lived in the reigns of queen Mary and queen Elizabeth, and by Catherine, his wife, daughter of John Barnwell, the third baron of Trimteston, had issue two daughters; Mary, married to George Aylmer, of Cloncurry, esquire; and Ruth, married to — Tuth, of Ballybreggan; and two sons, Nicholas, who died without issue, and

JAMES HUSSEY, who died 1603, having married Mary, daughter of Richard Aylmer, of the Lyons, in the county of Kildare, who bore to him two sons, Patrick and Peter:

PATRICK HUSSEY, baron of Galtrim, marrying Margaret, daughter of Robert Rochfort, of Kilbridge, esquire; ancestor of the viscounts Bellfield, about the year 1600, was ancestor of the Hufseys, barons of Galtrim. His brother

PETER HUSSEY, esquire, by his wife, Mary, only daughter and heir of Bartholomew Bellew, of Westown, in the county of Dublin, esquire, had issue

LUKE HUSSEY, esquire, who had issue,

EDWARD HUSSEY, esquire, who married Mabel, daughter of — Barnwall, by his wife, the countess dowager of Fingal, and were both buried at Westown. They had issue four sons and two daughters, viz.

1. James Hufsey, of whom hereafter.

2. George Hufsey,

3. Luke Hufsey,

4. Nicholas Hufsey,

5. Mabel, married to Matthias Barnwall, of Castletown, in the county of Meath, esquire.

6. Catharine, married to Sir Andrew Aylmer, of Mount-Aylmer, in the county of Meath, baronet.

JAMES HUSSEY, esquire, the eldest son, of Westown, in the county of Dublin, and of Courtown, in Kildare, esquire, who died in 1759, married Catharine, daughter of Richard Parsons, viscount Ross, which lady deceased on March 1, 1766, and was buried by her husband at Westown, by whom he had issue,

1. Edward Hufsey, now lord Beaulieu, of whom presently.

2. Richard Hufsey.

3. James Hufsey.

And four daughters.

1. Frances.

2. Elizabeth.

3. Mabel.

4. Mary, wife of James Hufsey, of Galtrim, esquire.

(Present Lord) EDWARD HUSSEY, esquire, the eldest son, in 1743, married Isabella, eldest daughter and coheir of John Montagu, duke of Montagu

gu, and relict of William Montagu, duke of Manchester, and on the death of his father-in-law, took the name and arms of Montagu, pursuant to an act of parliament. On December 27, 1753, he was installed a knight of the Bath, and on May 4, 1762, 2 Geo. III. was advanced to the dignity of the peerage of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of lord Beaulieu, baron Beaulieu, of Beaulieu in the county of Hants, to him and his heirs male, by his said wife Isabella, duchess dowager of Manchester. His lordship represented the borough of Tiverton, in Dorsetshire, in the eleventh and twelfth parliaments of Great Britain, till he was raised to the peerage. His lordship has issue by her said grace, now surviving, the honourable John Montagu, his son and heir, born on January 18, 1747, and Isabella Montagu, born on August 27, 1750.

Note. This account of the ancient family of Hufsey was drawn from a pedigree, copied from one in the hands of the right honourable Edward, lord Beaulieu, in vellum, which is thus signed: "I do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a genealogy of the Hufeys, as entered in the herald's office, in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of mine office of arms, this ninth day of November, 1764.

JOHN WINSTANLEY, deputy Ulster.

It is remarkable that his lordship now possesses the lands granted to his own and his lady's ancestors by William the Conqueror.

(TITLES.) Edward Montagu, lord Beaulieu, knight of the most honourable order of the Bath.

(CREATIONS.) Lord Beaulieu, baron Beaulieu, in the county of Hants, May 4, 1762, 2 Geo. III.

(ARMS.) Quarterly, first and fourth, Montagu and Monthermer, quartered, viz. first, pearl with in a bordure, diamond, three lozenges, in fess, ruby, for Montagu; second, topaz, an eagle displayed, emerald, for Monthermer; third, as the second, fourth as the first. Second and third, ermine, three bars, ruby; on a canton, pearl, a cross of St. George, for Hufsey.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a gryphon's head, couped, topaz, beaked and winged, diamond.

(SUPPORTERS.) On each side a stag, proper; collared with a ducal coronet and chain, the latter reflexing on their backs, topaz.

(MOTTO.) Spectemur agendo.

(CHIEF SEATS.) Ditton-park, Bucks; Beaulieu, Hants.

V E R N O N, Baron V E R N O N.

THIS noble and ancient family claims descent from the lords of Vernon, in the dutchy of Normandy. The common ancestor,

WILLIAM DE VERNON, assumed this surname from that town and district, whereof he was the sole proprietor in the year 1052. This gentleman founded and richly endowed the collegiate and parochial church of St. Mary's, in Vernon, for a dean and secular canons, and lies there interred underneath an altar monument, whereon is his effigies. He had two sons, Richard and Walter, who both came into England with the Conqueror; the younger obtained the lordships of Winfleton, Nessle, Ledsam, and Preston, now Prenton, in Cheshire; Hertwell, Adestock, and Plaet-Merton, in Bucks; and had a share of his father's possessions in Normandy, but dying without issue, they fell to his elder brother,

RICHARD DE VERNON, who was one of the seven barons created by Hugh Lupus, to whom king William, his uncle, in the twentieth year of his reign, granted the county palatine of Chester. It appears from Domesday-book, that this Richard de Vernon, first baron of Shipbroke, held the lands and manors of Aston, Picton, Shipbroke, Crew, Hetune, Cocheshall, Wice, Malatune,

Wanetune, Devenham, Dovestock, Adeline, Boetbury, and others. He was a benefactor, with Hugh Lupus, to the abbey of St. Werburgh, in Chester, and in temp. Will. II. gave tithes of Easton and Picton to that abbey. He was succeeded by his eldest son and heir,

WILLIAM DE VERNON, whose son,

HUGH DE VERNON, third baron, living in 1119, was also lord of Northwyk, and with Richard, earl of Chester, likewise a great benefactor to the abbey of St. Werburgh. He married —, daughter and heir of Raynold Badgioll, lord of Erdewick and Helgrave; by whom he had issue five sons,

1. Warine de Vernon.

2. Matthew de Vernon, who obtained Erdewick and Holgrave, by the gift of his mother, and was ancestor to the Vernons of that place.

3. Hugh de Vernon.

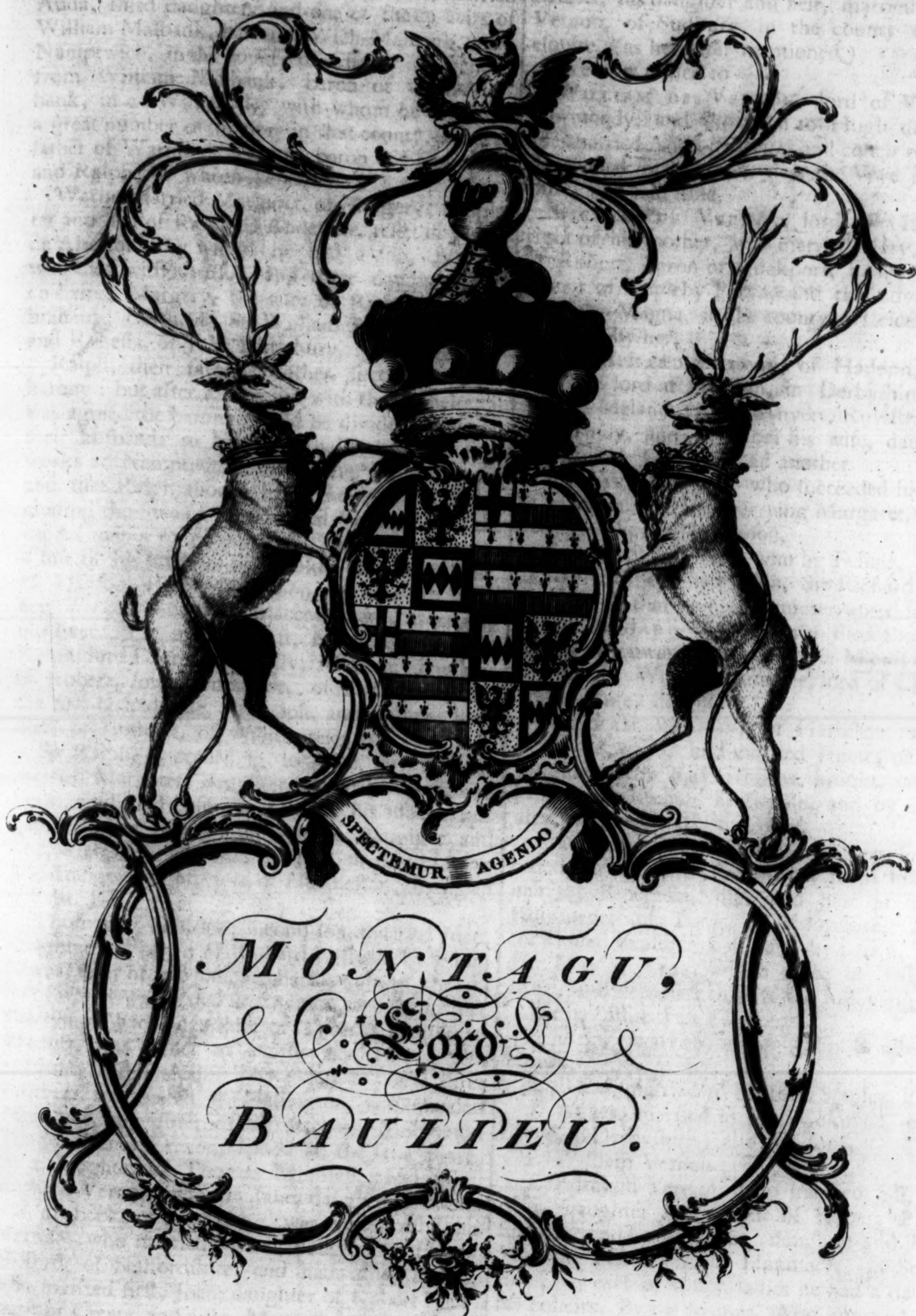
4. William de Vernon, ancestor to the present lord.

5. Richard de Vernon, who married and had issue an only son, Adam, who assumed the name of Napton, and left several children, but they all died without issue.

We must first treat of the descendants of the eldest son.

WARINE

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WARINE DE VERNON, third baron of Shipbroke, living in the time Henry III. whose eldest son, Richard de Vernon, in 37 Henry III. had a grant of the custody of the castle and manor of the Pecke, and dying before his father, left issue, four sons; whereof William the third, was chief justice of Chester, 1230, and Warine, the eldest, married Auda, third daughter, and one of the co-heirs of William Malbank, baron of Wich-Malbank, now Namptwich, in the county of Chester (descended from William Malbank, baron of Wich-Malbank, in 20 William I.) with whom he acquired a great number of manors in that county, and was father of Warine de Vernon, baron of Shipbroke; and Ralph, of whom hereafter.

Warine married Margaret, or Margery, daughter and heir of Ralph de Andeville, relict of Hugh de Altaribus, by whom he had a son, Warine, who died without issue, and three daughters, his co-heirs; Margery, the wife of Richard de Wilbraham; Edith, of Sir William Stafford, knight; and Rohesia, of John Littlebury. Whereupon

Ralph, their father's brother, succeeded to the barony: but after a long suit with the co-heirs, it was agreed the barony should be divided, they and their husbands to have one half, with the salt works at Namptwich, called the juggar-house; and that Ralph should have the other half, including the manor of Minchal-Vernon, and the capital manor of Shipbroke. This Ralph levied a fine of his lands in Shipbroke, &c. in 19 Edw. II. His son, Ralph de Vernon, lived to the great age of 150, and on that account was stiled the old liver. He married first, Mary, daughter of Ralph, lord Dacres, and 2dly, Matilda, daughter of Robert, lord Grosvenor, of Budworth; by the first he had issue, Sir Ralph, and Thomas Vernon, of Lofstock, of whom presently.

Sir Ralph, or according to some, Sir Robert, married Margaret, daughter of Urian de Sancto Petro, and died before his father; his issue terminating, after two descents, in a daughter and heir, Margaret, who was married to Sir Hamon L'Estrange, knight, lord of Hurdleston, living in 3 Edw. III.

Thomas of Lofstock, second son, married Joan, daughter and coheir of Richard Lofstock, by whom he was father of two sons, Richard and John, the latter of which was seated at Redmon, and the former marrying Avise, daughter of Thomas Leigh, of Bradley, was father of another Richard, as also of John and Ralph. The eldest of these three brothers was seated at Haslington, and married Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux. His son James Vernon, seated at the same place, by a daughter of Thomas Minshall, had issue, Richard Vernon, who, by Jane, daughter of Richard Torbock, of Lancashire, was father of John Vernon, who married Mabel, daughter of Henry Gifford, of Staffordshire, and had issue, Ralph, who married first, Joan, daughter of Robert Foulhurst of Crew; and 2dly, Mary, daughter of John Dutton, and widow of Thomas Aston; by the former he had issue, Richard Vernon, who, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Laurence Rape, of Stapley, in the county of Chester, knight, had issue, Ralph, who marrying Isabella, daughter of Thomas Leverage, of Wheelock, esquire, was father of Robert Vernon, esquire, who marrying Cecilia, daughter of Robert Fowlhurst, of Crew, in the county of Chester, had a son, Sir Thomas

Vernon, of Haslington, knight, who died in 1615, and by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of William Egerton, of Betley, esquire, had issue, Sir George Vernon, knight, and judge of the Common-pleas, 1635, who, by his first wife, Jane, daughter of Sir George Corbett, of Leigh, esquire, had issue, Muriel, his daughter and heir, married to Henry Vernon, of Sudbury, in the county of Derby, esquire, (as hereafter mentioned.)

We now return to

WILLIAM DE VERNON, lord of Vernon, in Normandy, and third son to Hugh de Vernon. He married Alice, daughter and coheir of William de Avenal, of Haddon, near the Wye in Derbyshire, and had issue,

RICHARD DE VERNON, lord of Haddon, in right of his mother, who married Mary, daughter of Robert, baron of Stockport, had with her the manor of Appleby-Parva, and the advowson of Appleby-Magna, in the county of Leicester. He had issue by her,

SIR RICHARD VERNON, of Haddon, knight, who was lord of Haddon, in Derbyshire, and of Mount-Meland, Goriz, Anvers, Ruvistrat, &c. in Normandy, and by Isabel his wife, daughter of Geoffrey de Gernons, had another

RICHARD VERNON, who succeeded him as lord of Haddon, &c. and marrying Margaret, daughter of — Vipont, had a son,

RICHARD VERNON, who by Felicia, daughter of — Vasseley, had a son, Sir Richard Vernon, the fifth of that name, in uninterrupted succession.

SIR RICHARD VERNON, who died about the 3d or 4th of Edward III. by his wife Maud, daughter and heir of William Camville, lord of Clifton, in Staffordshire, had issue,

WILLIAM VERNON, of Harliston, who was living in 1330, and married Jenetta or Juliana, daughter of Sir Rice Griffiths, knight, cousin and heir to Sir Richard Stackpole, and by her who died 41 Edward III. had issue,

SIR RICHARD VERNON, who was sometimes called Sir Richard Pemburge, from his having married Benedicta, sister and heir of Sir Fulk Pemburge, of Tong, in Shropshire. He was constituted treasurer of Calais, by patent, bearing date May 4, 1444, which office he resigned in 1451, and departed this life the following year.

He had issue three daughters,

1. Ann, married to Sir John Bradbury, of Housh.

2. Isabel, married to Sir John Stanley, knight.

3. Agnes, married to John Cokayne, of Ashburne, in Derbyshire; also two sons,

1. William Vernon.

2. Edmund Vernon, who married 1st, Benedicta, daughter and coheir of Robert Pipe, of Spennore, and 2dly, Joan, daughter and heir of William Handsacre, of Handsacre, in Staffordshire, by each of which ladies he had a daughter, his coheirs. By the former, Ann, married to Edward Leech, of Chatworth, in Derbyshire; by the latter, Agnes, married to Nicholas, son of Thomas Westcote, who took the name of Lyttleton.

The eldest son

Sir William Vernon, was treasurer of Calais, and constable of England for life; being the last who held that great dignity in that manner, it being looked upon as too important for a subject; and ever after it was held pro hac vice. He died on

8 K

June

June 30, 1467, 7 Edw. IV. and was buried at Tonge, in Salop.

He married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Robert Pype, of Spernore. This knight who was lord of the manor of Spernore or Spernal, in right of his wife, who died 1460, had issue by her four daughters, Elizabeth, Margaret, Bennet, and Alice; and two sons,

1. William Vernon.

2. Richard Vernon, seated at Haselbeach and Sheley, (now called Netherseale) in the county of Leicester, died without any legitimate issue.

The eldest son

SIR WILLIAM VERNON, succeeded his father as lord of Haddon and Spernore, and on the death of his brother, obtained the lordships of Haselbeach and Sheley; he married Margaret, daughter of lord Ferrers, and by her had issue, an only son,

SIR HENRY VERNON, who became lord of Haddon, Harleston, Haselbeach, Nether-seale and Spernore, and was governor and treasurer to prince Arthur, eldest son and heir apparent to Henry VII. (at whose creation he was honoured with a stall among the knights of the Bath) as also his counsellor for the management of Wales, and in 15 Henry VII. had the further honour of signing the marriage articles between that prince and princess Catharine of Spain. The tradition is, that the prince frequently lived with Sir Henry, at Haddon, in Derbyshire, where (at least in 1730) was an apartment, called the prince's chamber, with his arms cut in several places thereof.

He gave to the church of Tong the great bell, (six yards round, and 48 hundred weight) as also a rent charge, issuing out of his manor of Norton, on condition that the said bell should be tolled when any person of the name of Vernon came into the town, which ceremony is still observed.

He married Ann, daughter of John Talbot, the second earl of Shrewsbury, and by her, who died May 17, 1494, and was buried at Tong, in Shropshire, was father of six sons and five daughters; the latter were,

1. Elizabeth, married to Robert Corbet, of Morton-Corbet, in Shropshire.

2. Mary, married to Sir Edward Aston, of Foxall, knight; she died 1525, and was buried at Onelip, in Lancashire.

3. Ann, married to Sir Ralph Shirley, knight.

4. Beatrix, married to Sir Henry Foljamb, of Walton, in Derbyshire.

5. Margaret, married to John Saville.

The sons were,

1. Richard Vernon, of Haddon, who marrying Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Dymock, knight, died in the year 1518, 8 Henry VIII. and was buried at Tong, leaving issue by her, Sir George Vernon, of Haddon, aforesaid, in the Peak in Derbyshire, knight of the Bath, who died 1565, seized of thirty manors, and was buried at Bakewell, leaving issue by his first wife, (his second lady, by whom he had no issue, was Matilda, daughter of Sir Ralph Longford, knight) Margaret, daughter of George, lord Talboys, two daughters; Dorothy, married to Sir John Manners, knight, second son of Thomas, earl of Rutland, and carried with her the lordship of Haddon. From this match in a direct line the present duke of Rutland is descended. This lady died June 24, 1584, and

was buried at Tong. 2. Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Stanley, and had for her purparty Tong, &c. "This Sir George Vernon, of Haddon (says Cambden) was the last male of that branch, whose chief seat was at Haddon, by the river Wye, in Derbyshire, the seat for many years of the Vernons, who, as they were ancient, so they were no less renowned in these parts; inasmuch as this Sir George Vernon, who lived in our time, for his magnificent port and hospitality, was called by the multitude petty king of the Peak. He died seized of thirty manors, and left two daughters, one married to Manners, of the duke of Rutland's family, by which Haddon came to them; in honourable remembrance of which, there is wrote over the entrance into the house, God save the Vernons. And the Vernon's crest being a boar's head, used to be served up, with a song, every Christmas. The other daughter married to Stanley, second son of the earl of Derby, by which he had Tong, in Shropshire, where he lieth interred, and where there are many fine monuments of the Vernons and Stanleys, and a chapel founded by Sir Henry Vernon, who married Talbot, daughter of the earl of Shrewsbury, curiously painted, gilt, and adorned with the matches of the Vernons.

2. Thomas Vernon, of Stocksey, living in 3 and 4 Phillip and Mary, who married Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of John Ludlow, and Elizabeth Gray, his wife, daughter and sole heir of Richard, lord Powis, and had issue a daughter, Alienora, married to Francis Curzon, of Keddleston, in the county of Derby, and was heir to her nephew Henry Vernon; also a son, Thomas Vernon, of Stocksey, esquire, who married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Francis Lovel, knight, and dying March 5, 1561, left a son, Henry Vernon, esquire, who stiled himself lord Powis, and died without issue in 1607.

3. Humphry Vernon.

4. Sir John Vernon, of Sudbury, in the county of Derby, knight, was of the king's council for Wales, and custos rotulorum of Derbyshire, and sheriff of that county and Nottinghamshire, in 19 Hen. VIII. and by his wife Ellen, daughter and coheir of Sir Nicholas Montgomery, of Cobley, in the county of Derby, knight, had issue a daughter, Mary, married to Francis Rollaston; and a son, Henry Vernon, of Sudbury, esquire, and died in 3 Ed. VI.

The said Henry Vernon, his son, married March 3, 1547, Margaret, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Humphry Swinnerton, of Swinnerton and Hilton, in the county of Stafford, knight, which last estate he had with her (who died in 1591) and by her (who was heir at law to the claims of her family, and was descended from Roger de Swinnerton, summoned to parliament as a baron, 11 Edw. III.) he had issue,

John Vernon, of Sudbury, esquire, who married Mary, relict of Walter Vernon, of Hounhill, esquire, before-mentioned; but died in 1600, aged sixty-one, without surviving issue: and Henry Vernon, of Hilton and Edington, in the county of Stafford, esquire (who died in 1592) having married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Arthur Heveningham, knight, by whom he had issue one daughter and heir, Margaret, married to Sir Edward Vernon, hereafter to be mentioned.

5. Christopher Vernon.

6. Arthur Vernon, rector of Whitchurch, in Shropshire.

Sir Henry and his lady, who deceased before him, May 17, 1494, were both buried at Tong, where a fine monument was erected to their memory, and that of their youngest son, Arthur, who died August 15, 1517. Over-against the monument, upon the east-side of the wall of the chapel is the following inscription:

"Pray for the soul of Sir Henry Vernon, knight, and Dame Anne, his wife, which said Henry, in the year of our Lord 1515, made and founded this chapel and chauntry, and the said Sir Henry departed this life the third day of April, in the year — of your charity, pray for the soul of Sir Arthur Vernon, priest, son of the said Sir Henry, on whose souls Jesus have mercy."

We now return to

HUMPHREY VERNON, of Hodnet, Esq; (third son of Sir Henry Vernon and Anne Talbot) which estate he purchased in 1514. He died 1542, and was buried at Tong, having married before 9 Hen. VII. Alice, daughter and coheir of John Ludlow, esquire, by his wife Elizabeth Gray, daughter of Richard Gray, lord Powis; by her he had issue four daughters,

1. Benedicta.
2. Elizabeth.
3. Margaret.

4. Catherine, married to John Pole, of Redburn, in Derbyshire.

And three sons.

1. George Vernon, of whom presently.
2. Thomas Vernon, ancestor to the present peer.
3. Henry Vernon, who died without issue.

The eldest son, George Vernon, of Hodnet, married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Piggot, of Chetwyn, in the county of Salop, and had issue by her two sons, Richard and John, the former died young, 1560; the latter, seated at Hodnet, died 1591, having had issue by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Devereux, and sister to Walter Devereux, earl of Essex, five sons, Walter, Walter, John, Robert, and Benjamin, all of which, except Robert, died young. Also seven daughters; Mary, Dorothy, and Lettice, died unmarried; Ann, married George Barlow; Elizabeth, married Henry Wriothesley, earl of Southampton; Susannah, married George Carey, of Cockington, in Devonshire; and Frances, married Sir Arthur Shirley. The only surviving son, Sir Robert Vernon, married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Needham, of Shenton, in Shropshire, and by her had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Cholmondely, of Vale-Royal, in Cheshire; and two sons, Henry and Robert; the younger married two wives, Judith, daughter of Francis Billingsley, of Afty, in Shropshire, but this lady dying 1660, he married secondly, Jane, daughter of Arthur Chambre, of Potton, in the aforesaid county. It is not clear whether he had any issue by his second lady, but certain he had none by the first. His elder brother, Sir Henry Vernon, who was created a baronet by letters patent bearing date July 23, 1660,

12 Charles II. and dying 1676, was buried at Hodnet, left issue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Richard White, of the Friars, in Anglesey, knight, an only son, Sir Thomas Vernon, who succeeded as baronet, and was one of the tellers of the exchequer. He died February 5, 1684, leaving issue by his wife, Mary, daughter of George Kirke, esquire, two daughters, Diana and Harriot, who both died unmarried; and a son, Sir Richard Vernon, baronet, who died unmarried.

THOMAS VERNON, the second son of Humphrey Vernon, died 1556, having had issue by his wife, Helena, daughter of Ralph Shirley (which lady married secondly, Nicholas Brown, and died 1563) one son,

WALTER VERNON, of Houndshill, who dying 1592, was buried at Marchington, and had issue by his wife, Mary, daughter of Edward Lyttleton, of Pillaton, in Staffordshire, (which lady married secondly, John Vernon, and died 1622) three daughters,

1. Grace, married to John Merrick, brother to Sir Henry Merrick.

2. Mary, married to Sir Henry Merrick, of Bowton, in Derbyshire.

3. Elizabeth, married to Sir Henry Morley, of Barton, in the same county.

Also three sons.

1. Edward Vernon.
2. Sir Thomas Vernon, who died without issue.
3. Walter Vernon, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Scorie, but had no issue.

The eldest son,

Sir EDWARD VERNON, of Houndshill, was born December 14, 1584, and died June 15, 1657. He married Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Henry Vernon, mentioned above; and by this lady, with whom two branches of the family were united, and who died January 3, 1656, he had issue six daughters; Ann, married to George Harper, of Twyford, in Derbyshire; Mary, Catherine, Grace, Mary, and Elizabeth, which last five died young.

Also four sons,

1. Henry Vernon, great grandfather to the present lord.

2. Edward Vernon, } died without issue.
3. Walter Vernon, }

4. John Vernon, baptized May 22, 1632, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Fulke Walvin, of Much-Martle, in Herefordshire, and by her had two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, who died without issue; and one son, Edward Vernon, who married Lettice, daughter of John Banks, of Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, and had issue two sons, John and Edward; the latter was in holy orders, and rector of St. George's Bloomsbury, in the county of Middlesex, and died unmarried 1765; the former, John Vernon, married an Hanoverian lady, Dorothy Grann, and by her had issue a daughter Charlotte, married to Thomas Wright, of Houghton, in the county of Derby, and had two sons, George and Edward.

The eldest son,

HENRY VERNON, born in July, 1616, married Muriel, daughter and heir of George Vernon, of Haslington, judge of the Common-pleas, (before noticed) and dying March 9, 1658, left issue four sons, viz.

1. George Vernon, of whom hereafter.

2. Edward

2. Edward Vernon, born in June 1636.

3. Henry Vernon, of Hilton, born in June 1637, and died April 10, 1711.

4. John Vernon.

Henry, the third son, married Margaret, daughter of William Ladkins, of Shaw, in the county of Stafford, (who died in 1699) by whom he had, first, Henry Vernon, of Hilton, esquire, who married Penelope, second daughter and coheir of Robert Phillips, of Newton, in the Thistles, in the county of Warwick, (who died January 25, 1726, and had a sepulture with her husband, at Sharshil) by whom he had issue, Henry, born September 13, 1718, who married Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, and by her had issue five daughters; 1. Henrietta, married to Richard, lord Grosvenor; 2. Ann, 3. Lucy, 4. Caroline, 5. Jane; and three sons; Henry, William, and Leveson. Thomas Philips, born November 20, 1719; John, born January 20, 1720, died without issue; Penelope, born June 6, 1722, married Sir William Duckerfield Daniel, of Over-Tabley, in Cheshire, baronet; Edward, October 30, 1723; Elizabeth, January 17, 1724, died young; Richard, June 18, 1725, married Evelyn, daughter of John Leveson, earl Gower, and widow of John Fitzpatrick, earl of Upper Ossory; Edward, merchant in London; George, killed abroad; Thomas, merchant in London, who died April 4, 1742, unmarried, aged seventy.

GEORGE VERNON, of Sudbury, esquire, the eldest son, was born in the year 1635, and married three wives, viz. first, Margaret, daughter of Edwin Onely, of Catesby, in the county of Northampton, esquire, by whom he had issue one son, — Onely, who died in France, without issue, and five daughters; Margaret, wife of Godfrey Meynel, esquire, without issue; Muriel, wife, first, of — Boothby, esquire, and secondly, of the reverend Dr. Vernon, without issue; Catharine, wife of — Drake, without issue; Mary, of — Drake, merchant, who had issue; and Frances, of — Poole, merchant, without issue. Secondly, Dorothy Shirley, sister of Robert, earl Ferrers, by whom he had issue, Dorothy, who married George Vernon, merchant in London, son of Sir Thomas Vernon, without issue; and Margaret. Thirdly, Catharine, daughter of the said Sir Thomas Vernon, of London, merchant; by whom he had issue two daughters, Anne; and Matilda, wife of Richard Lockwood, merchant in London, who by him had issue; and one son,

HENRY VERNON, of Sudbury, esquire, born in April, 1686, who represented the county of Stafford, in the fourth parliament of Great Britain, and married Anne Pigot, only daughter and heir of Thomas Pigot, esquire, by Mary, his wife, sister of Peter Venables, the last baron Kinderton, (descended from Sir Thomas Venables, baron of Kinderton, living in 20 Hen. VII. 1505. Peter, the last baron, his great-great grandson, had two daughters, his coheirs, viz. Catharine, wife of — Shirley, son and heir of Sir Robert Shirley; and Anne, of — lord Norreys, afterwards earl of Abingdon, who both dying without issue: according to his will, his estate would have devolved on Anne, daughter of his sister, Mary Pigot, and wife of Henry Vernon, of Sudbury, esquire, all

before mentioned; but lady Abingdon surviving her, upon her decease the estate came to the son of the said Mary, George Venables Vernon, esquire, the present lord Vernon, of Kinderton,) by whom he had issue, George Venables Vernon, and Anna-Catherina, born 1710, married in 1749, to Richard Lockwood, esquire, eldest son of Richard Lockwood, and his aunt Matilda, above mentioned, and died in June, 1757.

(*Present Lord*) GEORGE VENABLES VERNON, of Sudbury, esquire, born February 9, 1709, represented the city of Litchfield, in the seventh, eighth, and ninth parliaments of Great Britain, and the borough of Derby in the tenth and eleventh. On May 12, 1762, his present majesty considering his ancient and illustrious descent, was graciously pleased to raise him to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by the stile and title of lord Vernon, baron of Kinderton, in the county of Chester.

This nobleman took the name and arms of Venables, pursuant to the will of Peter Venables, esquire, and also by patent, dated September 3, 1728.

His lordship married first, in July 1734, Mary, daughter and coheir of Thomas, lord Howard, of Effingham, and by her, (who died in 1740) had issue three sons and two daughters, viz.

1. George Venables Vernon, born May 9, 1735, member in the present parliament (1768) for Glamorganshire, who married July 16, 1757, Louisa Barberina, daughter and sole heir of Buffy, lord Mansel, by whom he has had issue one daughter, Louisa, born June 8, 1765, and a son, George, born November 19, 1761, who died an infant.

2. Henry Vernon,

3. Howard Vernon, } who all died young.

4. Mary.

5. Mary, born December 19, 1739, married January 5, 1763, to George Adams, of Oxgrave, in Staffordshire, esquire.

He married secondly, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Lee, of Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire, baronet, but by her, who died in 1743, had no issue.

His third lady, whom he married April 10, 1744, is Martha, sister of Simon, earl Harcourt, by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters, viz.

1. Henry Vernon, born April 17, 1747.

2. William Vernon, who died in his infancy.

3. Edward Vernon, born in 1757.

4. Elizabeth, born January 31, 1746, married September 26, 1765, to George, viscount Newnham, son and heir apparent of the said earl Harcourt.

5. Catharine, born August 31, 1749.

6. Martha, born December 25, 1751.

7. Anne, born March 2, 1754.

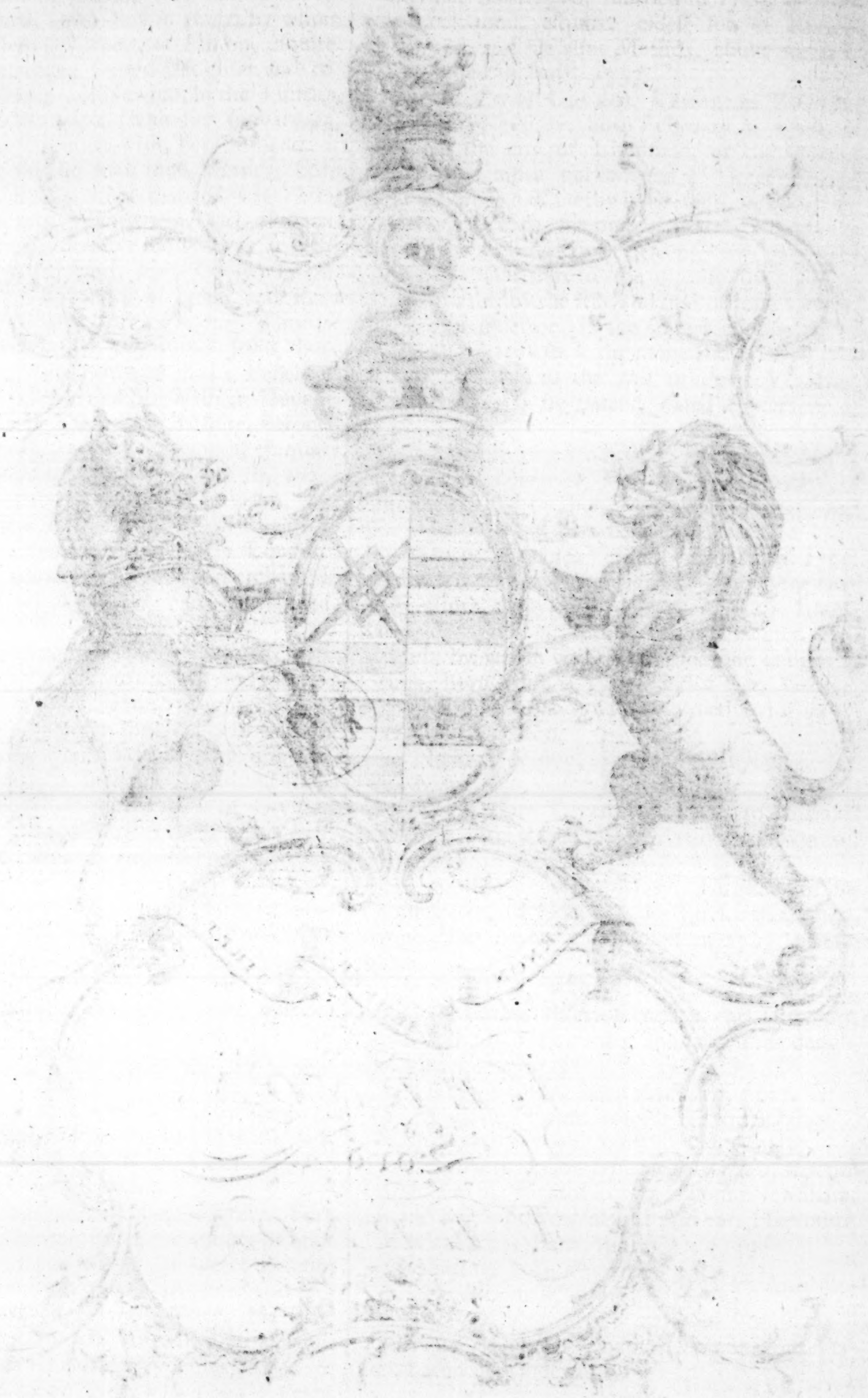
(*TITLE.*) George-Venables Vernon, lord Vernon, baron of Kinderton.

(*CREATION.*) Baron of Kinderton, May 12, 1762, 2 Geo. III.

(*ARMS.*) Quarterly, first and fourth, sapphire, two bars, pearl; second, pearl, a fret, diamond; third, topaz, on a fess, sapphire, three garbs of the field.

(*CREST.*)





FOX-LANE, BARON BINGLEY.

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(CREST.) On a wreath, a boar's head erased, damond, ducally gorged, topaz.

boar, diamond, ducally collared and chained, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a lion, ruby, collared and chained, topaz; on the sinister, a

(MOTTO.) Vernon semper viret.

(CHIEF SEAT.) Sudbury, in Derbyshire.

His lordship is intituled to quarter the following coats :

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1 VERNON and VENABLES, quarterly. | 35 Zouch, baron Zouch. | 68 Warren, earl Warren. |
| 2 VERNON, baron of Shipbrook. | 36 Riddlesford, baron Bray. | 69 Mowbray, duke of Norfolk. |
| 3 AVENAL, who brings in | 37 Quincy, earl of Winchester. | 70 Filny, Sir Philip, knight. |
| 4 Dureverfal, lord of Spennore. | 38 Allen, lord Galloway, | 71 Tendring, knight. |
| 5 BALIOL, lord of Erdfwick. | 39 Bellomont, earl of Leicester. | 72 De Boys, knight. |
| 6 CAMVILLE, who brings in | 40 Scot, earl of Huntingdon. | 73 Wentworth, Sir William, bart. |
| 7 Bryan, Sir Guy, knight. | 41 Waltheof, earl of Northumberland. | 74 Woodhouse, of Woodhouse. |
| 8 Tracy, Sir Henry, knight. | 42 Meschines, earl of Chester. | 75 Pollington, of Pollington. |
| 9 Marmion, baron. | 43 Lupus, earl of Chester. | 76 Tynslow. |
| 10 STACKPOLE. | 44 SHIRLEY. | 77 Gascoigne, of Ganthrop. |
| 11 PEMBURG. | 45 VERNON, of Hilton, Staffordshire. | 78 Ganthrop. |
| 12 PIPE, of Spennore, who brings in | 46 Swinnerton, of Swinnerton. | 79 Hillum. |
| 13 —. | 47 Beke. | 80 Nevil. |
| 14 —. | 48 Trussel. | 81 Nevil, lord of Raby. |
| 15 Nevil. | 49 Hastang. | 82 Bulmer, lord of Branspeth. |
| 16 Cockayne, of Ashbourn, in Derbyshire. | 50 Montgomery, of Cabley. | 83 Middleham, baron. |
| 17 Redware. | 51 Pype, of Spennore. | 84 Fitz-Geffrey. |
| 18 LUDLOW, who brings in | 52 Pemburg. | 85 Glanville, baron of Bromholme. |
| 19 Hodnet. | 53 Stackpole. | 86 Bigod, earl of Norfolk. |
| 20 Grey, lord Powis. | 54 Camville, lord of Clifton. | 87 Marshal, earl of Pembroke. |
| 21 Cherlton, baron Powis. | 55 Avenal, lord of Haddon. | 88 Strongbow, earl of Pembroke. |
| 22 Griffith, prince of Wales. | 56 VERNON, of Harlington. | 89 Macmorrough, earl of Leinster. |
| 23 Holland, earl of Kent. | 57 PIGOT, of Chetwyn, who brings in. | 90 Prewer, baron of Torbay. |
| 24 Plantagenet, earl of Kent. | 58 Venables, baron of Kinderton. | 91 Clavering, lord of Warkworth. |
| 25 Wake, baron Wake. | 59 Venables, augmentation coat. | 92 Nigel, baron of Halton. |
| 26 Gant, earl of Flanders. | 60 Gilborn. | 93 Ferrers, lord of Tutbury, in Staffordshire. |
| 27 Montfort, baron. | 61 Cotton, of Redware. | 94 Ferrers, earl of Derby. |
| 28 Brewer, baron of Torbay. | 62 Redware. | 95 Peverell, lord of Nottingham. |
| 29 Stuteville, baron of Cottenham. | 63 Waldehot. | 96 Quincy, earl of Winchester. |
| 30 Hugon, a baron tem. Will. Conq. | 64 Falcon. | 97 Newburg, earl of Mellent. |
| 31 Quincy, earl of Winchester. | 65 Venables, baron of Kinderton. | 98 Allan, lord Galloway. |
| 32 Bellomont, earl of Leicester. | 66 HOWARD, baron of Effingham, who brings in | 99 Atkinson, of Stowel, Gloucestershire. |
| 33 Grentesmesnil, baron of Hinckley. | 67 Botherton, earl of Norfolk. | 100 Rush, Sir Francis, knight. |
| 34 Waer, earl of Norfolk. | | |

FOX-LANE, Baron BINGLEY.

ACCORDING to a pedigree upon paper, now in possession of the right honourable George, lord Bingley, his lordship claims a descent from

WILLIAM FOX, seated at Grete, in the county of Worcester, in the 14 Edw. IV. in right of his wife Sibilla, daughter and coheir of John de Grete, of Grete aforesaid. This lady was living in the 11th of Hen. VII. 1487. Their son,

JOHN FOX, of Grete, was living in 22 Henry VIII. 1523, and by his wife Alice, who departed this life July 10, 1539, had issue,

JOHN FOX, who married Agnes Partridge, and dying May 9, 1545, by her, who married secondly Richard More, of Borderly, and died 1562, left issue two sons,

1. John Fox, who died aged fifteen, on June 22, 1551.

2. Thomas Fox. Which

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THOMAS FOX, seated at Grete aforesaid, was born September 16, 1539, and departing this life was buried at Yardley, April 8, 1605. He married Ann, daughter of Richard Smallbroke, of Birmingham, who died 1633, having bore to him issue two daughters, Joan, the wife of Henry Pretty; and Dorothy, married to Henry Sivenhall, of Tamworth; also five sons,

1. Richard Fox, of Mosely, some time of Brazen-nose college, Oxon, married Mary Birch, of Smithwick. He died 1634, aged fifty-four. She departed this life in the same year; their issue were Joseph Fox, who died an infant; and two daughters; Alice, married 1617, to William Booth, of Wilton, in Warwickshire, esquire, and Eleanor, married to Robert Middlemore, esquire.

2. Thomas Fox, of Yardley, is called in the above pedigree second son, and is said to have been aged seventy-three, in 1646, so that he must have

8 L

been

been born 1573, which is several years before Richard Fox, said to be his elder brother, was born, according to the dates inserted just above, and copied from Mr. Edmondson, who professes to have taken his account entirely from the pedigree attested to above. This gentleman had two sons, Thomas and Richard, said to be, the former forty-two, the latter forty-six years old, in the year 1646.

3. John Fox, of King's-Norton, who married Alice Chambers.

4. Edmund Fox, ancestor to the present lord. The date of this gentleman's birth must be erroneous, for he is said to have been born June 18, 1640, so that his brother Thomas was then sixty-seven years old, a disparity of years that must render the dates of the pedigree more than suspected, and he must have been born thirty-five years after his father died. After these extraordinary inaccuracies, besides many more which may be found in the course of this pedigree, we cannot help wishing that we had any better authority to go by. As we have not, we must proceed and leave it to our readers to judge as they think proper.

5. Henry Fox, of Yardley, who married Mary Collier, and had two daughters, Dorothy, married to Richard Billingsley, esquire; and Mary.

The fourth son,

EDMUND FOX, was seated at Birmingham, and marrying Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Hugh Grosbroke, had issue five sons,

1. Richard Fox, who died without issue.

2. Edward Fox, of Wantage, born 19 (the month is not mentioned) 1613 (which the reader will find impossible, because the father is said to have been born 1640, which is twenty-seven years after) he married the daughter and coheir of George Windham, of Wantage, esquire, and had issue two sons, Edward Fox, of London, packer; and George Fox, of London, vintner.

3. Joseph Fox, born February 27, 1617, grandfather to the present lord.

4. Thomas Fox, of the Inner Temple, born March 4, 1622, who married Judith, only daughter of Sir William Boothby, knight and baronet, and died without issue.

5. Timothy Fox, born October 12, 1628, rector of Drayton. He married first, Lettice, daughter of John Buckburg, and by her, who died 1664, had issue three sons. 1. Thomas Fox, citizen and stationer of London, born March 28, 1656, who married Joanna, daughter of James Gregg, leather-seller, in London, and had issue, Joseph, James, Thomas, William, Martha, Elizabeth, Mary, and Lettice. 2. Timothy Fox died at Windsor, November 4, 1699, leaving issue by his wife Mary Stoner, a daughter, Mary, born January 1, 1689, and a son, John, born March 18, 1692. 3. Joseph Fox, citizen and stationer of London, born January 10, 1683, married first, Sarah Jackson; secondly, Elizabeth Roberts. Also two daughters, 1. Lettice, born August 30, 1651, married to Samuel Marriot, citizen and ironmonger of London, and died August 11, 1611 (which the reader will observe is forty years before she was born). 2. Martha, baptized February 13, 1652, married June 10,

1672, to Joseph Clarke, citizen and plaisterer of London. This Timothy Fox married, secondly, Frances, daughter of John Richardson, and widow of Francis Ward, and by her, who died November 30, 1711, had issue Samuel Fox, born April 25, 1676, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert Wagstaff; and two daughters, Elizabeth, married September 9, 1700, to Thomas Bridges, apothecary at Burton; and Jane, born May 31, 1672, married William Buckstone, gent.

The third son,

JOSEPH FOX, was a major in Ireland; and by Thomasine, eldest daughter of Henry, lord Blaney, in that kingdom, had issue two sons,

1. Henry Fox.

2. James Fox*.

The eldest son,

HENRY FOX, married Frances, daughter of George Lane, viscount Lanesborough, and heir of James Lane, viscount Lanesborough, and by her had issue,

1. Henry Fox, who died young.

2. George Fox.

3. James Fox, died without issue.

4. Sackville Fox, who married Ann, daughter of — Holloway, of Birmingham, merchant, and dying left issue James Fox.

Also two daughters, Jane and Ann.

The third son,

(*Present Lord*) GEORGE FOX, took the name and arms of Lane, pursuant to the will of viscount Lanesborough, which was confirmed by act of parliament. He represented the borough of Hendon in the eighth, and the city of York, in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth parliaments of Great Britain. On July 12, 1731, he married Harriot, only daughter and heir of Robert Benson, late lord Bingley, by his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Heneage, lord Guernsey, afterwards earl of Aylesford, which lady died February 26, 1757, aged eighty.

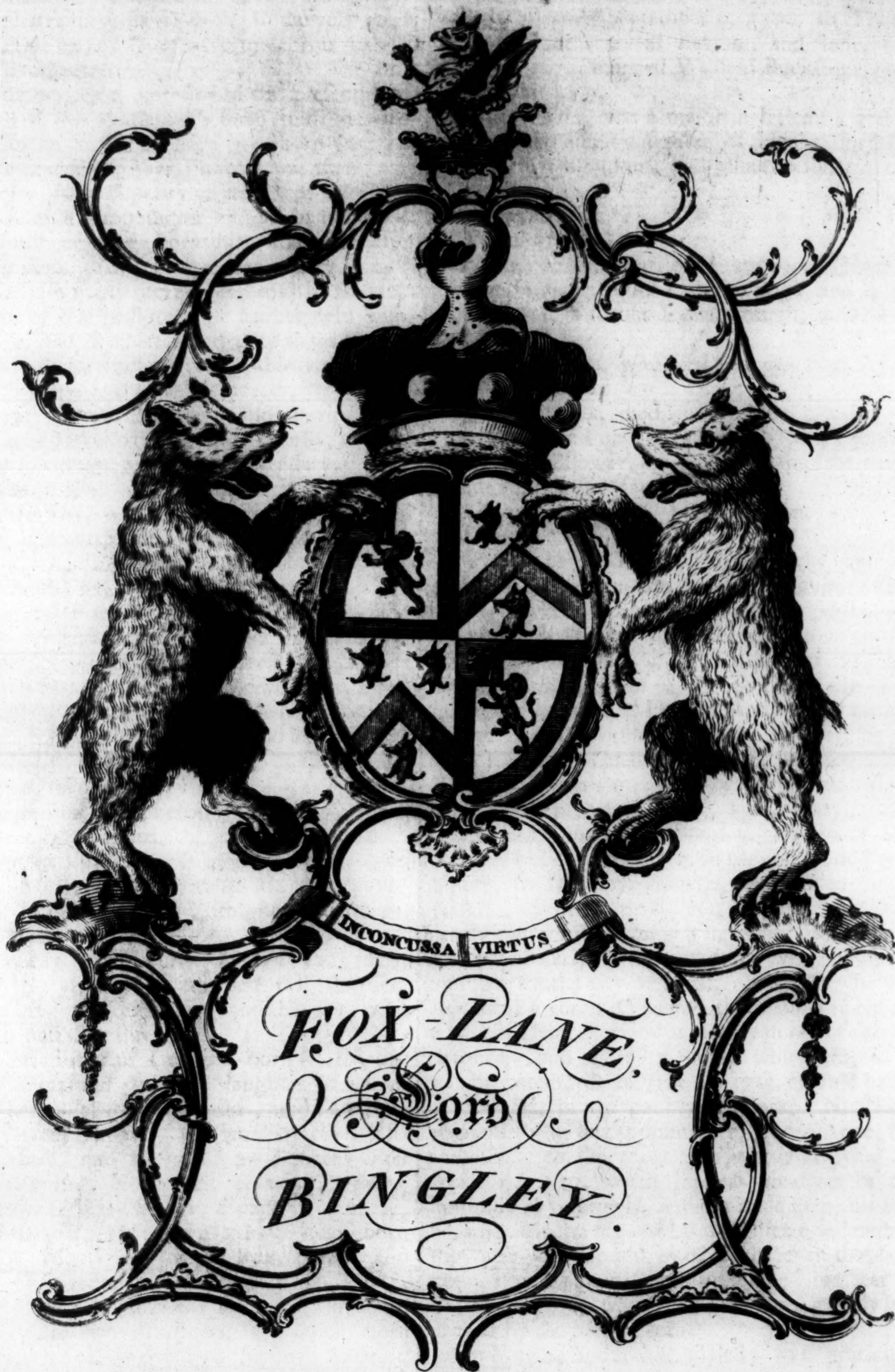
The said Robert, lord Bingley, was son of Robert Benson, of Wrenthorn, in the county of York, esquire, by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Tobias Jenkins, of the same county, esquire, and eminently distinguished himself in several parliaments, and particularly in that of 1710, when he sat as member for the city of York. Soon after he was appointed a commissioner of the treasury, and afterwards chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer, upon his resignation of which offices, he was by patent, dated July 21, 1713, created baron of Bingley, in the county of York. Not long after which he was appointed, by queen Anne, her ambassador to the court of Spain, and dying on April 9, 1730, when he was treasurer of the household to George II. without male issue, his title became extinct. He left his daughter one hundred thousand pounds, and an estate of seven thousand pounds per annum, and built the fine seat at Bramham-park, which has since been greatly improved by the present lord.

On May 4, 1762, his majesty was graciously pleased to revive the title, by creating George Fox-Lane, esquire, baron Bingley, in the county of York, with limitation to his heirs male, by the said Harriot Benson, his wife. His son and heir

* Here the pedigree from which Mr. Edmondson copied, ends.

FOR THE YEAR 1801
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted into the Society of the Friends of the African Race, since the last meeting of the Committee, on the 1st of January, 1801.





was the honourable Robert-Fox-Lane, born August 5, 1732, member in the last parliament for the city of York, who married first, Mildred, daughter and heir of John Bouchier, of Benningborough, in the county of York; and after her decease, married secondly, on July 29, 1761, Bridget, daughter of Robert, earl of Northington; but he died in May 1768, at Bristol, without issue.

(TITLE.) George Fox-Lane, lord Bingley, baron of Bingley, in the county of York.

(CREATION.) Baron Bingley, May 4, 1762, 2 Geo. III.

(ARMS.) Quarterly, first and fourth, pearl, a

lion rampant, ruby, within a bordure, diamond; on a canton of the first, a harp and crown, topaz, for Lane. Second and third, pearl, a cheveron between three foxes heads, erased, ruby, for Fox.

(CREST.) A gryphon, diamond, issuing out of a ducal coronet, topaz, winged, pearl.

(SUPPORTERS.) On each side a bear, pearl.

(MOTTO.) Inconcussa virtus.

(CHIEF SEATS.) Bramham-Park, Yorkshire; Horsley, in Surry.

F O X, Baronefs H O L L A N D.

THE descent of this noble lady, wife of the right honourable Henry Fox, lord Holland, may be seen under the family of the duke of Richmond; Vol. I. page 167, and the other necessary particulars in the following article. She was advanced to the peerage by the stile and title of baronefs of Holland, in the county of Lincoln, in May, 1762, 2 Geo. III. with the dignity of lord Holland to her heirs male by her present husband, now lord Holland.

(ARMS.) Those of the duke of Richmond.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a fox, pearl, ears, nose, feet, and tip of the tail, diamond, gorged with a collar, compone, pearl and ruby; the first charged with roses of the second, barbed, and seeded, proper; and on the sinister, a like fox, collared as before, with a chain affixed thereto, topaz.

(MOTTO.) Re e meritò.

F O X, Baron H O L L A N D.

WE have already observed in our account of the family of the earl of Ilchester, that this noble lord was the second and youngest son, of the second marriage of Sir Stephen Fox; and brother of Stephen, now earl of Ilchester, &c.

His lordship was chosen one of the members for Hendon, in Wiltshire, on a vacancy, in March 1735, to that parliament which first met January 23, 1734; and being constituted surveyor-general of his majesty's board of works, a writ was ordered, June 17, 1737, and he was re-elected. In the next parliament, summoned to meet June 25, 1741, and which sat on business December 4, following, he served for Windsor; and in 1743, being constituted one of the commissioners of the treasury, a writ was issued December 21, that year, for a new election, and he was re-chosen. Also, in 1746, being appointed secretary at war, a writ issued May 27, the same year, and he was again re-elected. On July 23, he was sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy-council. In the parliament which first sat on business, November 12, 1747, he was again elected one of the members for Windsor; also in the parliament of 1754, and the last, till he was advanced to the peerage. In December 1754, he was summoned to his majesty's cabinet-council, and on April 26, 1755, was by his majesty appointed one of the lords-justices, during his intended absence in his German dominions. On November 14, in the same year, he was declared one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, which office he held until 1756, when he was succeeded by the right honourable William Pitt, now earl of Chatham. On July 5, 1757, he was appointed paymaster of the forces, in which office he was continued by his present majesty, on his accession, but soon after resigned. His lordship is now a lord of the privy-council, and clerk of the pells in Ireland, granted him for his own life and that of his two sons.

On April 16, 1763, his majesty was pleased to raise him to the peerage, by the stile and title of

lord Holland, baron of Foxley, in the county of Wilts, to him and his heirs male.

He married on May 2, 1744, Georgina-Carolina, eldest daughter of his grace Charles, late duke of Richmond, Lennox, and Aubigny, (created baroness Holland, May 1762, 2 Geo. III.) by whom he had issue,

1. Stephen Fox, born February 20, 1744-5, and married April 20, 1766, to Mary Fitzpatrick, daughter of John, earl of Upper-Ossory, in the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had issue a daughter, Caroline, born November 3, 1767.

2. Henry Fox, born October 8, 1746, who died in the January following.

3. Charles-James Fox, born Jan. 13, 1748-9, member in the present parliament (1768) for Midsbury, in Suffex.

4. Henry-Edward Fox, born March 4, 1755.

(TITLES.) Henry Fox, lord Holland, baron of Foxley.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Holland, April 16, 1763, 3 Geo. III.

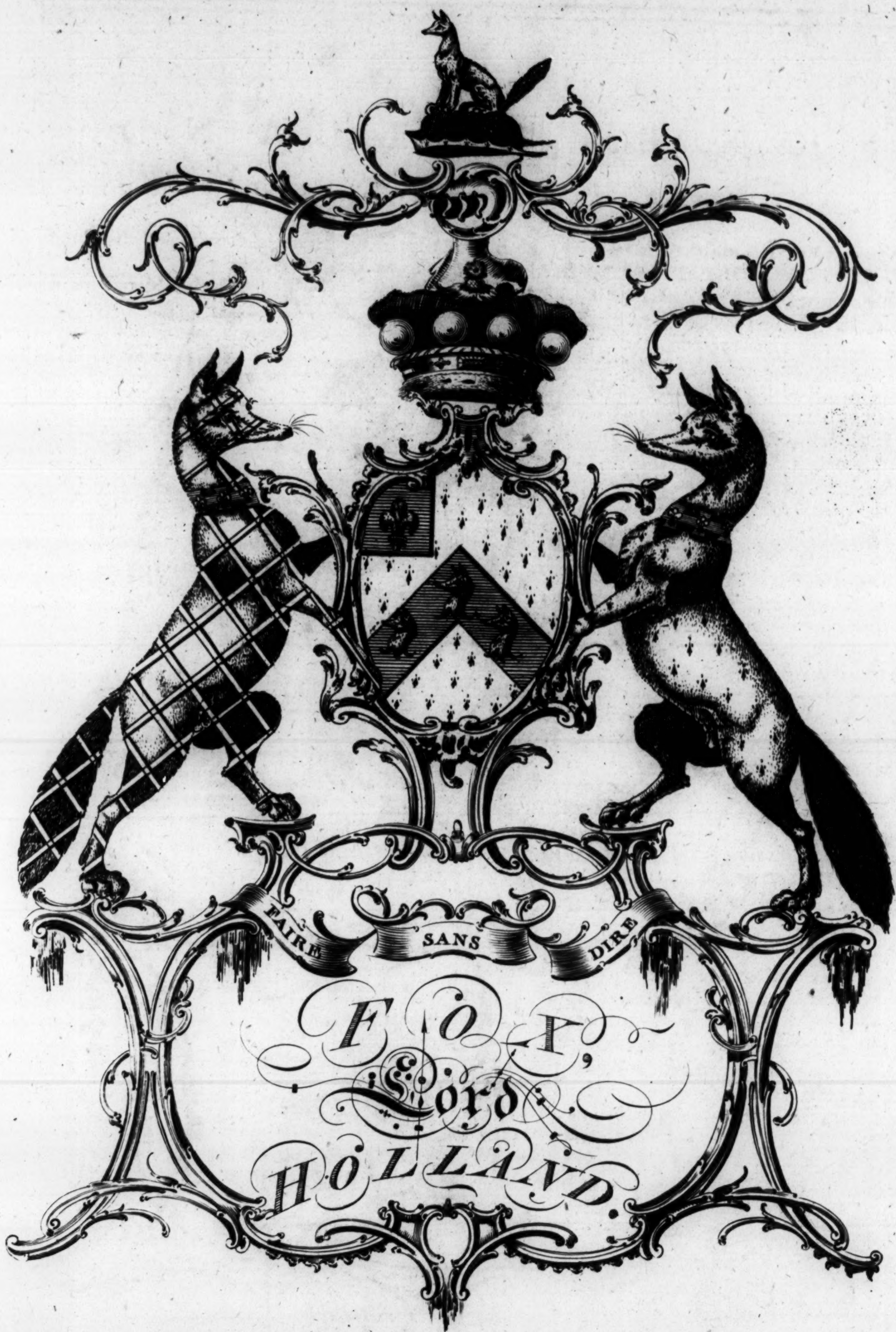
(ARMS.) Ermine, on a chevron, sapphire, three foxes heads erased, topaz; and on a canton, sapphire, a fleur de lys, topaz.

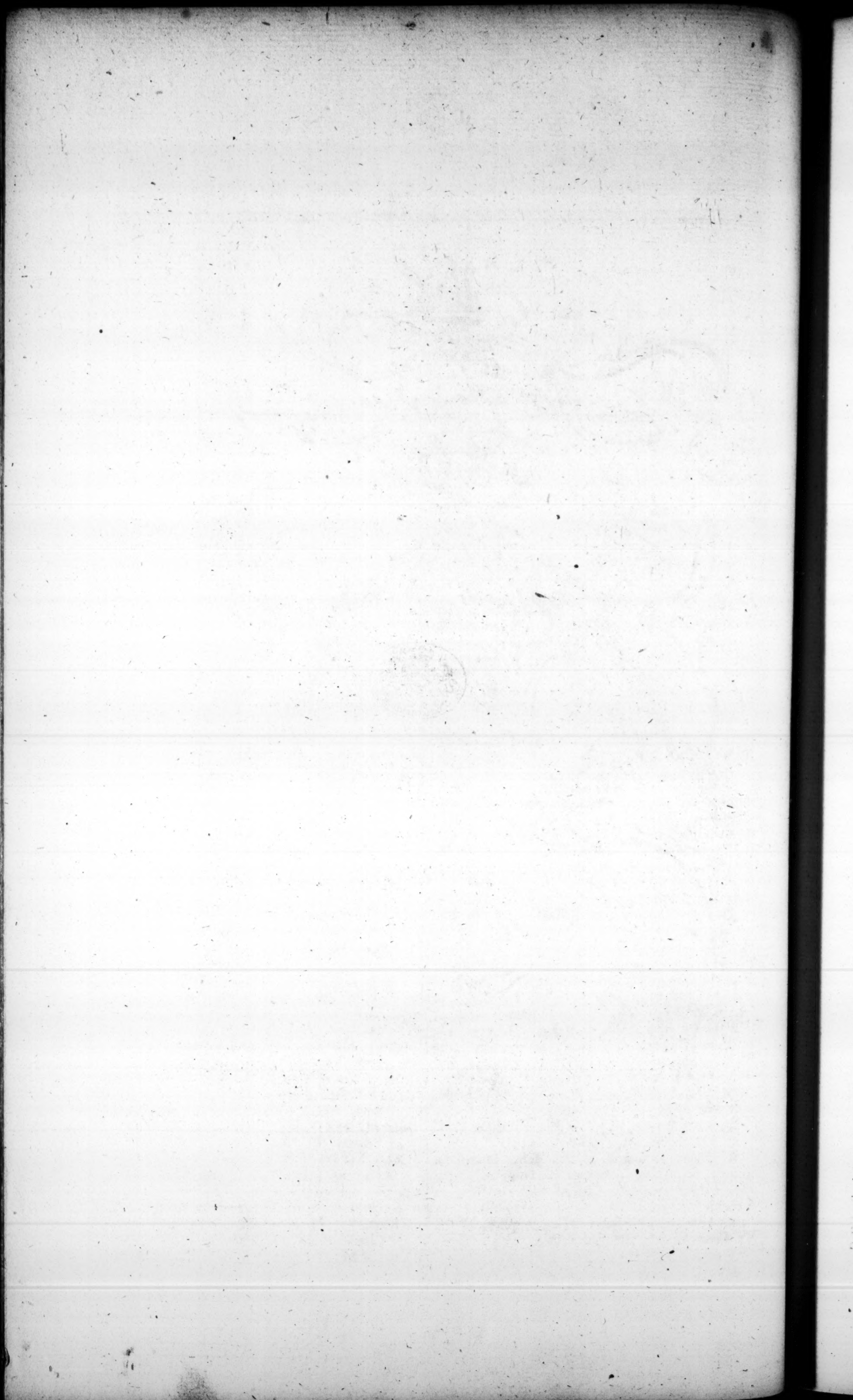
(CREST.) On a chapeau, sapphire, turned up, ermine, a fox sejant, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) On the dexter side, a fox, ermine; fretted, topaz; collared dove-tail, sapphire; three fleurs de lys, of the second. On the sinister, a fox, proper; collared in like manner.

(MOTTO.) Faire sans dire.

(CHIEF SEATS.) Foxley, in Wiltshire; King's-gate, near Margate, in Kent; and Holland-house, Middlesex.





P R A T T, Baron C A M D E N.

THE ancestors of this noble lord were a long time seated in Devonshire, and owners, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, of the Priory-house, and estate of Carewell, near Calumpton; which was at length sold by Richard Pratt, great grandfather to the present lord Camden, and is now the seat of Sir Barbe Sydenham, esquire. The grandson of this Richard Pratt, esquire, was

Sir JOHN PRATT, of Wildernes, in the Parish of Seal in Kent, knight, who, studying the law, was called to the bar about the end of Charles the Second's reign, and in the 12th of William III. was made serjeant at law, represented the borough of Midhurst, in Suffex, in that parliament of Great-Britain, summoned to meet on November 5, 1710, and which first sat on business November 27, in that year. He represented the same borough, in the parliament called to meet November 12, 1713, and which first sat to do business on February 18, 1714, till his seat was vacated by his appointment to be one of the justices of the court of King's-Bench, on November 14, in the last mentioned year.

On April 19, 1718, he (with Mr. justice Tracy, and Sir James Montagu) was appointed a commissioner for the custody of the great-seal, on the resignation of the lord chancellor Cowper; and on the fifteenth of the succeeding month, was constituted lord chief-justice of the court of King's-Bench, in the room of the lord Parker (afterwards earl of Macclesfield) who was promoted to the office of lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

This gentleman married first Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of the reverend Henry Gregory, rector of Middleton-Stoney, in Oxfordshire, third son of Francis Gregory, of Hordley, in Oxfordshire, esquire; and after her decease, he married secondly Elizabeth, daughter of the reverend Hugh Wilson, rector of Landinam, vicar of Trefegwyls, and canon of Bangor. (younger son of John Wilson, of Fynant, in the parish of Trefegwyls, in Montgomeryshire, esquire,) and of his wife, daughter of Lewis Price, of Perthoyrin, in Montgomeryshire, esquire; which lady died 1728.

By the former he had issue four daughters:

1. Elizabeth, who died unmarried.
2. Grace, married to Sir John Fortescue, knight, one of the judges of the court of Common-Pleas, afterwards created lord Fortescue in Ireland.

3. Ann, married Edward Gee, esquire, of the fix clerks-office. She died 1761.

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4. Jane, married Thomas Taylor, esquire, major in the first regiment of horse-guards, son and heir of Thomas Taylor, of Popes, in Hertfordshire, esquire.

Also five sons:

1. Francis Pratt.
2. ——— Pratt.
3. ——— Pratt.

} died young.

4. John Pratt, esquire, of Wildernes, in Kent, who succeeded to that estate upon the demise of his father 1724. He represented the port of Sandwich, in Kent, in that parliament which was called to meet June 25, 1741, and which first sat for dispatch of business December 4 following. He married first Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Geoffry Jeffreys, of Brecknock priory in the county of Brecknock, by whom he had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, and a son, John Pratt, of Bayham-Abbey, in the county of Suffex; which son married Sarah, daughter and coheir of Sir Joseph Eyles, of Luxborough, in the county of Effex. The father after the demise of his first lady, married secondly, April 10, 1725, Dorothy, daughter of Robert Tracy, of Coscomb, in Gloucestershire, (younger son of Robert, viscount Tracy in Ireland) one of the judges of the court of Common-Pleas. By her, who died 1726, he had issue one son, Robert Pratt, seated at Coscomb aforesaid, appointed master in chancery 1767, and returned member for Horsham, in Suffex, to the present parliament called 1768.

5. Edward Pratt, formerly in the service of the East-India company.

By his second lady, Elizabeth Wilson, Sir John Pratt had issue four daughters:

1. Caroline, married to Herbert, baron de Munster, in Westphalia, knight of the Teutonic order, lieutenant-colonel in the last war in the royal American regiment.

2. Jane, married to Nicholas Hardinge, of Canbury, near Kingston, in Surry, esquire, grandson of Sir Robert Harding, of King's Newton, in the county of Derby, knight, secretary of the treasury in the last reign.

3. Anna Maria, married to Thomas Barret Lennard, lord Dacre.

4. Frances, died unmarried.

Also four sons:

1. Thomas Pratt, one of the clerks of the treasury, and keeper of the papers.

2. William Pratt, an officer in the service of the South-sea company, cast away at sea.

3. Charles Pratt, the present peer.

8 M

4. Robert

4. Robert Pratt, captain of horse in the late earl of Albemarle's regiment, died in Germany.

The third son,

(*Present Lord*) CHARLES PRATT, after a learned education, applied himself to the study of the law, and with such success, that he became one of the most eminent and successful pleaders at the bar. He represented the borough of Downton, in Wiltshire, in parliament, being chosen after the general election in 1754, upon a vacancy for that place. In 1758, he was made his majesty's attorney-general; and in 1759, was chosen recorder of Bath. In December 1761, he was constituted chief justice of the court of Common-Pleas, and received the honour of knighted; and in 1762, was called to the degree of serjeant at law.

On July 16, 1765, his majesty was graciously pleased to advance this upright magistrate to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by the stile and title of lord Camden, baron of Camden, in the county of Kent: and on July 30, 1766, his majesty, upon the resignation of Robert, earl of Northington, delivered the great-seal to his lordship, as lord high-chancellor of Great-Britain.

His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter and

coheir of Nicholas Jeffreys, esquire, son and heir of Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys, of Brecknock priory, knight, by whom he has one son,

John Jeffrey Pratt, born 1759, and four daughters,

1. Frances.
2. Elizabeth.
3. Sarah.
4. Jane.

(*TITLE.*) Charles Pratt, lord Camden, of Camden-place, in Kent.

(*CREATION.*) Baron Camden, July 16, 1765, 5 George III.

(*ARMS.*) Diamond, on a fess, between three elephants heads, erased, pearl, as many mullets of the first.

(*CREST.*) An elephant's head, erased, pearl.

(*SUPPORTERS.*) On the dexter side a griffin, diamond, beak and fore-legs, ruby; on the sinister, a lion rampant, topaz, each gorged with a collar, pearl, charged with three mullets, diamond.

(*MOTTO.*) Judicium parium aut lex terræ.

(*CHIEF SEAT.*) Camden-place, near Chislehurst, in Kent.

D I G B Y, Baron D I G B Y.

THIS ancient and noble family claim descent from

ALMARUS, who held lands, and resided at Tilton, in Leicestershire, in the time of William the Conqueror, from which place his son,

Sir EVERARD Tilton, assumed that surname; and by Amicia Bretton, had issue a son,

WILLIAM TILTON, of Tilton aforesaid, who, by his wife, a lady surnamed Dalby, had issue two sons:

1. William Tilton, of Tilton, who became also possessed of estates at and near Digby, in Lincolnshire, and was a monk in the reign of Henry II.

2. Robert Tilton, which

ROBERT TILTON married a lady of Lincolnshire, surnamed Herle; and becoming by the favour of his brother owner of the estate at Digby, fixed his residence there, and assumed the surname of Digby (or Diggeby, as it was then written) which has continued with his posterity to the present time. He had two sons, Robert and Thomas. The eldest,

ROBERT DIGBY, succeeded his father at Digby, and was there resident in 40th of Henry III. He married Ida, daughter of John de Fitz-Herbert, and had issue four sons, John, Nicholas, Hugh, and William. Of the three last nothing further than their names is handed down. The eldest son,

Sir JOHN DIGBY, who departed this life in 53 Henry III. married Arabella, daughter of

Sir William Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt, and widow of Sir Fulke Pembrugge, knight, who bore to him a son,

JOHN DIGBY, who was a commissioner for the gaol delivery at Warwick in the 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 32d, and 33d, of Edward I. and served that prince in his wars with Scotland. He married a lady of the name of Wake, and had issue two sons:

1. Robert Digby, who died without issue in the life time of his father.

2 John Digby, which

JOHN DIGBY succeeded his father, and marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Walter de Oleville, had issue two sons, and a Daughter, Elizabeth.

1 Robert Digby.

2. John Digby, who was alive in 1339.


ROBERT DIGBY married Catharine, daughter and coheir of Simon Pakeman, and died before the 14th of Henry IV. having had issue two daughters, Catharine and Joan, and two sons, Simon and Robert, which latter died young.

SIMON DIGBY, of Tilton, in the county of Leicester, and Drystock, in the county of Rutland, died before the 19th of Henry V. By his wife Joan, daughter of Sir James Bellers, he had issue four sons. The eldest,

Sir EVERARD DIGBY, was sheriff and member of parliament for the county of Rutland in the reign of Henry VI. He, and his three brothers, taking part with the house of Lancaster, were slain



...the ... of ...



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1892

John of New York, Justice, and the
of Sir John, Justice, of New York, and
Knight, and the Justice of the Peace.

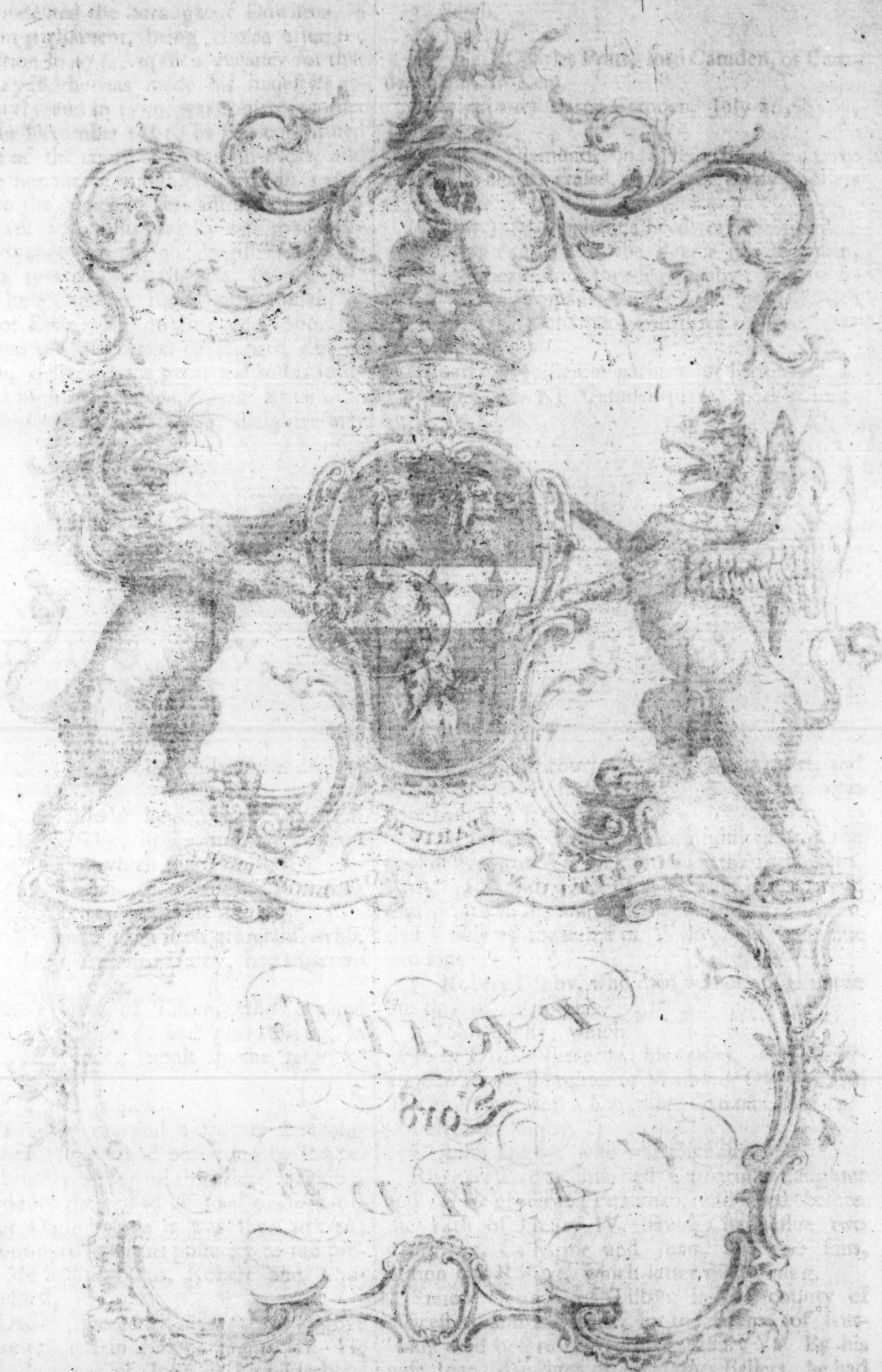
John Andrew Pratt, born 17th and first daughter

July 20, 1891



A detail from the fresco 'The Descent into Limbo' by Michelangelo, showing Adam and Eve in the foreground. Adam is on the left, reclining, and Eve is on the right, standing and looking towards the center. The background shows the figures of other souls in Limbo.

By J. J. Ballou, he has



slain at the battle of Towton-Field, in 1440, 1 Edward IV. He married twice. The name of his first wife was Elizabeth —; that of the second was Anne Clarke, daughter of Francis Clarke, of Wyssenden, in the county of Rutland, and widow of Richard Seddale. By one of these ladies, but by which is not clear, he had issue seven sons:

1. Sir Everard Digby, of Tilton, who married Jacquetta, daughter of Sir John Ellis, of the county of Devon, knight; and by her, who died in 1496, had issue a son of his own name, Sir Everard Digby, knight, which son was seated at Drystock, in the county of Rutland, and had other large family possessions. He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Heydon, of Norfolk, knight; and dying 1540, was buried with his ancestors at Tilton, leaving issue Kenelm Digby, who died 1590, having had issue by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Anthony Cope, of Hanwell, in Oxfordshire, knight, who was buried with him at Drystock, three sons: 1. Everard. 2. Anthony, seated at Aston, who died without issue. 3. John Digby, of Seaton, in the county of Rutland. The eldest son, Everard Digby, of Stoke, married Mary, daughter and coheir of Francis Neale, and widow of Sampson Erdfwick. Their issue was another Everard Digby, who was knighted, afterwards attainted, and executed 1606; and a second son, George Digby, whose only daughter and heir married first lord Gerrard, and secondly, Sir Edward Hungerford, knight. The last mentioned Sir Everard (elder brother of George) married Mary, daughter and coheir of William Multho, of Gothurst, in the county of Buckingham, and had issue two sons, Kenelm and Sir John Digby; the youngest was slain in the royal cause in the reign of Charles I. and the eldest, Sir Kenelm Digby, born 1603 at Gothurst, had his father's lands, and was restored in blood. He received the honour of knighthood October 8, 1623; was gentleman of the bed-chamber, and commissioner of the navy in the reign of Charles I. and dying June 11, 1665, was buried at Christchurch, in Newgate-street, London. This knight was a man of great learning, and one of the council of the royal society, at the first settlement thereof. He married Venetia, daughter and heir of Sir Edward Stanley, of Tong-castle, in Shropshire, knight of the Bath; and by her, who was buried with him, he had issue a daughter, Margery, who became the wife of Edward Dudley, of Clopton, in Northamptonshire, esquire, and four sons, Kenelm, John, Everard, and George. The eldest died before his father; the third and fourth deceased without issue; and the second, John Digby, married first Catharine, daughter of Henry Frederic Howard, son and heir of Thomas earl of Arundel; but this lady dying without issue, he married secondly Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Longville, knight, and by her was father of two daughters coheiresses, Margaret Maria, the wife of Sir John Conway, of Brodrythan, in the county of Flint, baronet; and Charlotte Theophila, who became the wife of Richard Mostyn, of Penbeddw, younger son of Sir Roger Mostyn, baronet. This last mentioned lady departed this life March 17, 1663, and was interred at Mannerch, in the county of Flint.

2. Simon Digby, ancestor to the present lord.

3. Sir John Digby, of Eye-Kettleby, in the county of Leicester, who was knighted by Henry VII. for his bravery at Bosworth field, where he served with his six brothers on that prince's side. He was also his knight marshal, and steward of the priory of Lewes, in Sussex. In 1515, he was sheriff of the counties of Warwick and Leicester; and in 1491, 1517, and 1523, served that high office in the county of Rutland. He married Catharine, daughter of — Willoughby, of Wollaton, in the county of Nottingham, and departing this life in 1533, was buried at Malton, in the county of Leicester. From this match the Digbys of Kettleby, in the county of Leicester, and of Luffenham, in the county of Rutland, claim descent.

4. Rowland Digby, seated at Welby, in Leicestershire, who married Anne, daughter and heir of Robert Ashby, esquire. From this match is descended the Digbys of Welby.

5. Sir Thomas Digby, of Ouldney, in Hertfordshire, in the county of Bucks; which, together with the honour of knighthood, he obtained from Henry VII. as a reward for his service at Bosworth-field. He married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Thomas Oxenbridge, ancestor of the Digbys, of St. Julian, in Oulney.

6. Libæus Digby, seated at Coats, and also at Luffenham: he married a lady surnamed Hutt; of Luffenham, and his posterity continued some time seated at Coats.

7. Benjamin Digby, seated at Bathley, in the county of Norfolk, ancestor to the Digbys of that place.

We are now to treat of

SIMON DIGBY, of Colehill, second son of Sir Everard, killed in the battle of Towton, before mentioned, as ancestor of the lord Digby.

This gentleman seeing the Yorkists prevail, wisely temporized, and was knighted by Edward IV. in 1477, who conferred upon him several other favours: yet upon the landing of the earl of Richmond, he, with his brothers, joined and fought for him in the decisive battle of Bosworth. In reward of his services that day, Henry VII. in the first year of his reign 1485, made him steward of the lordships of Uppingham, Preston, Barrowden, Esenden, and Gretham, in the county of Rutland, with all the other lands in that county, then late the estate of George duke of Clarence, to hold for life; and also steward and receiver of the manor of Bedale, in Yorkshire.

In 1486, he was a commander at the battle of Stoke, and in consideration of that service, the king, in 1487, gave to him and his heirs male, the manor of Ravysbury, in Surry, and in 1488, appointed him comptroller of the petty customs in the port of London, and confirmed to him the forestership of Thornewoods. In 1495 (11 Henry VII.) the king, by patent, dated at Westminster, December 23, granted to him and his heirs male, the lordship of Colehill, in the county of Warwick, upon the confiscation of Sir Simon Montfort, in 1495, which has been the principal residence of the family ever since. He held many considerable posts, and executed several offices in that reign, and died February 27, 1519. He was buried in the chancel of Colehill church, where his tomb still remains.

He

He married Alice, daughter and heir of John Walleys, of East-Raddon, in Devonshire, esquire, (who lies buried with him) by whom he had issue two sons, and three daughters, viz.

1. Reginald Digby, of whom presently.
2. Thomas Digby, of Mansfield-Woodhouse, in the county of Nottingham, whose posterity ended in daughters and coheirs, viz. Frances, wife of Sir Thomas Legard, of Gunton, in Yorkshire, baronet, and mother of Sir Digby Legard, and Philadelphia, married to Sir George Cayley, of Brompton, in the said county, baronet.

The daughters were,

1. Catharine, wife of Anthony Worth, of Worth, esquire.
2. Agnes, of William Tracy, of Toddington, esquire.
3. Alice, wife of Robert Clifton, esquire, and died in 1540.

REGINALD DIGBY, of Colehill, esquire, the elder son, was sheriff of the county of Leicester, in 26 and 36 Henry VIII. and married Anne, daughter and coheir of John D'Anvers, of Calthorpe, in Oxfordshire, esquire, and dying April 25, 1549, left issue one son, and four daughters; of whom Anne was the wife of Ralph Brome, of Wodlow, in Warwickshire, esquire. The son,

JOHN DIGBY, of Colehill, esquire, married Anne, eldest daughter of Sir George Throgmorton, of Loughton, in the county of Warwick, knight (by his wife Catherine, daughter of Nicholas lord Vaux, of Harrowden) and dying November 15, 1558, left issue a daughter, Agnes, married to ——— Villiers, of Brokely, Leicestershire, and three sons, George, Simon, and Reginald.

Sir GEORGE DIGBY, was knighted in 28 Elizabeth, by Robert earl of Leicester, for his bravery at the siege of Zutphen, and married Abigail, daughter of Sir Arthur Heveningham (commonly Henningham) of Ketteringham, in Norfolk, knight-banneret, by whom he had issue,

1. George Digby.
2. Sir Robert Digby, ancestor to the present lord.
3. Philip Digby, who died without issue.
4. John Digby, created earl of Bristol by James I.
5. Elizabeth, wife of Sir Baldwin Wake, knight and baronet. He died February 4, 1586, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son Sir Robert, of whom presently.

(*First Earl*) JOHN DIGBY, the youngest, was born in February 1580; and being sent by the lord Harrington to intimate to the king the designed insurrection of the gunpowder conspirators, was admitted a gentleman of the privy-chamber, and one of the king's carvers in 1605. On March 15, ensuing, he was knighted, and in April 1611, sent ambassador to the court of Spain, as he was again in 1614, and continued there till January 1615. On April 3, 1616, he was appointed vice-chamberlain of the household, and sworn of the privy-council. On April 16, 1617, he was commissioned to treat of a marriage between prince Charles, and the infanta Maria, of Spain, to which kingdom he repaired in July; and upon his return, the ensuing year, on November 25, was created baron Digby, of Sherborne, in the county of Dorset, the castle and

manor of which the king had before granted him. In 1620, he was sent ambassador to the archduke Albert, and in the succeeding year to the emperor Ferdinand, and the duke of Bavaria, on the business of the Palatinate. In March 1622, he was again sent ambassador extraordinary to Spain, to treat of the marriage, and an alliance; and on September 15, 1622, was created earl of Bristol. His difference with the duke of Buckingham, and their mutual impeachment of each other, in 1624, may be seen in the history of those times. From thence he lived retired till the breaking out of the troubles in 1640, in which, at first, he sided with the parliament; but afterwards going over to the king, at the end of the war retired into France, lost his estate, and died at Paris, January 21, 1652. By his wife Beatrix, daughter of Charles Walcott, of Walcott, in Shropshire, esquire, and relict of Sir John Dive, of Bromham, in Bedfordshire, knight, he had two sons, and two daughters:

1. George lord Digby, his successor.
2. John Digby, who was a brave officer, and general of horse in the king's army. He afterwards retired to Pontoise in France, became a secular priest, and died after the restoration.
3. Mary, wife of Arthur Chichester earl of Donegal.
4. Abigail, wife of George Freke, esquire, without issue.

(*Second Earl*) GEORGE DIGBY, earl of Bristol, was elected to parliament for Dorsetshire, April 13, 1640, and was for some time the darling of the malecontents; but being appointed one of the committee to prepare a charge against Thomas earl of Strafford, he became his advocate, thinking him hardly dealt by, for which he was expelled the house; but took his place in the upper one, having been summoned by writ the preceding day; from that time he was pursued with virulence by the leading party; and after being made secretary of state, chosen high-steward of the university of Oxford, and constituted the king's lieutenant-general, north of Trent, he was excepted from pardon by the parliament, suffered much by the loss of his estate, and retired beyond sea. He was restored thereto after the restoration, and to his post of high-steward of the university of Oxford; but having changed his religion abroad, he was incapacitated from bearing any other office. In 1661, he was chosen a knight of the Garter; but died March 20, 1676, aged sixty-four. He married Anne, second daughter of Francis earl of Bedford, by whom he had two sons, and two daughters:

1. John Digby, his successor.
2. Francis Digby, slain in the great sea-fight with the Dutch, May 28, 1672, leaving no issue.
3. Diana, wife of baron Moll, a Flemish nobleman.
4. Anne, of Robert earl of Sunderland, and grandmother of Charles duke of Marlborough.

(*Third and last Earl*) JOHN DIGBY, earl of Bristol, was lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Dorset, in the reigns of James II. and William III. but leaving no issue, his title became extinct by his death, September 18, 1698.

We now return to

Sir ROBERT DIGBY, of Colehill, immediate ancestor of the lord Digby. In 1596, he was knighted at Dublin, by Robert, earl of Essex; in 1613, was returned one of the members to parliament for the borough of Athy, was called to the privy-council by James I. and in 1615, appointed of the council for the province of Munster. He married Lettice, daughter and coheir of Gerald lord Offaley, who died before his father, Gerald, the eleventh earl of Kildare; which lady was created baroness Offaley, for life, and brought with her into this family, the barony, lordship, manor, and territory of Geashill, in the king's county, &c. He died May 24, 1618, and her ladyship survived him till December 1, 1658. They had issue seven sons, and three daughters:

1. Robert Digby, of whom hereafter.
2. George Digby.
3. Gerald Digby.
4. John Digby.
5. Simon Digby.
6. Essex Digby, was dean of Cashel, and after bishop of Dromore, and was progenitor of the families of Landanstown, Lachan, &c. His youngest son Simon was successively bishop of Limerick and Elphin.

7. Philip Digby.

The three daughters were:

1. Lettice, wife of Sir Robert Langford, knight.
2. Mabel, of Gerald-Fitzgerald, esquire, and after of Donogh O'Brien Arragh.
3. Abigail, who died young.

ROBERT DIGBY, the eldest son of Sir Robert Digby, succeeded to the large estates of his father and mother, both in England and Ireland, and was advanced to the peerage of the latter kingdom, July 29, 1620, by the stile of lord Digby, baron of Geashill. He was in 1627, governor of King's-county, and joint constable, with his brother Simon, of the castle and fort of Philipstown; on July 16, 1634, he took his seat in the house of peers, of which he was an active member, and served bravely against the rebels in Ireland, in 1642. He married two wives, first, Sarah Boyle, second daughter of Richard, the first earl of Cork, and she deceased July 14, 1633: secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Altham, of Oxhey, in the county of Hertford, knight, and relict of Sir Francis Astley, of Hill-Morton, in Warwickshire, knight; but by her had no issue, and she married, after his decease, Sir Robert Barnard, knight and baronet, serjeant at law. He died June 6, 1642, leaving issue by his first lady one son, Kildare, and two daughters; Lettice, who died in 1656, having been the wife of William Dilke, of Maxtock-castle, esquire, and Catherine, who died unmarried, July 20, 1661. He had two other daughters, Catherine and Mary, who died in their infancy.

KILDARE DIGBY, took his seat in the Irish parliament, June 25, 1661, and was lord lieutenant of the King's-county. He died July 11, in the said year; and having married Mary, daughter of Robert Gardiner, of London, esquire, (who survived him, and died December 23, 1692) had issue by her (who was a most virtuous and excellent lady, and though early left a widow, continued so the rest of her life, attending only

to the education of her children, and the improvement of their fortune:)

1. Robert Digby, who died in his infancy,
2. Robert Digby,
3. Simon Digby,
4. William Digby,

} successively lords Digby,

Their daughters were:

1. Elizabeth,
2. Mary,
3. Lettice, wife of Charles Coates, of Woodcot, in Shropshire, esquire.

} who died in their infancy.

ROBERT DIGBY, his eldest surviving son, succeeded as third lord, but died unmarried, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, December 29, 1677, and was succeeded by his brother,

SIMON DIGBY, who married Frances, eldest daughter of Edward Noel, earl of Gainsborough (by Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, lord high-treasurer of England) by whom he had one daughter, Frances, wife of Sir James Scudamore, viscount Sligo; and died May 3, 1729, leaving only a daughter, Frances, wife, first of Henry, duke of Beaufort, and afterwards of Charles Fitz-Roy Scudamore, esquire, and died in child-birth of a daughter, February 16, 1749. His lordship deceased January 19, 1685, and was succeeded by his brother,

WILLIAM DIGBY, who married Jane, second daughter of the said Edward, earl of Gainsborough; and by her (who died in September 1733) had issue four sons, and eight daughters:

1. John Digby, chosen member for East-Retford, in 1713, who died unmarried 1717, and was buried at Sherborne.

2. Robert Digby, returned in 1722, to parliament for the county of Warwick, but died unmarried, April 19, 1726, buried at Sherborne.

3. Edward Digby.

4. Wriothesley Digby, who died May 12, 1767, and was buried at Mereden, in the county of Warwick. By his wife Mary, daughter of John Cotes, of Woodcote, in Shropshire, he had issue, Wriothesley, born September 1749. Kenelm, born January 1754. Noel, born April 1756. Mary, who died young 1750. Frances, born January 1752. Elizabeth, born 1758. Jane, born August 1760.

5. Mary, who died unmarried, March 31, 1729, and was buried at Sherborne.

6. Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Dolben, of Finedon, in the county of Northampton, D. D. baronet, and prebendary of Durham, and died November 4, 1730, leaving one son, the present Sir William Dolben, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Frances, and Anne.

7. Rachael,
8. Jane,

} who died in their infancy.

9. Juliana, married April 29, 1730, to Herbert Mackworth, of Neath, in Glamorganshire, esquire.

10. Catharine, died unmarried, buried at Sherborne.

11. Frances, married to James Cotes, esquire.

12. Jane, died unmarried, buried at Sherborne.

The third son,

EDWARD DIGBY, was chosen member of parliament for the county of Warwick, in the room

of his brother, May 12, 1726, which he continued to represent till his death, October 2, 1746. July 10, 1729, he married Charlotte, only daughter of Sir Stephen Fox, knight, and sister to Stephen, earl of Ilchester, and Henry lord Holland, by whom he had issue :

1. Edward Digby.
2. Henry Digby.
3. Robert Digby, born December 20, 1732.
4. William Digby, born 1733, canon of Christchurch, Oxford, one of the king's chaplains in ordinary, and vicar of Colehill. He married in April 1767, Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Cox, and has issue a daughter Charlotte Sophia
5. Stephen Digby, appointed a captain in the twenty-fourth regiment of foot, January 11, 1760.
6. Charles Digby, rector of Kilmington, in Somersetshire.

And one daughter,

7. Charlotte, who died unmarried 1753, and was buried at Colehill.

WILLIAM, fifth lord Digby, deceasing in December 1752, was succeeded by his grandson,

EDWARD DIGBY, who was groom of the bed-chamber to the present king, when prince of Wales; and on June 13, 1751, was elected for the borough of Malmesbury, to parliament, and at the general election for 1754, for the city of Wells: but his lordship dying without issue, Nov. 30, 1757, was succeeded by his next brother,

(*Present Lord*) HENRY DIGBY, who, on August 13, 1765, was raised to the dignity of a

peer of Great-Britain, by the stile and title of baron Digby, of Sherborne, in the county of Dorset, to him and his heirs male; and in default of such heirs to those of his father, Edward Digby, esquire. He married September 5, 1763, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Fielding, brother to William, earl of Denbigh, and by her, who died January 19, 1765, had issue an only son, Edward, born June 20, 1764, who died an infant.

(TITLES.) Henry Digby, lord Digby, baron Sherborne, in the county of Dorset, and baron of Geashill, in the kingdom of Ireland.

(CREATIONS.) Baron Digby, of Geashill, July 29, 1620, 18 James I. baron Digby, of Sherborne, August 13, 1765, 5 George III.

(ARMS.) Sapphire, a fleur-de-lys, pearl.

(CREST.) On a wreath, an ostrich, pearl, holding in its beak an horse-shoe, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two monkeys, proper, environed about the middle, and chained, topaz.

(MOTTO.) Deo, non fortuna.

(CHIEF SEATS.) Colehill, in Warwickshire; Sherborne-castle, in Dorsetshire; and Ditton, in Surry.



Blundell St. Mary's, who he married in 1711, and by whom he had
nine children, viz. John, who was created Earl of Digby in 1721, and
Elizabeth, who was married to the Earl of Pembroke in 1722.
The Earl of Digby, who was created Earl of Digby in 1721, and
by whom he had nine children, viz. John, who was created Earl of Digby
in 1721, and Elizabeth, who was married to the Earl of Pembroke in 1722.

S U P P L E M E N T.

P I T T, Earl of C H A T H A M.

THIS noble lord claims descent from **NICHOLAS PITT**, who is ancestor also to **George Pitt, Esq;** of Stratfield, Sea, who claims the barony of Morley and Mount-eagle, and is the representative of the elder branch. This **Nicholas** lived in the time of **Henry VI.** and was father of

WILLIAM PITT, who lived in the time of **Henry VIII.** and had issue,

JOHN PITT, who was clerk of the Exchequer in the reign of queen **Elizabeth.** By **Joane**, daughter of **John Swayne**, this gentleman had issue two daughters.

1. **Agnes**, married to **Anthony Dennet.**
2. **Elizabeth** married to **Jonadab Shirley.**

Also three sons.

1. **Sir William Pitt**, seated at **Stapleton** in **Dorsetshire**, who died **May 27, 1636.** By **Elizabeth**, daughter and coheir of **Nicholas Cadbury**, who died **December 3, 1633,** he became progenitor of the elder branch of this honourable family, and ancestor to **George Pitt, Esq;** already mentioned.

2. **John Pitt**, seated in **Ireland.**

3. **Thomas Pitt.** Which

THOMAS PITT was seated at **Blandford** in **Dorsetshire** in **1662,** and marrying **Priscilla**, daughter of — **Searle**, of **Hayle** in **Devonshire**, had issue two daughters.

1. **Temperance**, the wife of — **Cockram.**
2. **Margaret**, the wife of **Augustine Drake.**

And five sons.

1. **Robert Pitt**, of **Blandford**, who married **Margaret** the daughter of **John Guy.**

2. **John Pitt**, of whom hereafter.

3. **William Pitt.**

4. **Edward Pitt.**

5. **Christopher Pitt.**

The second son,

JOHN PITT, was in holy orders, and resided at **Blandford St. Mary's**, where he was rector: he married a lady of the name of **Gay**, and had issue

THOMAS PITT, born at **Blandford St. Mary**, who was afterwards seated at **Swallowfield** in the county of **Berks**, and **Bocconock** in **Cornwall.**

This gentleman was, by queen **Ann**, appointed governor of **Fort St. George** in the **East-Indies**, where he resided many years, and where he purchased for **48,000 pagodas** (**20,400l. sterling**) that extraordinary fine diamond weighing a hundred and twenty-seven carats, which he sold to the king of **France** for **135,000l. sterling**, and which is to this day stiled **Pitt's diamond.**

In order to obviate any aspersions which might be cast upon his memory in regard to this purchase, as many attempts had already been made to depreciate his honour and integrity therein, the following solemn account of the whole transaction penned by himself is extant.

“ Since my coming to this melancholy place of **Bergen**, I have been often thinking of the most unparalleled villainy of **William Frazer**, **Thomas Frederick**, and **Smapa**, a black merchant, who brought a paper before governor **Addison** in council, insinuating, that I had unfairly got possession of a large diamond; which tended so much to the prejudice of my reputation and the ruin of my estate, that I thought necessary to keep by me the true relation how I purchased it in all respects, that so in case of sudden mortality, my children and friends may be apprised of the whole matter, and so be enabled thereby to put to silence and confound those, and all other villains, in their base attempts against either. I having not my books by me at present, I cannot be positive as to the time; but for the manner of purchasing it, I do here declare and assert, under my hand, in the presence of God Almighty, as I hope for salvation, through the merits and intercession of our Saviour **Jesus Christ**, that this is the truth, and, if it be not, let God deny it to me and my children for ever; which I would be so far from saying, much less leave it under my hand, that I would not be guilty of the least untruth in the relation of it for the riches and honour of the whole world.

“ About two or three years after my arrival at **Madras**, which was in **July 1698**, I heard there were large diamonds in the country to be sold, which I encouraged to be brought down, promising to be their chapman, if they would be reasonable therein;

therein; upon which Jamchund, one of the most eminent diamond merchants in those parts, came down about December, 1701, and brought with him a large rough stone, about three hundred and five Mangelms, and some small ones, which myself and others bought; but he asking a very extravagant price for the great one, I did not think of meddling with it; when he left it with me for some days, and then came and took it away again, and did so several times, not insisting upon less than 200,000 pagodas; and, as I best remember, I did not bid him above 30,000, and had little thoughts of buying it for that; I considered there were many and great risks to be run, not only in cutting it, but also whether it would prove foul or clean, or the water good; besides, I thought it too great an amount to be adventured home on one bottom: but Jamchund resolved to return speedily to his own country; so that, I best remember, it was in February following he came again to me (with Vincatty Chittee, who was always with him when I discoursed him about it) and pressed me to know whether I resolved to buy it, when he came down to 100,000 pagodas, and something under, before we parted, when we agreed upon a day to meet, and to make a final end thereof one way or other, which I believe was the latter end of the aforesaid month, or the beginning of March; when we accordingly met in the consultation-room, where, after a great deal of talk, I brought him down to 55,000 pagodas, and advanced to 45,000, resolving to give no more, and he likewise resolving not to abate, so delivered him up the stone, and we took a friendly leave of one another: Mr. Benyon was then writing in my closet, with whom I discoursed what had passed, and told him now I was clear of it; when about an hour after my servant brought me word that Jamchund and Vincatty Chittee were at the door, who being called in, they used a great many expressions in praise of the stone, and told me he had rather that I should buy it than anybody, and, to give an instance thereof, offered it for 50,000; so believing it must be a pennyworth, if it proved good, I offered to part the 5000 pagodas that were between us, which he would not hearken to, and was going out of the room again; when he turned back and told me that I should have it for 49,000; but I still adhered to what I had before offered him, when presently he came to 48,000, and made a solemn vow he would not part with it a pagoda under; when I went again into the closet to Mr. Benyon, and told him what had passed, saying, that if it was worth 47,500, it was worth 48,000*; so I closed with him for that sum, when he delivered me the stone, for which I paid him very honourably, as by my books appear. And I here farther call God to witness, that I never used any threatening word at any of our meetings to induce him to sell it me; and God himself knows it was never so much as in my thoughts so to do: since which I have had frequent and considerable dealings with this man, and trusted him with several sums of money, and ballanced several accounts with him, and left upwards of 2000 pagodas in his hands at my coming away: so, had I used the

least indirect means to have got it from him, would not he have made himself satisfaction, when he had my money so often in his hands? Or would I have trusted him afterwards, as I did, preferable to all other diamond-merchants? As this is the truth, so I hope for God's blessing upon this and all my other affairs in this world, and eternal happiness hereafter. Written and signed by me, in Bergen, July 29, 1710.

THO. PITT."

Mr. Salmon, author of the Universal Traveller, says, p. 165, vol. i. That he was upon the spot at the time of this transaction, and is able to refute the scandalous stories raised on the governor about it.

In 1715 he was appointed a commissioner for building fifty new churches, and on July 6, 1716, constituted governor of Jamaica, whereupon his seat in parliament for Old Sarum (in com. Wilts, of which he was lord) being vacated, Sir William Strickland, Bart. was chosen in his room, and he was elected for Thirsk in Yorkshire. He married Jane, daughter of James Innis, son of Adam Innis, of Reid-hall, in the shire of Murray in Scotland (grandson of Sir Robert Innis, of Innis, in the said county, Bart.) by the lady Grisel Steuart, daughter of James lord Down, and earl of Murray, (who married Margaret, countess of Murray, daughter and heir of James Steuart, earl of Murray, natural son of James V. king of Scotland, and base-brother of queen Mary) and had issue by her (who died Jan. 10, 1727) three sons and two daughters, viz.

1. Robert Pitt, of Bocconock, in Cornwall, Esq; of whom hereafter.

2. Thomas, who in the years 1713, 1714, and 1722, was elected to parliament for the borough of Wilton, in the county of Wilts, and was a colonel of horse, and having married lady Frances, daughter and coheir of Robert Ridgeway, earl of Londonderry, (whose ancestor, Sir Thomas Ridgeway, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was sent into Ireland, and there planted the first Protestant colony) was, by privy-seal, dated at St. James's, May 4, and by patent, at Dublin, June 3, 1719, created baron of Londonderry, in the kingdom of Ireland, and, in the year 1726, was further advanced to the titles of viscount of Galen-Ridgeway, and earl of Londonderry, in the said kingdom, by privy-seal dated at Kensington, September 7, and by patent at Dublin, October 8. In 1727, he was chosen member of parliament for Old Sarum; but his seat was vacated on his being constituted captain-general and commander in chief of his majesty's Leeward islands in America. He died at St. Christopher's on September 12, 1729, having issue by his said wife two sons and one daughter, Thomas and Ridgeway, successively earls of Londonderry, and lady Lucy, wife of Pierce Meyrick, of Bodorgan, in the county of Anglesea, Esq; by whom she had issue.

3. John Pitt, Esq; who served in the British parliament for the boroughs of Hindon, Old Sarum, and Camelford, and was a colonel in the first regiment of foot-guards. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas, and sister of

Thomas, viscounts Falconberg, and died on Feb. 9, 1744.

4. Lucy, married February 24, 1712, to James Stanhope, Esq; created earl Stanhope (mother by him of Philip earl Stanhope) after whose death she had a grant of an annuity of 2600l. on the Irish establishment, for 31 years, dated Aug. 16, 1722; but deceasing on February 24, 1723, was interred by her husband, at Chevening in Kent.

5. Essex, married to Charles Cholmondeley, of Vale-royal, in the county of Chester, Esq; member in parliament for that county.

Their father departed this life April 28, 1726. We now return to

ROBERT PITT, of Bocconnock, Esq; the eldest son, who served in parliament in the year 1713, for the borough of Old Sarum, and in 1722 for Oakhampton, in which year he was appointed one of the clerks of the green-cloth to his late majesty, when prince of Wales. He married Harriot, sister of John Villiers, earl of Grandison (which lady died at Paris, October 21, N. S. 1736) and by her had issue two sons and five daughters, viz.

1. Thomas Pitt, of Bocconnock, in Cornwall, Esq; who was lord-warden of the Stanneries, and steward of the Duchy, in Cornwall and Devon, to Frederick, late prince of Wales. He was member in four parliaments for Oakhampton, and in three of them was elected also for Old Sarum. He married Christian, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Lyttleton, of Hagley, in Worcestershire, bart. and sister of the present George lord Lyttleton (by his wife Christian, sister of Richard Temple, late lord viscount Cobham) by which lady, who died on June 5, 1750, he had issue, two daughters, Amelia, married to William Spry, L. L. D. and Christian, married to Thomas Saunders, of Brill, in Bucks, esquire, governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies; and one son, Thomas Pitt, born March 3, 1737, member in the last and present parliaments for Oakhampton, appointed one of the lords of the admiralty, in 1764. His father died in July 1760.

2. William Pitt, of whom hereafter.

Of the daughters,

1. Harriot, married Sir William Corbet, of Stoke, in Shropshire, bart.

2. Catherine, married Robert Needham, of Ireland, Esq;

3. Ann, was maid of honour to queen Caroline, and is now privy purse to the princess dowager of Wales.

4. Elizabeth, married — Hannam.

5. Mary.

Their father deceased May 21, 1727.

(First and present earl.) WILLIAM PITT, the younger son, served in parliament for the borough of Old Sarum, in the 9th parliament of Great Britain, the port of Seaford in the 10th, the borough of Aldborough in the 11th, and the city of Bath, in the 12th, till he was advanced to the peerage.

In February 1737, he was appointed a groom of the bedchamber to his royal highness Frederick, prince of Wales, which resigning in April, 1745, he was constituted on the 22d of February, 1746, joint vice-treasurer of Ireland; and on May 6,

1746, treasurer and paymaster general of the army; and on the 28th of the same month was sworn member of his majesty's most honourable privy council. For his opposing the measures of the ministry, in parliament, with an eloquence and force of reasoning seldom equalled, her grace Sarah, late duchess dowager of Marlborough, left him a legacy of ten thousand pounds, *upon account, as her will expresses it, of his merit in the noble defence he has made for the support of the laws of England, and to prevent the ruin of his country.* Having resigned his post of paymaster-general of the forces, he was, on December 4, 1756, appointed secretary of state for the southern department in the room of the right honourable Henry Fox; which post he held until October 5, 1761, (except the small interval from April 9, 1757, to June 29, the same year) with such honour to himself, such glory to the nation, and so greatly to the satisfaction of his sovereign and the people in general, as scarcely any minister in this kingdom before experienced.

On October 5, 1761, he resigned the seals of his office of secretary of state, and they were given to Charles, late earl of Egremont; but his majesty, in consideration of his great and important services, was graciously pleased to direct a warrant to be prepared for granting to the lady Hester Pitt, his wife, a barony of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title, of baroness of Chatham to herself, and baron of Chatham to her heirs male; and to confer on him, the said right honourable William Pitt, an annuity of three thousand pounds, during his own life, and that of lady Hester Pitt, and their son the honourable John Pitt, Esq.

On July 30, 1766, his majesty was pleased to grant unto him, and his heirs male, the dignities of a viscount and earl of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of viscount Pitt, of Burton-Pynsent, in the county of Somerset, and earl of Chatham, in the county of Kent, and to deliver to his lordship the custody of the privy-seal.

Some time before, a large estate had been bequeathed to his lordship by Sir William Pynsent, of Burton-Pynsent aforesaid, bart. in consideration of his great and patriotic behaviour, without the least solicitation or knowledge whatever of the deceased.

On October 16, 1754, his lordship married Hester, daughter of Richard Grenville, and sister of Richard, the present earl Temple, and by her ladyship, (now baroness Chatham,) has had issue.

1. John, viscount Pitt, born on September 10, 1756;

2. William, born on May 28, 1759;

3. James, born on May 24, 1761; and two daughters, the eldest

Hester, born on October 19, 1755; and the other

Harriot, on April 15, 1758.

TITLES.] William Pitt, earl of Chatham, viscount Pitt.

CREATIONS.] Earl of Chatham, in Kent, and viscount Pitt, of Burton-Pynsent, in Somersetshire, July 30, 1766, 6 Geo. III.

ARMS.] Diamond, a fess checque, topaz and sapphire, between three bezants.

CREST.] On a wreath, a crane, proper, beaked and membered, topaz, holding up its dexter foot.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter, a lion, guardant, pearl, charged on the right shoulder, with a

bezant: on the sinister a buck, attired, gorged and chained, topaz.

(MOTTO.) Benigno numine.

(CHIEF-SEAT.) At Burton-Pynsent, in the county of Somerset.

LIGONIER, Earl LIGONIER.

THE family of Ligonier, illustrious from their nobility, but more so from their virtue and bravery, have been, for many centuries, seated in the province of Languedoc, in the kingdom of France: but, professing the reformed religion, they were excluded from the call to, or exercise of those public offices, which otherwise their rank intitled them to in the state.

Of this renowned family was the present earl Ligonier's father, the noble

JOHN LEWIS DE LIGONIER, lord of Monseuquet, Viarou, Allôt, &c. who departed this life in 1696, leaving issue,

1. Abel de Ligonier, who is now living, 1769, and enjoys the same lordships;

2. John, now earl Ligonier, &c.

3. Anthony Ligonier, who was major in Harison's regiment, and, after bravely serving in several campaigns, under the great duke of Marlborough, died unmarried.

4. Francis Ligonier, having passed through the several gradations of preferment in the army, in all which he behaved with that honour, courage, and magnanimity, which are so distinguishingly the characteristics of his family, was appointed colonel of the regiment of dragoons, the former commander of which, the brave colonel James Gardiner, fell at the battle of Preston-pans, Sept. 21, 1745. His promotion, says the editor of Collins's Peerage, was accompanied with this remarkable declaration of his late most gracious majesty, 'I will give them a colonel that will make them fight.' Colonel Ligonier, though he had been long in an ill state of health, could not be persuaded to desert the service of his sovereign at such a critical juncture, and was indefatigable in inspiring new spirits into his regiment: and although he was become so extremely bad, as to be scarce able to sit his horse, no intreaties of his friends could prevent his performing further his duty, at the unfortunate battle at Falkirk, on January 17, 1746; but this was the last effort of his generous soul, for he died the next day at Edinburgh, regretted by the whole army. He married Ann, daughter of — Murray, and widow of colonel Freeman, of Ireland. By this lady, who died in 1747, he had issue a daughter, Frances, and a son, Edward Ligonier, who is captain and colo-

nel of a company in the first regiment of foot-guards, aid de camp to his majesty, and groom of the bedchamber to his royal highness the duke of Gloucester. On August 9, 1763, he was appointed secretary to the extraordinary embassy to the catholic king. He served five campaigns, in the late war, under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; and, being aid de camp to his serene highness, was dispatched by him to his majesty, with the important advice of the defeat of the French army, at the memorable battle of Minden, August 1, 1759. He married, in January, 1766, Mary, daughter of the honourable George Pitt, of Stratfieldsea, in Hants, esquire, ambassador at the court of Turin, and member for Dorsetshire.

(First and present Earl.) JOHN LIGONIER, of whom we are now to treat, being sent to England, with his brothers, for education, and emulous of the glory of his noble ancestors, went early into the service of the English crown; and, at the age of fifteen, displayed such innate bravery, as perhaps has seldom been heard of: for, at that time of life, being a volunteer, under the great duke of Marlborough, at the attack of the citadel of Liege, which was carried by storm, on October 23, 1702, he, with another volunteer, the honourable Allen Wentworth (youngest brother of Thomas then lord Raby, afterwards earl of Strafford) were the two first who mounted the breach, and Mr. Wentworth was killed by his side.

Notwithstanding his lordship's youth, he was, in February, 1703, permitted to purchase the command of a company in lord North's regiment, with which he was present at the glorious battles of Schellenberg and Blenheim (or Hockstet) fought on July 13, and August 13, N. S. 1704; in the latter of which engagement every captain in the regiment was slain except himself, and lord North lost his arm.

At the siege of Menin, in August 1706, his lordship, being one of the captains of the English grenadiers, who bravely made themselves masters of the counterscarp, after a gallant defence by the besieged, was raised to the rank of major, and appointed major of brigade.

During the course of that glorious war, his lordship was, moreover, present, and behaved with

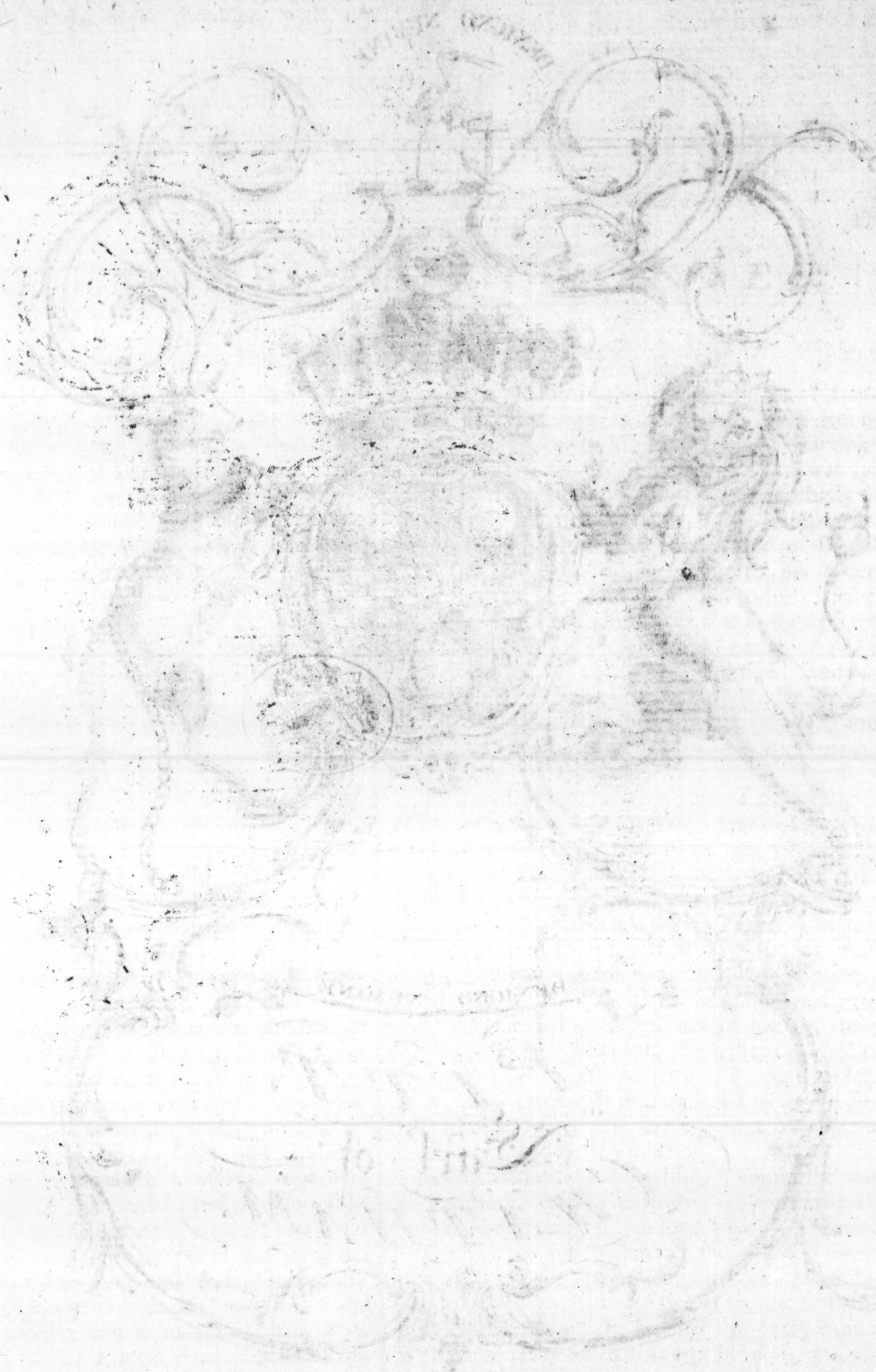


THE COMPLETE ENGLISH VERBAGE

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MEANING OF EVERY WORD IS EXPLAINED, AND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE
SEVERAL DIALECTS AND SPOKES OF THE KINGDOM IS SET FORTH.

By JOHN WILKINS, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law.
AND JOHN BEECHER, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law.

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with his wonted intrepidity, in the battles of Ramillies, Oudenarde, Wynendale, and Tenieres, or Malplaquet; at the last of which, twenty-two shot went through his lordship's clothes, without wounding his person. He also assisted, either in Flanders or Spain, at 22 great sieges, viz. those of Tournay, Douay, Menin, Ghent, Aire, Lisle, St. Venant, &c. &c. &c. At the attack of Vigo, under lord Cobham, in the year 1719, his lordship was a colonel and adjutant-general. He took the city of Ponto Vedro, a large place; and, at the head of one hundred grenadiers, reduced Fort Marin, in which was a garrison of 200 men, with 20 pieces of cannon.

In the war which was declared against Spain, October 19, 1739, and against the French king, on March 31, 1744, and which was terminated by the treaty of peace signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, October 7, 18, 1748, his lordship bore a very distinguishing share. At the glorious battle of Dettingen, fought in June 1743, being then lieutenant-general, he was, with general Honeywood, lieutenant-general Campbell, &c. placed at the head of the first line of the cavalry; and, after the retreat of the French, his lordship was ordered, with lieutenant-general Campbell, to pass the morass, and march with the horse to Dettingen, which they effected, but found that village abandoned: after which they marched to Wilsheim, which was also evacuated, though barricaded all round, and loop-holes made through all the walls and tops of the houses.

In this action, his lordship's regiment, (the 8th) of horse, suffered much, and gained great reputation: and his lordship's brother, their lieutenant-colonel, was wounded in the thigh.

After the victory, his lordship (with other generals) had the honour of knighthood conferred upon them, by his majesty, under the royal standard.

At the battle of Fontenoy, May 11, N. S. 1745, his lordship commanded the whole infantry, and the honour they acquired that day, was principally owing to his lordship's conduct and bravery.

The famous attack of the French intrenchments was commanded by his lordship in person, and every thing gave way to British intrepidity; the troops remaining masters of the field of battle for upwards of two hours: and, could the brave and royal commander, the duke of Cumberland, have persuaded the Dutch to imitate the example and bravery of British troops, the victory might have proved as great as that at Blenheim. Nor did his lordship, though in so much imminent danger, think of a retreat, until he received a written order for that purpose from the duke; when, having prepared every thing in obedience thereto, his lordship, before he left the field, sent a card to marshal Saxe, laconically desiring him to take a humane care of his dead and wounded, and promising to repay the obligation, with the same care of the French, in such a situation, the first opportunity that offered. His lordship soon received a card from the marshal in return, acquainting him that he laid his message before the king his master, who had ordered him to comply with it in its utmost extent. After the retreat, his royal highness received his lordship with such tender marks of affection and approbation, as his lordship, no doubt, considered as a full compen-

sation for the difficulties and dangers he had undergone. In this dreadful attack, major-general Sinclair, the earl of Albemarle, Sir Charles Howard, general Ponsonby (who was unfortunately killed) brigadier Cholmondeley, and other general officers, behaved with most extraordinary gallantry. His lordship received three shots through his clothes; but, from that providential protection he had so often experienced, he escaped without a wound.

In the year 1746, his lordship commanded in chief the British forces, and all the troops in British pay, in Flanders, where he arrived on July 8, N. S. A council of war was immediately held in the camp of the allied army, at Terhyde, wherein it was resolved to march towards the bishopric of Liege, to facilitate the junction with a great reinforcement, from Germany, under count Palfi. Accordingly they began their march on the 17th, and on the 23d were joined, at Peer, by that reinforcement. From Peer, the army marched to Hasseldt, where it incamped on the 26th.

After various marches and countermarches, an action happened between the right wing of the French and the left of the allied army, at Roucoux, near Liege; in which, as on every other occasion during the campaign, his lordship displayed his judgment and intrepidity. He himself led the whole left wing; and, when some battalions gave way, after great loss, and the most vigorous defence, his lordship rallied and brought them again to the charge: and, at the close of the action, made a retreat, that will ever do honour to his lordship's military skill; a retreat much admired and greatly praised by marshal Saxe, the enemy's general. His lordship himself gives the best idea of this action, in a letter dated at his camp at Lesser, October 12, to the earl of Sandwich at Breda, which is as follows:

' My Lord,

' For fear the relation which the French may publish of what passed yesterday, should make too great an impression, I would not, though on a march, miss the post, in communicating to your excellency, that marshal Saxe, yesterday, attacked our army on the side of the left wing, where the Dutch, after long resistance, and after behaving extremely well, were obliged to yield to superior numbers. Three villages occupied by eight battalions, English, Hanoverians, and Hessians, being attacked by 54 battalions of French, after repulsing them twice, were, in their turn, forced to give way; but the English cavalry had, all along the advantage. I think, that, properly speaking, this affair cannot be called a battle, for I doubt if the third part of our army was engaged. The cannonading was terrible for about two hours: I look upon our loss to be between 4 and 5000, and that of the French double the number. The army retired in the best order that could be. As we suspected the town of Liege to be betrayed to the enemy, it was impossible for us to remain in our camp. My letter is written in great haste.

I have the honour to be, &c.'

In the battle of Val, or Kistelt, fought on July 2, N. S. 1747, between the left wing of the allied army,

army, and the French, his lordship had a very remarkable share; and commanded the left wing of the cavalry, which, under his orders, behaved with the utmost bravery and fortitude. He sent, by lieutenant-colonel Forbes, the first advice to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, of the enemy's seeming, by their motions, to have formed with a design of attacking our left wing, and that thereupon he had ordered all to arms: and, indeed, a more obstinate engagement can scarce be paralleled. His lordship gave most convincing proofs of that great skill and judgment he possessed in military science; and his spirit was as well seconded by all the troops under his command. The first charge with the whole wing of cavalry was very successful, having the enemy in flank, in spite of their superiority: but his lordship was, by an order, which was never cleared up, stopped in this successful attempt. The second charge was with only 10 or 12 squadrons, with which his lordship attacked the whole right wing of the enemy's cavalry, then in motion to fall upon our retiring infantry. This sudden and unexpected attack, in which 20 or 25 of the French squadrons were immediately overthrown, so disconcerted the French, that they left off the pursuit of the foot, and thought only of their own safety. As it is impossible in so brisk a charge, that troops should keep their order, they were at last overcome with numbers: and his lordship, endeavouring to join a squadron of the Inniskilling dragoons, which were then in order, fell into a squadron of French carabineers, and was made prisoner. The chevalier de Lagé, who commanded the squadron, accepted his parole, and neither took his pistols or sword: and gave two of his men to conduct him to the prince Clermont, who carried him to marshal Saxe; and that illustrious general introduced his lordship to the king, saying, 'Sir, I present to your majesty a man, who, by a glorious action, has disconcerted all my project.' The French monarch received his lordship with great marks of distinction; and bestowed many commendations on his behaviour that day; his majesty having seen the whole affair from the hill of Herderen, about 300 paces from the place of action. Proposals of peace were made through his lordship, but they were not accepted.

In this engagement, which was by his royal highness's approbation, and which some people were pleased to call rash, was wounded and taken count Isenbourg, general, commanding the Hessians. General Hardenbourg of the Hanoverians was killed; captain Henry Campbell, second son to John duke of Argyle, and aid de camp to his lordship, was killed, and captain Keppel, another of his lordship's aid de camps, was much wounded, and taken. General Bland was wounded, and lord Robert Sutton and colonel Conway were taken. The ten or twelve squadrons, concerned in this affair, behaved with the greatest intrepidity: the greys, the duke's, and Rothes's dragoons, suffered much, and acquired immortal honour.

His lordship was soon after set at liberty upon his parole; and, when exchanged, returned to his duty with the allied army.

It is not proper here to enter into the various debates that arose relative to this battle; but we shall transcribe the following passage from a masterly writer*:—"General Ligonier, Curtius like, sacrificed himself to save the army, by leaping into the gulph with what was most valuable in it—yet this attack was openly condemned in our army, before the general's return from captivity in that of the enemy. The honour of saving the army was envied him by those who had reaped none themselves. But the service was too glaring not to establish its own merit: nor was the testimony of the enemy wanting to acknowledge and admire what had checked their pursuit."

In October the allied and French armies went into winter-quarters; and, on November 13, his lordship arrived in London from Flanders.

In the late war, his lordship did not serve in person, the nature of his high employment not permitting it: but the glorious successes which attended our arms in all parts of the world may justly, in great measure, be attributed to his lordship's wise plans; his co-operation with the great men then at the head of affairs; and his just regard to real merit in all his recommendations and appointments.

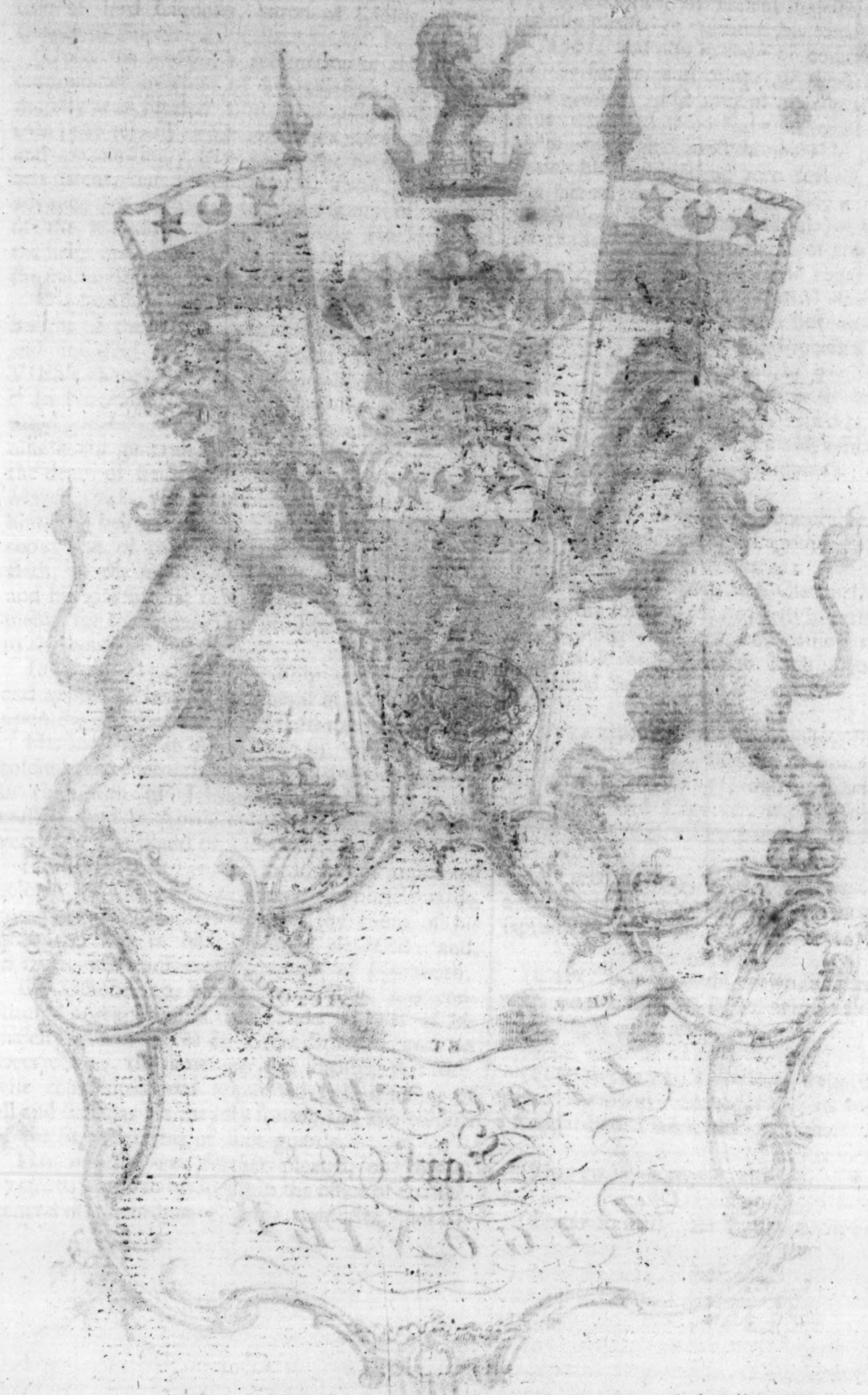
It is but justice to such superior virtue, to observe, at the close of this brief recapitulation of his lordship's great and interesting transactions, during a long life of usefulness and benevolence to mankind in general, and to this country in particular; that as his lordship's uncommon talents and bravery have equally entitled him to the favour of his sovereigns, and the love of the public; so by a most rare felicity, amidst all the rage of successive contending parties, through every change of measures and administration, his character was never once mentioned with disrespect, nor one of his actions arraigned. As indisputable abilities, and great skill in his profession, have raised his lordship to the highest honours, those honours never were envied him: and at the time these lines are written, it would be difficult to find a heart so bad to conceive, or a hand or tongue so malignant to write or speak any thing derogatory of his lordship's reputation, either in affairs of the state or army.

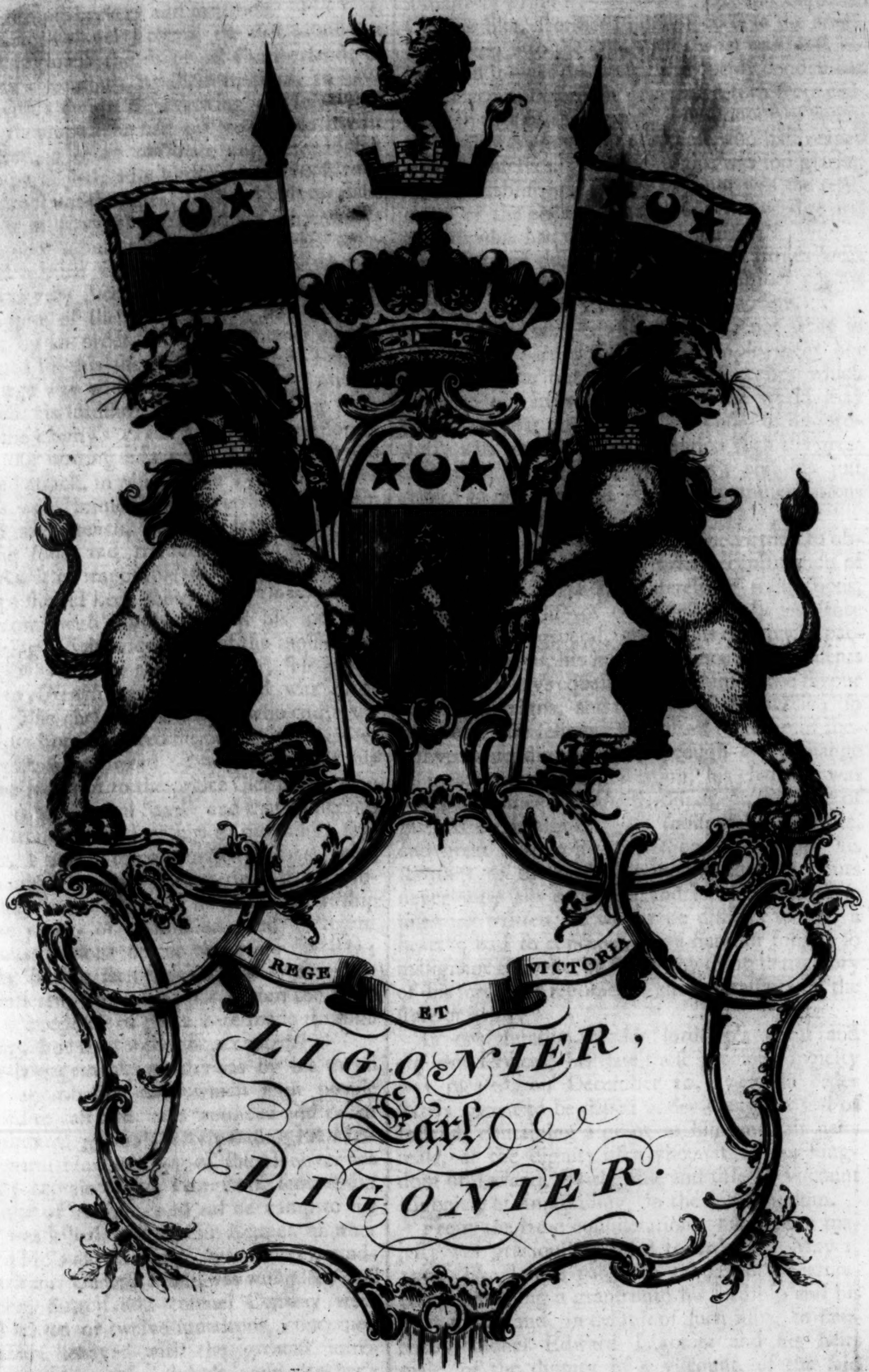
In consideration of his lordship's great and eminent services, his late most gracious majesty was pleased, on December 10, 1757, to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of Ireland, containing a grant to him and his heirs male, of the dignity of a viscount of the kingdom of Ireland, by the stile and title of viscount Ligonier, of Inniskilling, in the said kingdom.

From the same considerations, his present majesty was graciously pleased to order, on May 1, 1762, like letters patent to be passed, as aforesaid, containing a grant unto his lordship and his heirs male, and, in default of such issue, to lieutenant-colonel Edward Ligonier and his heirs male, of the dignity of a viscount, of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of viscount Ligonier, of Clonmel, in the said kingdom.

Moreover, still further to reward his lordship's great services, his majesty was pleased on April

* A brief Narrative of the late Campaigns in Germany and Flanders, in a Letter to a Member of Parliament.





19, 1763, to grant unto his lordship, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, stile, and title of lord Ligonier, baron of Ripley, in the county of Surry.

Upon his lordship's resignation of the post of commander in chief of his majesty's forces, his majesty was pleased most graciously, and of his own pure regard to his lordship's great abilities, and extraordinary services to the nation, by letters patent, dated September 6, 1766, further to advance his lordship to the dignity of an earl of the kingdom of Great-Britain (to him and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten) by the name, stile and title of earl Ligonier.

His lordship was, in the year 1743, elected a knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, and installed on October 20, 1744, in Henry VIIIth's chapel, in Westminster-abbey.

In November, 1747, his lordship was constituted general of horse, over the heads of eight or nine senior generals, who did not then serve. On the death of field-marshal Wade, his lordship, in March 1748, was, without any application from himself, being then in Flanders, elected in his room one of the representatives for the city of Bath, to the tenth parliament of Great-Britain; and his lordship sat in the two succeeding parliaments for the same city, until he was called up to the house of Peers.

In April, 1748, his lordship was constituted and appointed lieutenant-general of the ordnance, upon the decease of the said field-marshal.

His lordship, in August, 1749, was appointed colonel of the second regiment of dragoon-guards, in the room of John, duke of Montagu, deceased; and in April, 1750, was constituted governor of the island of Guernsey, &c.

In February, 1751, his lordship was appointed colonel of the royal regiment of horse-guards, commonly called the blues, in the room of his grace the duke of Marlborough, deceased; and, in 1752, was constituted governor of Plymouth.

On October 29, 1747, his lordship was constituted and appointed commander in chief of his majesty's land forces in Great-Britain: and on December 3, the same year, his lordship was likewise constituted and appointed field-marshal of all and singular his majesty's forces, and also colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards.

His majesty was further pleased, on July 3, 1759, to grant to his lordship the office of master-general of the ordnance, arms, armories, and ha-

bilements of war, in the room of his grace Charles, duke of Marlborough, deceased.

In this office, his present majesty was most graciously pleased to continue his lordship, on March 7, 1761, and also in those of commander in chief of the forces, and colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards. His present majesty was most graciously pleased to continue his lordship one of the members of his most honourable privy-council, which his lordship had been several years during the late reign.

His lordship (it is remarkable) at the conclusion of the late war, was general of horse, master of the ordnance, colonel of the royal regiment of horse-guards, and field-marshal and commander in chief of the forces, &c. but now only enjoys the military offices of field-marshal of his majesty's forces, and colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards. His lordship is the only peer now in the house of lords, raised by his military services, and the only general officer that purchased the regiment he commands.

(TITLES.) The right honourable John Ligonier, earl Ligonier, lord Ligonier, baron of Ripley, in the county of Surry; lord viscount Ligonier of Inniskilling and Clonmel, in Ireland; one of the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy-council; knight companion of the most honourable order of the Bath; and fellow of the Royal Society.

(CREATIONS.) Earl Ligonier, September 6, 1766, 6 Geo. III. viscount Ligonier, of Inniskilling, Dec. 10, 1757, and of Clonmel, May 1, 1762; lord Ligonier, and baron of Ripley, April 19, 1763, all by patent.

(ARMS.) Ruby, a lion, rampant, topaz; on a chief, pearl, a crescent between two mullets, sapphire.

(CREST.) In a mural crown, a demi-lion, rampant, topaz, spotted fable, with a laurel branch in his right paw, emerald.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two lions, regardant, topaz, spotted diamond; each holding in his fore paws a standard with his lordship's arms.

(MOTTO.) A rege et victoria.

(CHIEF SEAT.) At Cobham, in Surry.

CAMPBELL, Lord SUNDRIDGE.

THIS noble family, derived from a series of illustrious ancestors, was possessed of Lochow, in Argyleshire, according to the traditional accounts of the bards and sanachies, as early as the time of king Fergus II. who restored the monarchy of Scotland, A. D. 404. The first appellation they used was O-Dwbin, assumed from Diarmed O-Dwbin, one of their ancestors, a brave and warlike man, and in the Irish language his descendants are called to this time, Scol Diarmed, that is, the posterity and offspring of Diarmed. From this Diarmed O-Dwbin the bards have recorded a long series of the barons of Lochow, whose actions they tell us were very renowned both for conduct and valour.

PAUL O-DWBIN, Lord of Lochow, called Paul in Spuran, so denominated from his being the king's treasurer, having no male issue, his estate went to his daughter Eva, who married

GILESPICK O-DWBIN, a relation of her own, who changed the name first from O-Dwbin to Cambel, to preserve and perpetuate the memory of a noble and heroic piece of service performed by him to the crown of France, in the reign of king Malcolm Canmore. By this lady he left a son,

DUNCAN, who was lord of Lochow, and was the father of

COLIN, and he again of

ARCHIBALD, called Gilespick, who was living in 1215, and by Finetta, daughter of John Frazer, lord of Tweedale, was father of

DUNCAN, baron of Lochow.

This last mentioned

DUNCAN, was, by his wife of the name of Cummy, father of another

GILESPICK CAMPBELL, knight, lord of Lochow, who married a daughter of William de Somerville, baron of Carnwarth, whose son and heir,

SIR COLLIN MOOR, called *Dominus Colinus Campbell, Miles, filius quandam Domini Gileaspick Campbell*, did acquire from Sir William Lindsay, knight, the lands of Symontoun, in Airshire; the *reddendo* of which he made over to the monks of Newbottle, *Die Martis in crastino beati Clementis Martyris & Pontificus, Anno 1293*. He was also one of the great men who were summoned to Berwick on the part of Robert de Bruce, in the competition with John de Baliol for the crown, on the demise of queen Margaret.

The particular history of the family of Argyle represents this Sir Colin Moor to have been a very renowned and warlike chieftain, and that he was slain in a conflict with a great neighbour of his own, the lord of Lorn, 1294: his death

occasioned great bloodshed in those parts, and kindled such a flame betwixt the two families of Lochow and Lorn, as was not extinguished for many years after, even so long as the Argadii, lords of Lorn existed.

From this Colin it is that the head of the family of Argyle is called by the Irish, Mac-Callan More. By his wife, a lady of the family of the Sinclairs, he had three sons,

1. Sir Neil, his successor.

2. Sir Donald Campbell, of Redhouse, of whom the family of Loudon, and the other cadets of this illustrious branch of the Campbells, derive themselves.

3. John Campbell.

SIR NEIL CAMPBELL, his eldest son, was honoured with knighthood by king Alexander III. at the end of his reign; but his achievements are not particularized till the year 1292. On the demise of queen Margaret, he was one of the great men of Scotland, summoned to Berwick on the part of Robert de Bruce, when he and all the other competitors for the crown had referred the decision of their respective claims to Edward I. of England; and when that prince declared in favour of John de Baliol, Sir Neil Campbell did so far acquiesce in the decision, as to continue faithful to king John, till that unhappy prince unkinged himself by an inglorious surrender of the independency of the crown to the king of England, whom he acknowledged superior and direct lord of Scotland.

But no sooner did king Robert Bruce assert his title to the crown, and form a rational project of recovering his own right, and of redeeming his country from its subjection to a foreign power, then Sir Neil Campbell was among the earliest patriots who first resorted to him, owned his title, and gave so many proofs of his zeal and merit, for the liberty and honour of his country, and of his loyalty to that heroic prince, that he was thought most worthy, and pitched on to command a party of loyalists sent to Argyleshire, to curb and over-awe the lord of Lorn, who was a declared enemy to his country, and of consequence to the Brucian title: and he performed that service committed to him with honour and success, insomuch that in a short time he recovered the countries of Argyle and Lorn, and brought them to submit to king Robert, notwithstanding the joint efforts of the lord Lorn, and his numerous accomplices on the contrary.

Sir Neil stuck close to king Robert, and was among the few Scots patriots that accompanied him to Scoon, and assisted at the solemnity of his coronation, 1306. After which he gave many signal

signal instances of his steadfastness and loyalty to that monarch, even in his worst circumstances: for when he was very far from being firmly established on the throne, Sir Neil Campbell entered into an association with Sir Gilbert Hay, and Sir Alexander Seaton; wherein, in a most solemn manner, they bound themselves to defend, till the last period of their lives, the liberties of their country, and right of Robert Bruce their king, against all mortals, French, English, and Scots; to which they appended their seals, at the abbey of Cambuskenneth, September 9, 1308.

In 1314, he was one of the commissioners on the part of Scotland, authorized to treat with the English for a peace, which at that time took not its desired effect: and the next ensuing year he was one of the barons at the parliament held at Aire, where they made an entail of the crown to king Robert, and his heirs. About which time, in consideration of his good services, and signal loyalty, he obtained a grant of several lands, then in the crown, by the forfeiture of those who adhered to the interest of Baliol; and to oblige him the more, the king bestowed on him the lady Mary Bruce, his sister, in marriage. He departed this life in the year 1315, leaving issue two sons,

1. Colin, his successor.

2. John Campbell, who was by king David Bruce dignified with the title of earl of Athol; but dying without issue, the honour went no further in the family.

Which

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL of Lochow, began early to distinguish himself for military achievements. He was in the expedition made into Ireland, in 1316, in behalf of Edward Bruce, then king of that realm, where he behaved with exceeding gallantry, and performed many signal services: in consideration whereof he obtained a grant of diverse lands in Argyleshire, by a charter yet extant; and having faithfully demeaned himself during the whole course of king Robert's reign, he continued no less steadfast to king David his son; for whose service, even when his affairs were looked on to be lost, he raised four thousand men, and took the castle of Dunoon, then in the hands of the English: for which notable service, when that prince came to be established on the throne, he made him hereditary governor thereof, which his descendants still enjoy.

He married a daughter of the family of Lennox, by whom he had three sons and a daughter, viz.

1. Archibald, his successor.

2. John Campbell, ancestor of the branch of Barbreck, of whom descended Campbell of Succouch.

3. Sir Dougal Campbell, who lost his estate for adhering to Edward Baliol.

Alicea, his daughter, was married to Alan Lauder, of Hatton*.

And departing this life about the year 1340, was succeeded by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, his son, who constantly adhered to king David, during his captivity in England, after the battle of Durham; and that prince, on his return, to reward his loyalty, bestowed on him several lands then in the crown, by the forfeiture of Sir Dougal Campbell, his own brother, 1357. He married first Mary a daughter of the house of Monteith, by whom he had no issue; and secondly Mary, daughter of Sir John Laumont, by whom he had Colin, his successor.

Which

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL obtained from king David II. a charter, ratifying the alienation made by Christian, daughter and heir of Sir Dougal Campbell, of the lands of Craignish, to be holden of him and his heirs in as ample manner as Duncan Mackdwyn, his ancestor, held the barony of Lochow, which bears date March 25, 1370. He was employed by king Robert II. in restraining the incursions of the Highlanders, who then infested the western parts of the realm, whom he reduced to the king's obedience: in consideration whereof, he obtained from the said king diverse lands yet in the family.

He married † Margaret, daughter of Sir John Drummond, of Stobhall, and sister to queen Annabel Drummond, by whom he had two sons,

1. Duncan his successor.

2. Colin, founder of the family of Ardkinglass, of whom Sir James Campbell, baronet, is lineal heir; and of Ardkinglass, the families of Arneten, Dunoon, Carrick, Skipnish, Blytyswood, Shawfield, Rachane, Auchvillen, and Dergachie are branches ‡.

SIR DUNCAN CAMPBELL, eldest son of Sir Colin, being a person of great parts, arrived to very high advancements as well in honour as estate: he married first the lady Margery Stuart, daughter of Robert, duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, and improved the opportunity of his near alliance with Murdoch, duke of Albany, governor, while king James I. was detained prisoner in England, so far, that he prevailed with him to ransom and restore the king to his father's throne. This prudent prince, discerning so much his abilities, constituted him one of his privy-council, and his justiciar, and lieutenant within the shire of Argyle: and he was continued in the same office by king James II. who advanced him to the dignity of a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Campbell, 1445. His works of piety were great and many: he gave in pure alms to the monks of the abbey of Sandale, in Kintyre, the lands of Blainnatiber, for the safety of his soul, and founded the collegiate church of Kilmun, by his charter, August 4, 1442.

This noble lord left issue by Margery his first wife, aforesaid, daughter of Robert, duke of Albany, three sons,

1. Cælestine, who died without issue.

2. Archibald, who married in his father's time Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Somervell, of

* He had a natural son, Neil, of whom the Campbells of Melfort derive their descent.

† The continuator of Collins says he married Mary Campbell, a lady of his own family; if so he must have had two

wives, for his descendants issued from the lady mentioned above.

‡ He had likewise two natural sons, Dougal, progenitor of the family of Dunstaffnage, of whom the Campbells of Erdlin, and the Campbells of Balvie are descended.

Carnwath,

Carnwath, ancestor of the lord Somervell, by whom he had a son, Colin, who succeeded his grandfather.

3. Sir Colin, who was first of that branch of the family of Glenurchie, now dignified with the title of earl of Breadalbin.

By his second wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Stuart, of Blackhall, natural son of king Robert III. he had three sons,

1. Duncan, first of the branch of Auchinbreak, and hath produced the Campbels of Glencardel, Glensadale, Kilduskland, Kilmore, wester Keams, Kilberry, and Dana.

2. Neil, who was ancestor of the Campbels of Ellengreg.

3. Arthur, from whom issued the old Campbels of Ottar, extinct.

The lord Duncan departing this life in 1453, was buried in the church of Kilmun, where there is a noble monument erected over him, with the statue of himself as big as the life, and an inscription.

To the said Duncan, lord Campbel, succeeded his grandson and heir,

COLIN CAMPBEL, who was created earl of Argyle by James II. in 1457, and was in the reign of James III. employed in the highest offices of state, being successively privy-seal, master of the household, and lord chancellor.

In 1465, 5 Edw. IV. he and others had the king of England's protection and safe-conduct, for one year coming, on an embassy, with 200 persons in their retinue. His commission from James, king of Scotland (wherein he had the title of master of his household) bears date at Down in Menteith, November 28, 1465; which impowers him to treat with the ambassadors of the king of England at Newcastle, on December next, about an alliance, as also about a truce or cessation of arms. In the year 1482, the realm of Scotland being invaded by the duke of Gloucester, at the intercession of the duke of Albany, who was banished the kingdom, he was one of the lords, who, in order to prevent the desolation of the realm, signed a pardon to the said duke, whereby he and his followers regained the possession of their estates. And to satisfy the king of England, who had been deceived in a promise of marriage between his daughter and their king's eldest son, it was agreed on by an obligatory instrument, made by the provost and burgeses of Edinburgh, that either the said marriage should be compleated, or a sum of money be paid to him; at the signing of which, he was one of the lords present.

He was in no less favour with king James IV. after his accession to the throne (though without having any particular hand in the contrivances and barbarous actions which were exercised in order thereto) who constituted him again chancellor, in 1488. And he enjoyed that office 'till his death, in 1492.

He married Isabel, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Stuart, lord Lorn, by whom he had two sons,

1. Archibald, his successor.

2. Thomas, of whom descended the family of Lundie, in Angus;

Likewise seven daughters,

1. Margaret, married to George, lord Seton, and had issue.

2. Isabel, to William, master of Drummond, son and heir of John, lord Drummond, and had issue.

3. Helen, to Hugh, first earl of Eglintoun, and had issue.

4. Elizabeth, to John, second lord Oliphant, and had issue.

5. Mary, to Æneas Macdonald, of Tailzie, natural son and heir to John, earl of Ross.

6. N. N. married to Alexander M'Kensie, of Kentail.

7. Catharine, married to Tarquil M'Leod.

ARCHIBALD, second earl of Argyle, his son, succeeded him, being a nobleman of great accomplishments: he was by king James IV. promoted to be chancellor of Scotland, in 1494; lord chamberlain, in 1495; and master of the household, in 1498. At the battle of Flodden, he commanded the van-guard of the army, and behaving himself with great valour, was there killed, with his royal master king James IV. and the flower of his nobility, September 9, 1513, leaving issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John, first earl of Lenox, four sons,

1. Colin, his successor.

2. Archibald Campbel, of Skipnish, whose line failed in an heir female, in the reign of queen Mary.

3. Sir John Campbel, who came to the possession of a fair estate by the marriage of Morella, daughter and sole heir of John Cadler of that ilk, by whom he was ancestor of the Campbels of Calder: of this branch of the family of Argyle, are the Campbels of Archattan, Airds, and Cluniers descended.

4. Donald, who was abbot of Couper, of whom the Campbels of Kythack in Angus derive their descent.

Besides these sons he had likewise four daughters;

1. Margaret, married to John, lord Ereskin, and had issue.

2. Isabel, to Gilbert, second earl of Cassils, and had issue.

3. Mary, to John Stewart, earl of Athol, and had issue.

4. Jane, to Sir John Laumont, of Inneryne, and had issue.

5. Ann, to Simon, master of Lovat.

COLIN, third earl of Argyle, his son, was named one of the four counsellors to king James V. in 1525: in 1528, he was constituted lieutenant of the borders, and warden of the marches; which office he discharged so much to the king's satisfaction, that he obtained, first a grant of the lordship of Abernethy, then in the crown by Angus's forfeiture, and after, an ample confirmation of the hereditary sheriffship of Argyleshire, justiciary of Scotland, and hereditary master of the household.

He married Janet, daughter of Alexander Gordon, earl of Huntley, by whom he had three sons, and one daughter, viz.

1. Archibald, who succeeded him.

2. John Campbel, from whom is descended the branch of Lochnel, which produced the Campbels of Balerne and Stonfield.

3. Alexander Campbel, who was dean of Murray.

4. Margaret, married first to James Stuart, earl of Murray, natural son of king James IV. and then to John, earl of Sutherland; and departing

parting this life in 1542, was succeeded by Archibald, his son and heir.

Which,

ARCHIBALD, fourth earl, was one of the peers who, on the death of king James V. entered into an association to oppose the then intended match betwixt queen Mary and king Edward VI. of England, and consequential union of the crowns, as tending 'to the high dishonour, perpetual skaith, damage, and ruin of the liberty and nobleness of this realm,' as it runs in the original, bearing date the 14th of July, 1543.

On the breaking out of the war with England, he remarkably distinguished himself by his valour and conduct, both at the battle of Pinkie, A. D. 1547, and at the siege of Haddingtoun, 1548, in defence of his queen and country, related at large by our historians. This noble lord was the first of his quality who embraced the protestant religion in the beginning of the reformation, of which he was a hearty promoter, and continued steadfast in the profession thereof: when dying, he recommended to his son, to propagate the preaching of the gospel according to the reformed principles, and the suppressing Romish superstition and idolatry. He died A. D. 1558, leaving issue, by Helen Hamilton, his first wife, daughter of James, earl of Arran,

Archibald, his son and heir;

And by his second wife, Mary Graham, daughter of William, earl of Menteith.

Sir Colin Campbel, of Buchan;

And two daughters,

1. Margaret, married to James Stuart, lord Down, ancestor of the present earl of Murray, and had issue.

2. Janet, to Hector Macklane of Dowart, and had issue.

ARCHIBALD, fifth earl of Argyle, his son, being a person of singular accomplishments, was, by the estates of Scotland, sent ambassador to the queen, then in France, A. D. 1558, to supplicate her majesty in favour of the reformation: but that taking no effect, and the French having got footing in Scotland, he, with the duke of Chattel-Herauld, and the earl of Arran, his son, sued to queen Elizabeth for aid to expel them, by which he was instrumental in obliging them to quit the kingdom; and, together with the earls of Glencairn, Morton, and others, entered into an association, wherein they bound themselves to assist one another in advancing the cause of religion, which at last they got happily established by act of parliament, A. D. 1560. The same year he was one of the seven peers authorized by queen Mary, on her resignation of the crown, to be regent of the kingdom, if the earl of Murray should refuse to be regent alone.

On the breaking out of the civil war, in the reign of queen Mary, he espoused her interest, and was general of her forces at the battle of Langside, against the earl of Murray, then regent: after which he submitted to the authority of her son, king James, and came to be so considerable, that on the death of the regent, Matthew, earl of Lenox, in 1571, he stood a candidate to succeed him; but the earl of Marr being preferred to the regency, he was constituted lord high chancellor; which office he enjoyed with universal reputation for the space of three years, even to his death, which happened in September, 1575.

This lord married two wives; 1st, lady Jane Steuart, natural daughter of king James V. 2dly, Jane, daughter of Alexander, earl of Glencairn, but neither of them left any issue; whereupon his estate and honour came to Sir Colin Campbel of Buchan, his brother and heir.

Which,

COLIN, sixth earl, was constituted one of the lords of the privy-council to king James VI. A. D. 1577, and lord high chancellor of Scotland, on the decease of John, earl of Athol, in 1579; which together with several other great employments in the state, he enjoyed 'till his death, in the year 1584.

He was married, first, to Janet Stuart, daughter of Henry, lord Methven, by whom he had no issue; but by Agnes, his second wife, daughter of William Keith, earl Marischal, and widow of James, earl of Murray, he had two sons.

1. Archibald, who succeeded him.

2. Sir Colin Campbel of Lundy, bart.

ARCHIBALD, seventh earl of Argyle, was constituted general of the forces raised against the earls of Huntley and Errol, at the battle of Glenlivet, A. D. 1594; suppressed the insurrection of the Mac Gregors, in the year 1603, and another more formidable by the Mac Donalds, in the western isles A. D. 1614; and in respect thereof, and his other great merits, he obtained a grant of the country of Kintyre, A. D. 1617, which was ratified by a special act of parliament.

In 1618, he went to Spain; and signalized himself in that service against the states of Holland, and assisted at taking several places of strength, 'till by his majesty's permission he returned to England, and died at London, A. D. 1638: having married, first, Ann, daughter of William Douglas, earl of Morton, by whom he had,

Archibald, his successor.

And four daughters:

1. Anne, married to George, second marquis of Huntley, and had issue.

2. Annabel, to Robert, second earl of Lothian, and had issue.

3. Jane, to John, first viscount of Kenmure, and had issue.

4. Mary, to Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmurle, and had issue.

And having married secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir William Cornwallis of Brome (ancestor of the lord Cornwallis) by Mary his wife, third daughter, and one of the coheirs of John, lord Latimer, he had a son,

James, created first lord Kintyre, by king James VI. A. D. 1622, and by king Charles I. dignified with the title of earl of Irvine, by letters patent, bearing date March 28, 1642;

And a daughter, Mary, married to James, lord Rollo, and had issue.

ARCHIBALD, eighth earl of Argyle, his son and heir by his first wife, was a man of great learning, singular judgment, and other endowments, which recommended him so much to the favour of king Charles I. that he constituted him one of the lords of his privy-council. In 1628, he resigned into his majesty's hands the justiciarship of all Scotland (which had been in his family for diverse ages) reserving to himself and his heirs the justiciarship of Argyle and the western isles, and wherever else he had lands in Scotland; which was ratified by act

of parliament in 1633, when his majesty was present in person. Not long after which, in respect of his own merit, as well as the remarkable fidelity and loyalty of his family in former times to the crown, his majesty was graciously pleased to create him marquis of Argyle, by letters patent, bearing date November 15, 1641.

During the civil wars in that reign, he joined with the parliament of Scotland, and shewed himself a zealous asserter of the presbyterian church-government, which was then established: and after the death of the king, he contributed much to the dutiful reception of king Charles II. into Scotland, A. D. 1650, and at the solemnity of his coronation, January 1, 1651, put the crown on his head: but on the Restoration in 1660, he was accused of high-treason, for corresponding and complying with Oliver Cromwel (the too common fault of the times) and being found guilty by the parliament, was beheaded at Edinburgh, May 27, 1661. Immediately before his execution, he solemnly declared, "That from his birth to that moment, he was free of any accession to the death of king Charles;" and like a good christian, "prayed God to bless his majesty in his person and government."

This great peer was married to Margaret, daughter of William Douglas, earl of Morton, by whom he had two sons,

1. Archibald, earl of Argyle.
2. Niel Campbel, of Ardmaddie, sometime governor of Dunbarton castle, was married first to Vere, daughter of William, earl of Lothian, by whom he had Archibald Campbel, his son and heir, a gentleman of eminent learning and other accomplishments: also by his second wife Susanna, daughter of Sir Alexander Menzies, of Weim, he had two sons, Niel Campbel, advocate, and Alexander Campbel.

The marquis had likewise three daughters.

1. Anne, a lady of excellent endowments, never married.
2. Jane, married to Robert, first marquis of Lothian, and had issue.
3. Mary, to George, earl of Caithness, and after his death, to John, earl of Breadalbin, and had issue.

The title of marquis of Argyle failing by the forfeiture of this Archibald, his majesty was graciously pleased to restore Archibald, lord Lorn, his son, to the estate, title, and precedency formerly enjoyed by his ancestors, earls of Argyle.

Which

ARCHIBALD, ninth earl of Argyle, was constituted captain of the foot-guards in 1650, with this speciality, that tho' all commissions were then given by the parliament, yet he would not serve without a commission from the king. After the defeat of the royal army at Worcester, in 1651, he took arms for his majesty's service; which incensed Oliver Cromwel so much against him, that though he granted a pardon and general indemnity to the people of Scotland, by his proclamation, April 12, 1654, yet was he, with several other loyalists, particularly excepted. And with singular constancy preserving his duty and fidelity to his majesty inviolate, would never capitulate till he had general Middleton's order from the king so to do, bearing date December 31, 1655: then he made his composition without any other en-

gagement than laying down his arms; whereupon he retired to his own house, that he might live quietly, and retained still his affection and fidelity to the king; of which his majesty was so perfectly sensible, that he was pleased to make his eminent loyalty and zeal towards the Restoration, the chief cause of restoring him to his father's fortune, in 1663. Not long after which, he was named a privy-counsellor, and one of the commissioners of the treasury, which for many years he discharged with great fidelity, and through all changes appeared an earnest espouser of the protestant interest: but seeing to what pass things were like to come, he proposed in a committee of council, that to the test might be added some acts against popery; which was so ill taken, that all methods were devised to ruin him; and at last it was effected, under a pretence of putting his own sense and explanation on the test, when he took it in these words:

"I have considered the test, and am desirous to give obedience, as far as I can: I am confident the parliament never intended to impose contradictory oaths; and therefore I think no man can explain it, but for himself, and reconcile it, as it is genuine, and agrees in its own sense; and I take it so far as it is consistent with itself, and the protestant religion: and I do declare, I mean not to bind up myself, in my station, but in a lawful way, to endeavour any thing I think for the advantage of the church or state, not repugnant to the protestant religion, and my loyalty: and this I understand as part of my oath."

For which, by the insinuating persuasions of some who bore him no good-will, the king was so far incensed against him, that he was sent prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, and on his trial, December 19, 1681, was found guilty of high-treason. But he made his escape out of the castle very dexterously, in the dress of a lady's page, and got over to Holland, whence with a few men he invaded Scotland, in 1685, a little before the duke of Monmouth landed in England. But never having got together above 2000 men, was soon after totally routed near Kilpatrick, and taken prisoner. And thereupon (on his former sentence) was beheaded at the Cross of Edinburgh, June 30, 1685.

This Archibald, earl of Argyle, married Mary Stuart, daughter of James, third earl of Murray, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Alexander, earl of Hume, by whom he had four sons, viz.

1. Archibald, duke of Argyle.
2. John Campbel, of Mammore, ancestor to the present peer.
3. Colonel Charles Campbel.
4. Colonel James Campbel, who married Margaret, daughter of David Lesly, lord Newark.

Also two daughters, Anne, married first to Richard, earl of Lauderdale, and secondly, to Charles, earl of Murray; and

Jane, to William, marquis of Lothian.

ARCHIBALD, LORD LORN, his son, tenth earl, was one of the few Scots peers that came over from Holland with the late king William, in 1688. He was owned by the convention of the estates as earl of Argyle, before the attainder of his father was repealed, which, by the eleventh article of *The Claim of Right*, was declared to be to the scandal of the justice of the nation. He was particularly active to have the crown established on the prince and princess of Orange; which being

being carried by a great majority in the house, his lordship was sent from the nobility, with Sir James Montgomery, and Sir John Dalrymple, from the barons and boroughs, to offer the crown in the name of the said convention to their majesties, and tendered them the coronation-oath; for which, and many other eminent services, on their advancement to the throne, he was admitted one of the privy-council, May 1, 1689, and 1690, made one of the lords of the treasury, and after a colonel of the Scots guards of horse, and one of the extraordinary lords of the session, on the decease of William, duke of Hamilton, in the year 1694: and further, in consideration of his great services, was by his said majesty created duke of Argyle, marquis of Kintyre and Lorn, earl of Campbell and Cowel, viscount of Lochow and Glengla, lord Inverary, Mull, Morvern, and Terrey, by letters-patent, bearing date at Kensington the 23d of June, 1701. He sent over a regiment to Flanders for king William's service, consisting almost of officers of his own name and family, who bravely distinguished themselves through the whole course of the war.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Lionel Talmash, of Helmingham, in com. Suff. by Elizabeth, dutchess of Lauderdale, his wife, daughter and heir of William Murray, earl of Dysart, and sister of Lionel, late earl of Dysart, by whom he left issue two sons and a daughter.

1. John, late duke of Argyle.

2. Archibald, successor to his brother.

Their daughter Anne, married to James Stuart, second earl of Bute, by whom she had issue the present earl.

His grace departed this life, September 28, 1703, and his dutchess surviving him, died May 9, 1735.

His eldest son,

JOHN, the second duke of Argyle, from his youth, according to the rule of his great ancestors, betook himself to the military life, was colonel of a regiment of foot at the end of the war in the reign of king William, when not full seventeen years of age, and even then gave signal proofs of his valour.

On the accession of queen Anne, bearing the title of lord Lorn, he had the command of a regiment of foot; and when the war was proclaimed with France, made the first campaign with the duke of Marlborough, in the year 1702, distinguishing himself in the attack of Fort. St. Michael, when it was taken by storm, which facilitated the surrender of the town of Venlo in Guelderland. The year after, on his father's decease, succeeding him in his honours, he was constituted one of the lords of her majesty's privy-council, captain of the Scots guards of horse, as also one of the extraordinary lords of Session in Scotland. And the queen having signed a patent for reviving and restoring the most ancient and noble order of the Thistle, his grace was received into that order on February 4, by her majesty, the sovereign thereof; as were three days after, John, duke of Athol, William, marquis of Annandale, James, earl of Dalkeith, George, earl of Orkney, and James, earl of Seafield.

In the year 1705, her majesty was pleased to add to his other employments, that of lord high-commissioner to represent her royal person in the

parliament, though his grace was then but twenty-three years of age.

On September 2, his grace having given the royal assent to the acts that were ready, the parliament adjourned to the 20th of December, and on his arrival at court, her majesty was so well satisfied with his conduct and services, that she created him a peer of England, by the title of baron of Chatham, and earl of Greenwich. And on December 3, his grace was introduced into the house of peers between the earl of Rivers and the earl of Kingston.

In 1706, his grace made the campaign under the duke of Marlborough, and distinguished himself in the battle of Ramellies, at the siege of Ostend, and on the attack of Menin, a town that was a key to the French conquests in the Netherlands, whereof he took possession. After which he set out for Scotland, to be present in parliament, the treaty for the union of the two kingdoms being then in agitation, which his grace industriously promoted, and was very instrumental in bringing that great work to a conclusion. And when on that occasion, a riotous multitude had the insolence to come in great numbers to the parliament-house, demanding with loud outcries, *That the treaty of union be rejected*, his grace went out of the house, and spoke with such calmness and strength of reason as appeased them.

In 1707, the necessity of securing the conquests made in the preceding year, hindered the extending them. But in 1708, at the battle of Oudenard, his grace with twenty battalions under his command, were the first of the infantry that engaged the enemy, and maintained their post against inequality of numbers. And the same campaign having assisted at the siege of Lisle, also distinguished himself on several occasions, and took possession thereof. Likewise before the close of that long campaign, with six battalions, took possession of the town and citadel of Ghent, viz. on December 3.

On his return to England, he was sworn of the privy-council, after the union of the two kingdoms; and in the campaign of 1709, having been declared lieutenant general of her majesty's forces, he commanded in chief under general Schuylenberg, at his attack of the city and citadel of Tournay; and had a great share in the victory at Blaregnies, where he was much exposed, but came off unhurt, with great honour.

On December 22, 1710, his grace was installed a knight of the most noble order of the garter, with his late majesty by his proxy, and the late duke of Devonshire. And in January following, was declared ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to king Charles III. also captain-general and commander in chief of all her majesty's forces in Spain, and governor of the island of Minorca. Our affairs in that kingdom were then at so low an ebb, that his grace's friends were concerned at his accepting those employments, being sensible how difficult it would be for him to gain ground there: but he acquiesced in the queen's pleasure, and some time after set out for Holland, in his way to Barcelona. His want of forces on his arrival there, would not permit him to undertake any great enterprize; but in September, 1711, he defeated a body of the Spanish

Spanish horse, killed eighty men, and took several prisoners. After which he was taken with so violent a fever, as obliged him to quit the camp, and retire to Barcelona, where towards the latter end of November, being pretty well recovered, and the affairs of Europe taking a new turn by the death of the emperor Joseph, &c. he embarked for Leghorn, and left Florence in February 1711-12, coming by the Hague; and waited on the queen at St. James's, March 21.

Soon after his arrival, her majesty was so well satisfied with his grace's services, that she constituted him general and commander in chief of all the land-forces in Scotland, and captain of the company of foot in Edinburgh castle, viz. in June, 1712. And his grace continued in his government of Minorca till May 1, 1714, when the earl of Peterborough succeeded him.

On the demise of the queen he was one of the lords justices appointed by the late king to be added to the seven great officers of the kingdom, according to an act of parliament for the government of the nation, till his majesty's arrival from Hanover. After which he was again constituted general and commander in chief of his majesty's forces in Scotland; and the privy-council being dissolved, and a new one appointed to meet on October 1, 1714, he was sworn thereof. Also on October 5, he was appointed governor of Minorca; and on June 15, 1715, made colonel of the royal regiment of horse guards in England.

On June 20, 1715, being groom of the stole to his royal highness the prince of Wales, our late sovereign, he was with others of his principal officers, appointed commissioner for establishing the household of his royal highness, as also that of the princess of Wales, his consort.

In September, 1715, on the insurrection of the earl of Marr, and others in Scotland, in favour of the pretender, being general of the king's forces in that part of Great-Britain, he by his interest and conduct hindered the rebels from gaining any place of strength, though their forces very much exceeded those under his command; and on November 13, defeated them in a pitched battle at Dunblain, and prevented their passing the river Forth, though he had only one thousand dragoons, and two thousand five hundred foot, and the rebels were computed at nine thousand men. After which being joined by six thousand Dutch forces under general Cadogan, he forced the rebels to abandon Perth, and the pretender, who landed at Peterhead, December 22, to retire to France with the utmost precipitation, without being crowned as he had appointed. Whereupon his grace having also forced his adherents to fly the kingdom, and having settled affairs in the north of Scotland, returned to Edinburgh, where he was joyfully received by the magistrates, who gave him a noble entertainment. His grace came to court, and waited on his majesty on March 6 following; and in June, 1716, resigned all his places.

In February 1718-19, his grace was declared lord steward of his majesty's household; and on April 30, following, in consideration of his great services to the nation, was advanced to the dignity of a duke of this kingdom, by the title of duke of Greenwich.

On resigning his place of lord steward of his

majesty's household, he was constituted master general of the ordnance; and by George II. was constituted colonel of her majesty's own regiment of horse, governor and captain of the town and isle of Portsmouth, and of the castle there, called South-Sea-Castle, &c. Also on August 7, 1733, was declared colonel of his majesty's own royal regiment of horse-guards, on resigning his other regiment of horse. And January 14, 1735-6, was constituted field-marshal of all his majesty's forces. His grace held many other high posts, from time to time, and was as conspicuous for his patriotism and eloquence in parliament, as he had been for bravery and conduct in the field.

His grace married first Mary, daughter of John Brown, Esq; and niece of Sir Charles Duncomb, Knt. who in 1708, was lord-mayor of London; which lady died without issue, on January 15, 1716. His grace married secondly, on June 6, 1717, Jane, daughter of Thomas Warburton, of Winnington in Cheshire, Esq. Her grace was one of the maids of honour to queen Anne, as also to her late majesty queen Caroline, when princess of Wales, and by her his grace had issue five daughters:

1. Caroline, married first to Francis, earl of Dalkeith, eldest son of Francis, duke of Buccleugh; and secondly, to the right honourable Charles Townshend; of whom in her proper place as baroness of Greenwich.

2. Anne, born January 11, 1719-20, and married April 15, 1741, to William, earl of Strafford.

3. Jane, who died young.

4. Betty, born August, 1721, married April 1749, to the right honourable James Sewart Mackenzie, brother of John, earl of Bute, lord-privy-seal for Scotland, and member in the eleventh parliament of Great-Britain for the shire of Ross.

5. Mary, born February 6, 1726-7, married to Edward, late viscount Coke, heir-apparent of of the late Thomas, earl of Leicester, but without issue, and her ladyship is since deceased.

His grace departing this life in October 1743, the titles of duke and earl of Greenwich, and baron of Chatham expired with him; but in his other titles he was succeeded by his brother,

ARCHIBALD, third duke of Argyle, who in 1705, though only twenty-three years of age, was constituted lord treasurer of Scotland, and the next year appointed one of the commissioners for treating of the union; during the continuance of which he was created lord Ornsay, Dunoon, and Aros, viscount and earl of Ila, viz. on October 29, 1706. He was, at the happy conclusion of the said treaty, elected one of the sixteen peers to the first parliament of Great-Britain, and was constantly elected to every future parliament till his death, except the fourth. He was very active against the rebels in 1715, being then lord register of Scotland. In 1721, he was appointed keeper of the privy-seal, which post he held till 1733. After which he was in the several high offices of justice general, an extraordinary lord of session, and keeper of the great seal, and was chancellor of the university of Aberdeen.

He married Mary, daughter of Mr. Whitfield, paymaster of the marines, but by her (who died in 1723) had no issue, and deceasing April 15, 1761,



1761, was succeeded in his titles and the estates of the family, by John Campbel, now duke of Argyle, son of

JOHN CAMPBEL, of Manmore, second son of Archibald, ninth earl of Argyle, before mentioned, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John, lord Elphinston, and had issue seven sons, four of which died young. The remaining three were,

1. John Campbel, the present duke.
2. Neil Campbel, who died unmarried.
3. William Campbel, who married Susannah, daughter of Thomas Bernard, of Jamaica.

And six daughters.

1. Mary, married to James, earl of Rosebery.
2. Ann, married to Archibald Edmonstone, of Duntreath, in Scotland.
3. Isabella, married to Alexander Montgomery.
4. Jane, married to John Campbel, of Carrick.
5. Primrose, married to Simon Frazer, of Lovat.

6. Elizabeth, died unmarried.

The eldest son,

JOHN CAMPBEL, now fourth duke of Argyle, who was constituted lieutenant-general, August 27, 1747, and general February 22, 1765, is colonel of the second regiment of dragoons, and served in the last and present parliaments as one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, he is also governor of Milford-Haven and Limerick, a lord of the privy-council, and a knight of the Thistle.

His grace, in 1720, married Mary, daughter of John, second lord Bellenden, by whom his grace had issue four sons and one daughter, viz.

1. John, marquis of Lorn, of whom presently.
2. Henry, killed at the battle of La Feldt.
3. Frederick, member in the last and present parliaments, for the burghs of Renfrew, &c. a privy-counsellor, and a counsellor at law.

4. William, who in 1764, represented the shire of Argyle, in parliament; and on August 12, 1766, was appointed governor of the province of Nova-Scotia, in America, and is a captain in the navy. In May 1763, he married Sarah, daughter of Ralph Izard, of Charles-Town, South-Carolina, and has issue two daughters, Caroline,

born April 17, 1764, and Ann, born October 7, 1766.

5. Caroline, married first to Charles Bruce, earl of Aylesbury, who deceasing in 1746, she married, secondly, the right honourable Henry Seymour Conway, brother of Francis, earl of Hertford, &c. &c.

(*First and present lord*) JOHN, marquis of Lorn, his grace's eldest son and heir apparent, was raised to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, on December 20, 1766, by the stile and title of baron Sundridge of Coombank, in the county of Kent, to him and his heirs male, which failing, to the lords William and Frederick, his brothers, and their heirs male successively. On March 16, 1767, his lordship was appointed commander in chief of the forces, &c. in Scotland, in the room of lord George Beauclerk. His lordship is a lieutenant-general, and colonel of the first regiment of foot.

On March 3, 1759, his lordship married Elizabeth, duchess-dowager of Hamilton, by whom he has had issue a son, George John Campbel, who died an infant, and a daughter, Augusta, born March 31, 1760, now living.

(TITLES.) John Campbel [marquis of Lorn] lord Sundridge.

(CREATION.) Baron Sundridge, of Coombank, in Kent, December 20, 1766, 6 George III.

(ARMS.) Quarterly, first and fourth, gironey of eight pieces, topaz and diamond, for Campbel; second and third, pearl, a galley with her sails fur'd close. Flag and pendants flying, and oars in action, all diamond.

(CREST.) On a wreath, a boar's head coup'd, proper, topaz.

(SUPPORTERS.) Two lions guardant, ruby.

(MOTTO.) Ne obliviscaris.

(CHIEF SEAT.) Coombank, in Kent.

CAMPBELL, Baroness GREENWICH.

CAROLINE Campbell, eldest daughter and coheir of John, second duke of Argyle, was born November 17, 1717.

For her ladyship's first marriage and issue, we refer our readers to Vol. I. page 581, and for her second to Vol. II. page 226.

This noble lady was by letters patent, bearing

date, August 19, 1767, created a baroness of England, by the stile and title of baroness Greenwich.

Arms, &c. the same as those of his grace the duke of Argyle, and lord Sundridge (marquis of Lorn.)

Younger Branch of the PEMBROKE Family continued from

JOHN HERBERT, esquire, seventh son of Philip Herbert, (created knight of the Bath, in July 1603, at the coronation of James I. afterwards created baron de Shurland) and Susanah Wer, already taken notice of in the genealogical table of the Pembroke family.

He married, a daughter and coheir of Paul, viscount Banning, as set forth in the above mentioned table. The descendants of this marriage were not recorded in the body of the work, because they were so far removed from the eldest branch; nevertheless as the line has terminated in three infants, and in case of their decease without issue, a considerable fortune in Grenada may devolve upon the present earl of Pembroke, it may not be amiss to insert that part of the Herbert pedigree in this place.

The children of this match were

1. Henry Herbert, of whom no account can be given.

2. James Herbert, succeeded his father.

3. N. N. went into Spain.

4. N. N. }

5. N. N. }

became nuns in France.

James Herbert de Marchman, volunteer in the service of James II. and afterwards an officer in the foot-guards, which went over into France in 1689, and were commanded by lord Torrington, died April 19, 1699, leaving by Perine Penault, his wife, a lady of Dunkirk, two sons.

1. George Herbert, who died young.

2. Mathurin Herbert du Jardin, of whom see more hereafter.

Also two daughters.

1. Elizabeth Herbert du Jardin, married at St. Germain, in 1709, to John Whit, esquire, an Irish officer.

2. Theresa Herbert du Jardin, married to George Bourg, esquire, another Irish officer.

Mathurin Herbert du Jardin, (already mentioned) was born in the year 1693, he went to Martinique, there married Susanah Monnier, in the month of February 1718, and died in Grenada, in January 1762, leaving issue two sons and a daughter.

1. Joseph Herbert, born 1722, deceased at Grenada 1765, leaving no issue.

2. Marie Leon Herbert du Jardin, born 1724, deceased at Martinique 1764, leaving issue by his wife, Marie Martha Victoire Arnette de St. Cyre, whom he married in the year 1759, two sons and a daughter.

1. Leon Nicholas Herbert, born 27 October 1761.

2. Jean Victoire Adeboide, born 5 January 1763.

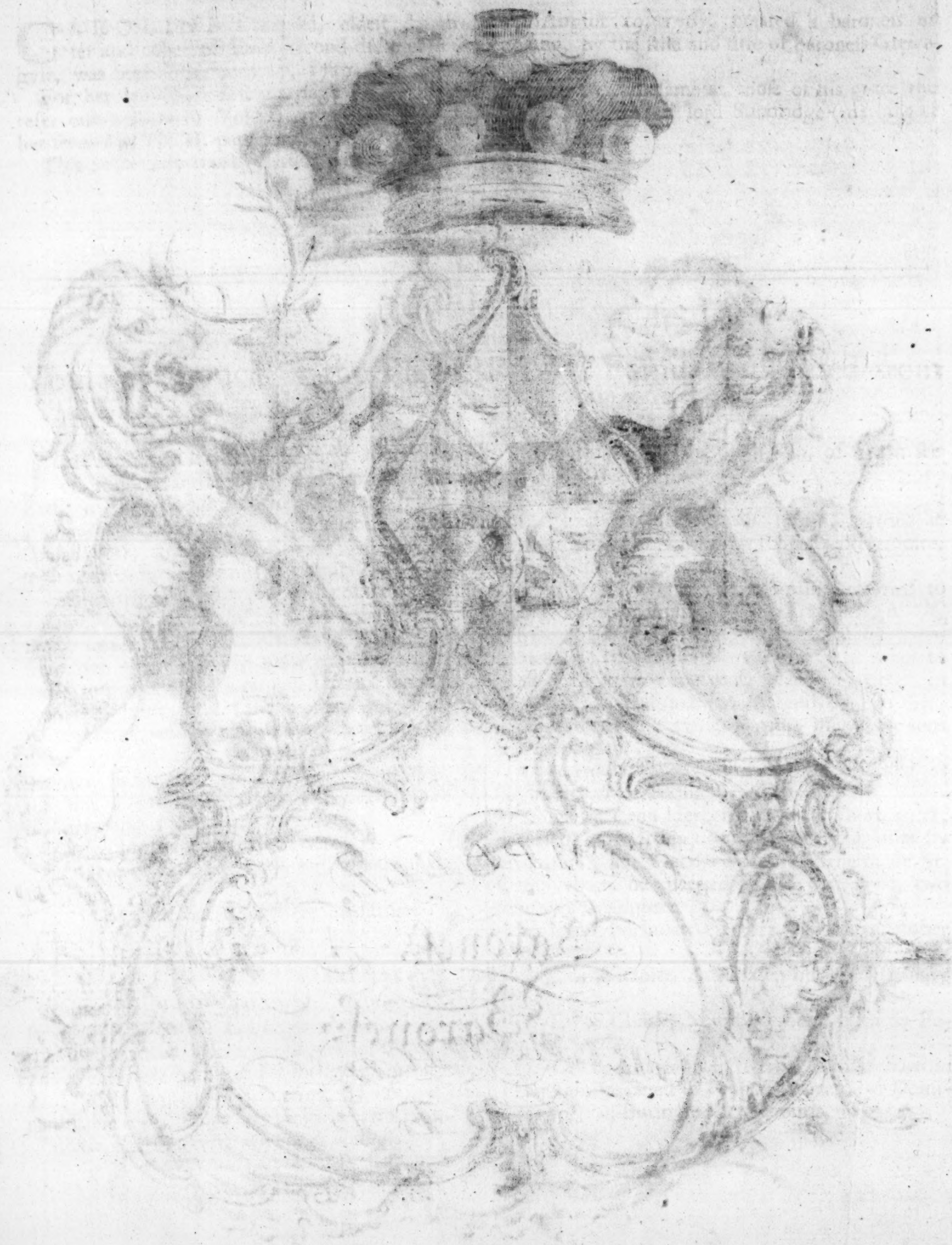
3. Louis Charles Marie Herbert, born 22 February, 1765.

3. Of the first branch, Marie Louisa, born in 1725, and married in France in 1727, to Dominique Jean Burin de Ricquebourg, in 1757.

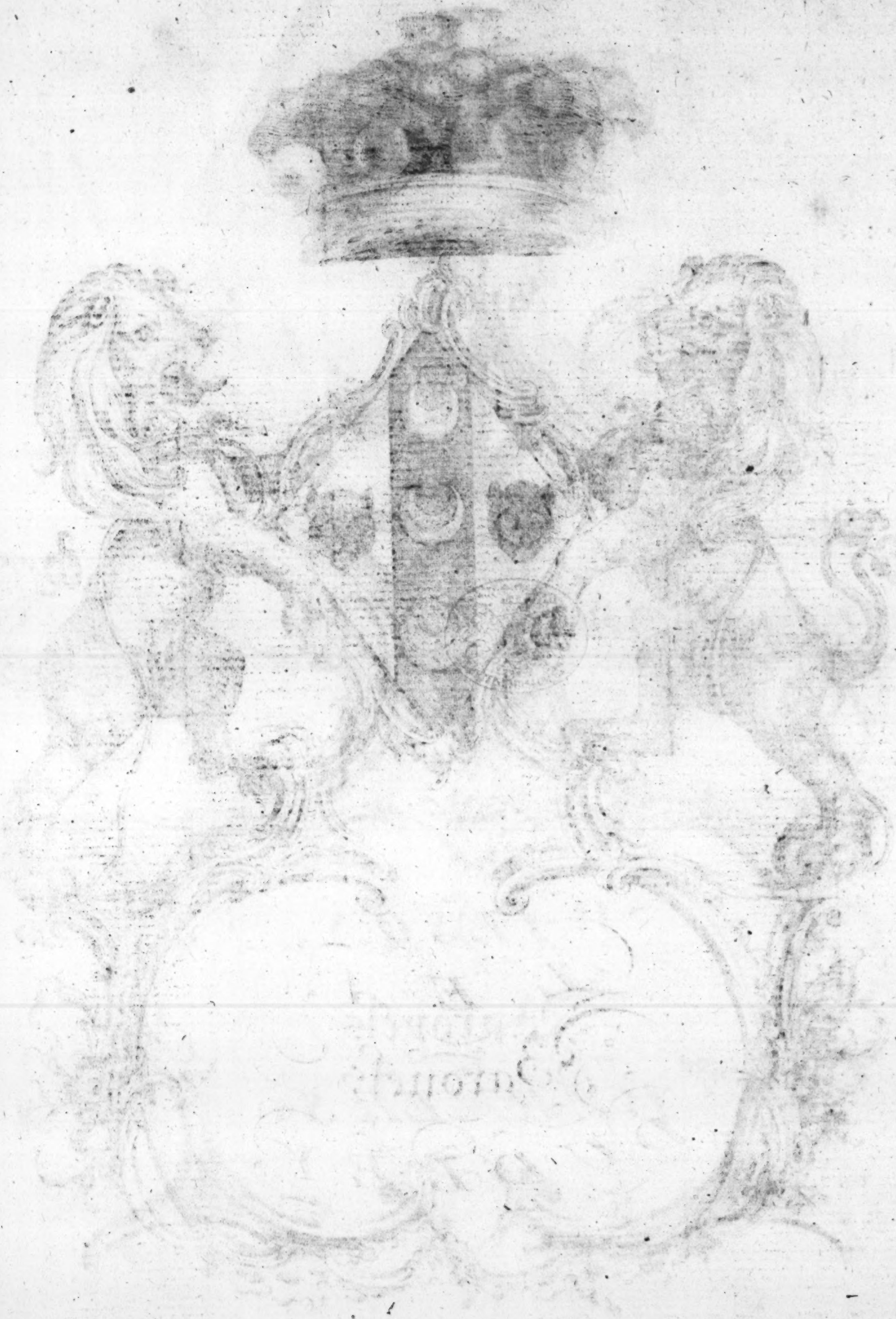


CAMPBELL, BARON GREENWICH

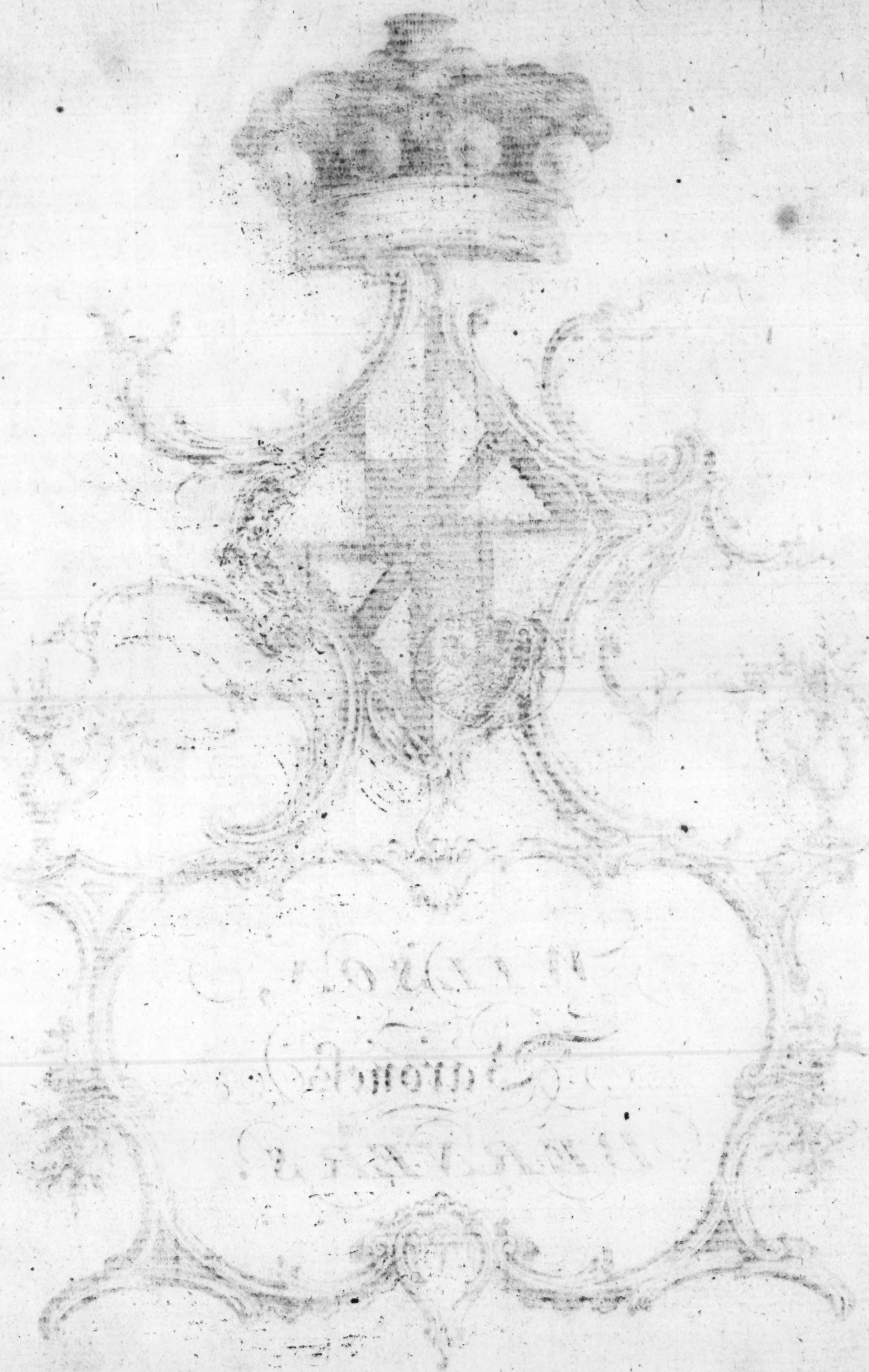
CAMPBELL, BARON GREENWICH, was born in 1745, and was the second son of the first Lord Campbell, and of the first Lady Campbell, daughter of the first Duke of Devonshire. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was created Baron Greenwich in 1793. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1793 to 1801, and was afterwards a member of the House of Lords. He died in 1821.











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